OPPOSING.
A DISPATCH FROM BRUSSELS REPORTED PERSISTENT BUT UNCONFIRMED TALK THAT AGED PREMIER HUBERT PIERLOT MIGHT OFFER TO RESIGN IN VIEW OF THE MOUNTING BITTERNESS DEMONSTRATED IN SOME QUARTERS AGAINST HIM. BUT PIERLOT HAS INSISTED HE WOULD NOT YIELD TO "A MINORITY PURSUING A CHILDISH HOPE OF SEIZING POWER."
IN GREECE, HUNGER AND OPPOSITION FROM COMMUNISTS THREATENED A CRISIS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER GEORGE PAPANDREOU.
SN918PEW

UNDATED TOKYO RAID
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
DEC 1 1944
THE TOKYO RADIO IN A BROADCAST ADDRESSED TO JAPANESE SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT AND OTHER NATIONALS OVERSEAS PLEDGED LAST NIGHT THAT THE CAPITAL CITY WILL "HOLD OUT TO THE END" DESPITE REPEATED POUNDINGS BY AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESSES.
THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE BOMBINGS MERELY HAD GIVEN TOKYO RESIDENTS "A STEEL-TIGHT FEELING," AND PROMISED THAT THE POPULACE "WILL NOT LET YOU DOWN."
WAXING METAPHORICAL, THE SPEAKER, ONE KICHIZO KARASHIMA, DECLARED:
"AS LONG AS THE STREETS ARE NOT WET WE WORRY ABOUT THE SMALL PUDDLE IN FRONT OF OUR FEET, BUT WHEN WE GO OUT INTO THE RAIN ONCE, WE BECOME BRAVE. WHEN THERE WERE NO AIR RAIDS WE WERE WORRIED ABOUT AIR RAIDS. BUT WHEN WE GET WARNINGS OF AIR RAIDS DAILY X X X WE HAV GATHERED UP OUR COURAGE.
"X X X WE FIRMLY PLEDGE THAT WE WILL HOLD OUT TO THE END WITHOUT LETTING YOU DOWN."
MH825PPW NM

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NOV. 30, 1940--GREEK FORCES SEIZE POGRADEC. ROME ANNOUNCED NEW ARMY HAS ARRIVED IN ALBANIA TO FIGHT THE GREEK CAMPAIGN TO A FINISH. ANNEXATION OF LORRAINE ANNOUNCED BY GERMANS.
JP648AEW
DEC 1 1944

UNDATED PHILIPPINES
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE JAPANESE PUPPET GOVERNMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES HAS COMMANDEERED FOR ITS OWN USE "ALL MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION BY LAND OR WATER" IN THE ISLANDS, SAYS A DOMEI NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH BROADCAST BY TOKYO.
"ACCESSORIES, SPARE PARTS, FUELS AND LUBRICANTS," HAVE BEEN REQUISITIONED, SAID THE REPORT RECORDED YESTERDAY BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.
GG836ACW

30. 24 — 20857

YANKS SEIZE 9-MILE SECTOR OF SAAR VALLEY ARMY, NAVY PROBERS 'CLEAR' KIMMEL, SHORT

DEC 2 1944

DEC 2 1944

Two New Wedges Driven

U. S. Third Army Fights Up Saar As Germans Blow Bridge.

ASSAULT ON DUREN WIDENS

Enemy's Position West Of Rhine Narrowed Sharply By Allied Sweep Out of Vosges Nets.

DEC 2 1944

Armies' Positions

By The Associated Press

The western front Allied armies stood as follows early this morning:

Canadian First Army: Last reported inside Reich opposite Nijmegen.

British Second Army: Continued pressure near Venlo in Holland.

U. S. Ninth Army: Battered at Roer River strongpoints, barriers to Rhineland, on 15 to 20-mile front.

U. S. First Army: Tightened net around Duren, bastion guarding approaches to Cologne, in bitter fighting.

U. S. Third Army: Forged solid front along the Saar River near Merzig.

U. S. Seventh Army: Advanced along the Alsatian plain, in drive toward German border, reached Haguenau.

French First Army: Made new advances in Vosges Mountain passes. Drove north in forest bordering Rhine.

By Austin Bealmear

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Dec. 1. (AP)—U. S. armies fighting inside Germany seized a nine-mile sector of the industrial Saar Valley today and drove two new wedges into the enemy's Roer River line in a furious battle before the Cologne plain.

Eisenhower Increases Pressure

As Gen. Eisenhower increased the pressure of Allied armies battering at the Roer river barrier, the Germans struck back by land and air and pushed the Americans from two towns between Linnich and Julich.

Far to the southwest, the Allies smashed an attempt by the Germans to plant a new bridgehead on the west bank of the Rhine near Strasbourg behind a smokescreen 1,000 yards long. No details were available here on this unexplained operation.

The U. S. Third army fought up to the Saar in a storm of fire from the Siegfried line around Merzig,

DEC 2 1944

German city guarding the Moselle and Nahe valley invasion routes to the inner Reich, as the Germans blew the Merzig bridge. Allied planes dumped 250 tons of explosives on enemy fortifications.

First Broadens Assault on Duren

The U. S. First army broadened the scope of its assault before Duren with new attacks that moved American lines forward 400 yards to within 1,000 yards of Gey and Brandenberg—the latter little more than a mile from the Roer seven miles southwest of Duren.

Lt. Courtney H. Hodges' troops fought house to house to drive the last enemy from Inden, six miles northwest of Duren, as fighter-bombers swept low over the front in the heavy weather, attacking German guns and troops—some of them in the act of firing on American lines.

The German air force swarmed in to the attack in daylight and in force for the first time in two months, and the enemy loosed a barrage of flying bombs on rear areas in Belgium and Holland that represented an increase of almost 100 percent in 24 hours, a front dispatch said.

Ninth Fighting Back

The U. S. Ninth Army was pushed from its Roer footholds at Roerdorf and Flossdorf, northwest of Julich, but was fighting back into the outskirts of both towns in an effort to regain its positions.

Fierce fighting continued in nearby Beeck, but the doughboys were firmly across the highways to Linden and Linnich to the east.

Battlefront dispatches said the U. S. Seventh Army along the Rhine broke through the main enemy defenses and fought into the western edges of Haguenau, strategic supply center 15 miles north of Strasbourg, after overrunning several towns.

Positions West Of Rhine Narrowed

The enemy's positions west of the Rhine were narrowed sharply by Allied troops, who swept out of the Vosges mountains to within two miles of Selestat, 25 miles southwest of Strasbourg. The Seventh was within 30 miles of completing a junction with the French First Army.

The German agency DNB, meanwhile, issued a High Command statement saying Germany was considering disassociating herself from the rules of international warfare. It was made in the course of a declaration threatening reprisal on French war prisoners if German hostages are executed in Alsace.

Hostage Order Dead

Maj. Gen. Jacques Leclerc, who had issued a proclamation at Strasbourg calling for reprisals against civilian hostages for sniping at French troops, moved on out of the city and it appeared his order, which was to have gone into effect tomorrow, would die a natural death.

It had been pointed out here that execution of hostages in reprisal for sniping could be done within the bounds of the Geneva Convention as long as the hostages were not war prisoners.

The concerted drive at the northern end of the front has yet to produce a hint of a break in the lines, but the Germans now are digging into mobile reserves, which might mean that they would be unable to halt a sweep to the Rhine when the break comes.

Nazis Have 6,000,000 Men

British headquarters estimates were that the Germans had 6,000,000 men—1,250,000 of them first-line troops—available for the climactic battles of the Reich, and the winter offensive was costing them 3,000 men daily in prisoners alone.

These estimates placed 70 divisions on the western front and 130 to 140 against the Russians.

The main force of the Germans retreating into the Saar Basin crossed the bridge at Merzig before it was destroyed. U. S. Third Army armor and infantry moved up to the river in a general advance of a mile and a half, clearing Hilbringen and two other Saar villages just across from Merzig.

The 90th division seized the west bank of the Saar on the right of the Tenth armored, entering Fremersdorf and Buren, two and five miles southeast of Merzig.

Guards Route to Cobienz

Merzig guards the Moselle valley route to Coblenz, and the Nahe valley to Mainz and Frankfurt on the Rhine.

Farther south the 95th infantry division reached Itzbach, a half-mile from the Saar, and sent one column on to the river two miles northwest of Saarlautern.

Two and a half miles southwest of Saarlautern, another American force took Felsberg, but ran into heavy fire.

As more U. S. tanks reached the Saar, advanced elements coming under the Siegfried Line's guns reported artillery fire even more intense than at Metz.

Saarbrucken, largest of the Saar cities, was menaced by a regiment of the 80th division which in a mile and a half gain reached Theding, only eight miles away on the southwest.

In the Cologne Plain battle, 23 miles from Cologne and 27 miles from Dusseldorf, the U. S. Ninth Army slugged out limited gains on the north end and captured Lindern, four and a half miles northeast of Geilenkirchen.

Tactical Air Force fighterbombers knocked out eight German tanks in that area.

In heavy fighting along the Roer River German counterattacks pushed the doughboys from Roerdorf, just south of Linnich.

Three miles northeast of Geilenkirchen the Ninth was still fighting to dislodge the enemy from the last one-fourth of Beeck in rubble strewn with German dead.

First Knocks Out 5 Tanks

The U. S. First Army knocked out five tanks in the fifth day of the seesaw struggle for Inden, astride a comparatively good road to Duren, and claimed control of all but a few blocks of the town.

In a hail of small arms and moderate artillery fire they moved within less than a mile of Gey, a gateway to the Cologne plain four miles southwest of Duren.

Three miles farther south they were attacking Brandenberg, a mile west of the Roer, from the northwest, west and southwest. Gains amounted to a quarter-mile.

Three and a half miles west of Duren, a small U. S. force clung to the west edge of Merode, while a unit shoved off from Jungersdorf, a mile and a half northwest, to clear the woods between them.

On the southern end of the front, the U. S. Seventh Army fanned out north and south of Strasbourg, while it was being shelled by the Germans east of the Rhine.

Just Transferred From Holland

Prisoners taken at Haguenau reported they had just been thrown in after being transferred from Holland.

American troops occupied Gerstheim, 14 miles south of Strasbourg, while to the west armored forces pushed on beyond Stozheim, 16 miles southwest of Strasbourg.

In a fresh breakthrough from the Vosges mountains into the Alsatian plain, the Americans overran four towns and drove to the outskirts of Kintzheim, two miles west of Selestat.

French troops pushing up from the south were slowed by stiffer resistance, but other units swinging through Bussang Pass north of Belfort were about 16 miles northwest of Mulhouse, increasing the flank pressure on the German forces.

A Swiss dispatch said Huningue, southernmost French Rhine town across the Swiss border from Basel, was occupied without resistance.

The British Second Army in Holland had but three small pockets to clean out before moving up solidly to the west bank of the Maas river. These were at Vierlingsbeek, 17 miles north of Venlo; Wanssum, 12 miles north, and at Venlo.

It was disclosed that Gen. Eisenhower had visited the Maas front and conferred with Lt. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey.

ENEMY TROOPS FORCED ACROSS

ROER AND SAAR

Americans Advance Along Chief Barriers to Rhine River.

PATCH TAKES KEY POSITION

Fifteenth Corps Surges Into Outskirts of Haguenau on Road to Karlsruhe.

Paris, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—Four American armies threw the Germans back across the Roer and Saar rivers, chief northern and southern barriers to the Rhine, and broke through German defenses in the easternmost tip of France today.

United States First Army troops struck for the chief remaining keys of Nazi strength along the Roer southwest of Duren in the Cologne Plain as Gen. Eisenhower daily increased the pressure on shrinking enemy forces. Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's troops gained up to 400 yards in assaults directed at the Hurtgen Forest hamlets of Gey and Brandenberg.

Battling in the easternmost point of France above Strasbourg, the Fifteenth Corps of the United States Seventh Army broke through the Germans' main defenses in the woods southwest of Haguenau and surged into the outskirts of that key communications and supply center twenty-eight miles southwest of Karlsruhe, Baden.

The United States Ninth Army of Lieut.-Gen. William Simpson already had drawn up in solid assault strength along the Roer and Inde rivers for a distance of fifteen to twenty miles northwest of Duren when Hodges's men launched their attack for a similar footing along the stream southwest of Duren.

Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's United States Third Army surged up to Saar on a front of at least fifteen miles, solid against the Siegfried Line. His Tenth Armored Division chased the Germans across the Saar River at Merzig.

The Ninth Army captured Welz and seized three-fourths of the hamlet of Beeck as it drew a tight arc around the Roer River town of Linnich, on the road to the Rhineland city of Munchen Gladbach.

Beeck is three miles west of Linnich and already had been bypassed on either side at captured Lindern and Hoven. Its streets were filled with German dead as the result of a hail of American phosphorus shells. Patrols stabbed across the Inde.

On Simpson's right flank, the First Army was less than a mile from Brandenberg, which is little over a mile from the Roer at a point about six and one-half miles southeast of Duren.

Near Key to Open Country.

Gey is three and a half miles southwest of Duren and three miles northeast of Hurtgen, and is one of the principal keys to open country beyond the Hurtgen Forest. The Americans were within 1,000 yards of Gey.

The Americans in their drive on the two villages encountered intense small arms fire, mines of many sorts, roadblocks of felled trees laced with booby traps and many other types of defenses.

The Americans boiling out of the woods southwest of Haguenau in the eastern tip of France took prisoners who said they had just arrived from Holland.

The Germans were engaging in desperate shifts of strength in an effort to stem Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army drive, which at some points was less than ten miles from the Baden border of Germany.

Gen. Patton's tanks plunged forward a half mile today in their latest gains and reached the Saar bend opposite Merzig, after clearing Hilbringen and Battern.

The Third Army was drawn up close to Merzig on the northwest, west and southwest and looking into the mouths of the Siegfried cannon. The Siegfried Line, with its forts, hundreds of pillboxes and miles of wire and traps, comes down to the river here, and beyond is the Hunsruck Range running northeast between the Moselle and Nahe valleys toward the Rhine and main cities of Wiesbaden, Mainz and Frankfurt.

As December came over the grim and gray battlefields, the Germans were pouring their final strength into the desperate struggle for a winter line west of the Rhine and were losing 3,000 men a day in prisoners alone. In dead and disabled Hitler was sacrificing more than that.

Allied Losses a Secret.

Security and other regulations lock the secret of Allied casualties for indefinite periods after operations and the cost in American, British, French and Allied lives in the great winter offensive, now in its twenty-fourth day, had not yet been disclosed.

But a general rule of war is that assault costs more in blood than defense.

Three Wedges Shaping Up

The Allies were shaping up, bit by bit, three great wedges, and the Germans were being forced to throw thinning reserves against each to block the roads to Berlin.

Two American armies, the 9th and Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' 1st, were hammering at three key towns along the Roer line in the Rhineland—Linnich, Julich and Duren.

Linnich is 14 miles southwest of Munchen Gladbach. Julich, just across the Roer, is the junction of the roads to Dusseldorf, 27 miles northeast, and to Cologne, 23 miles east. Duren is on the Adolf Hitler Highway to Cologne, 20 miles east.

Third Army's Line

The 3d Army has drawn a curving line along the Saar in Germany and near the southern border of the Saarland, threatening not only that industrial and mining basin but also the historic guardians of the roads to Coblenz and the cluster of cities at the junction of the Rhine and Main.

The third wedge was shaping up northwest of Strasbourg, where both the 3d and 7th Armies were pushing past the lower end of the Eifel range toward Karlsruhe on the Rhine.

The whole operation was being carried out amid ceaseless shellfire. Armored forces and infantry were handicapped by quagmires and the weather was so bad that air officers said "even the birds will be walking."

British Gain In Holland

Here was the battle line, front by front:

The British 2d Army in Holland captured the German-defended castles at Wanssum, ten miles north of Venlo, and Broekhuizen, eight miles north of Venlo, as well as the village of Broekhuizen.

All resistance in small pockets west of the Maas thus was eliminated except in the town of Wanssum, at Bierlingsbeek, seventeen miles north of Venlo and in Venlo itself.

On the 9th Army front the Americans had driven through Lindern, Flossdorf and Roerdorf. These hamlets, all on the banks of the Roer or near it, are within two miles of Linnich and are in a line running from the northwest of the town to the southeast of it. A mile south of Linnich the Americans had taken Welz after it was flattened by artillery.

More Villages Bombed

Across the river from Linnich fighter bombers began flattening more of these fortified villages—Baal, Rurich, Glimbach, Gevenich and Boslar, whose cellars presumably have been turned into fortresses by the Germans.

The Inde River, which joins the Roer just below Julich and seven miles southeast of Linnich, presumably was crossed in the vicinity of Altdorf, four miles south of Julich.

Nazis Re-Enter Two Towns

To the south the Germans fought their way back into Inden and Lamersdorf, on the banks of the Inde between Julich and Eschweiler, and succeeded in blowing up the bridge across the Inde after first neglecting to do so.

Hodges' troops were still battling the suicide rear guards in Inden, but had succeeded in clearing Lamersdorf.

Ground Lost In Merode

The 1st Army veterans made more gains into the high ground east of Grosshau, five miles southwest of Duren.

But in Merode, four miles west of Duren, where they fought out of the fringe of Hurtgen Forest, they were forced to give way slightly in the face of a savage counterattack.

In the 3d Army sector Patton's troops, storming within half a mile of Merzig on the west and two miles on either flank, came under fire from Siegfried guns that was heavier than at Metz.

The Germans blew up a bridge leading across the Saar into Merzig just as Patton's tanks came in sight.

To the southeast, midway be-

39-27— 20859

tween Merzig and Saarlautern, the 95th Infantry Division advanced into Itzbach, 1½ miles from the Saar and five miles northwest of Saarlautern.

Karlingen, L'Hopital Taken

Still farther to the southeast, the Americans occupied Karlingen and l'Hopital on the German border twelve miles west of Saarbrucken, and entered Adamsweiler, 3½ miles east of Saar Union and fifteen miles south of the Saarland frontier.

Frohmuhl, five miles east of Adamsweiler, was captured by Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's 7th Army in the drive across the Saarbrucken-Hagenau railroad northwest of Strasbourg.

To the east, in an area about twelve miles west of Hagenau, Patch's infantry pushed three and one half miles north of Uhrviller to a point about ten miles south of the German border in a drive skirting the southern nose of the Eifel hills.

Schweighausen Captured

Schweighausen, two miles southwest of Hagenau, was captured and other forces were less than a mile and a half from the town, a key to Karlsruhe.

Gerstheim, fourteen miles south of Strasbourg and a mile from the Rhine, was captured by 7th Army forces driving south to join with the French moving north from the Belfort and Mulhouse areas.

Stotzheim, 16½ miles southwest of Strasbourg, was overrun.

French troops took Huningue, on the west bank of the Rhine, without resistance today after a heavy artillery attack. About 1,000 German troops who held pillboxes during an artillery duel for the past several days had crossed to the east bank under cover of fog. Most of Huningue was destroyed.

Only Mile From Urbes

Moroccans and Algerians of the French 1st Army, pushing through the hills on either side of Bussang Pass, were within a mile of Urbes and St. Amarin, 15 miles northwest of Mulhouse. They repulsed an attack just south of Thann, while other French forces drove deep into the Harth Forest bordering the Rhine east of Mulhouse.

The French extended their firmly held lines to the Rhine below Huningen near the Swiss border, cutting the land escape route for the Germans in that bridgehead city.

Nazi Comment

[The Berlin radio said the French put 30 tanks across the Huningen Canal.

[The Allies captured Le Haute Koenigsbourg, 4½ miles southwest of Selestat in the Rhine Valley, Berlin said.

[The German high command, declaring Nazi troops had "unshakably withstood continuous large-scale attacks" on the Cologne Plain since November 17, measured maximum Allied gains at a little more than nine miles from Wurselen, north of Aachen, and said 500 American tanks had been destroyed.

[A counterattack resulted in the recapture of Vossenack, at the edge of Hurtgen Forest below Hurtgen, one German war reporter said.]

Fit Troops in German Armies Put at 1,250,000

Twenty-first Army Group Headquarters, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler now probably has about 6,000,000 troops to wage the climactic battle of Germany, including about 1,250,000 really fit men between the ages of 19 and 46, according to the best available information here.

Under the leadership of three commanders, Field Marshal Walter von Model, Col.-Gen. Kurt Student and Gen. Hermann Balck with Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt as supreme chieftain in the west, the Nazi Fuehrer has more divisions massed on the Allied front in Western Europe than on D-day. But they are far inferior in quality.

[Von Model is commander of the northern group of German armies in the west. Balck is in command of the southern group, and Student is a parachute expert apparently in command of German parachute troops.]

On June 6 there were approximately sixty-five divisions on the western front, compared with about seventy today. But when Gen. Eisenhower's forces stormed the beaches of Normandy a German division had an average strength of 17,000 men, according to information here. Today many Nazi divisions average less than 11,000 men, it is estimated.

Hammered incessantly and violently for nearly six months by Allied armies in the west, the enemy has been manufacturing divisions continuously but losing far more than he is making. In recent operations the Germans have been losing about six divisions a week.

How Armies Are Divided.

On all fronts Hitler today has about 300 divisions. Information here divides them as follows:

Western Front—70.
Eastern Front—130-140.
Italy—About 30.
Balkans—About 20.
Scandinavia—About 20.
Inside Germany—About 20.

As the Germans pull back into the Reich itself, thereby shortening lines of communication, Hitler may reinforce his western front by the year end and at the same time feed other reinforcements into the east

The Germans have been producing Volks Grenadier divisions since September 1, and can be expected to increase the number during the winter and early spring. These soldiers are described as a mixture of shoddiness and experienced veterans, including many ex-soldiers called from German war industries, convalescents and foreigners.

Wear Down Quickly.

As a rule they are intelligent, and feel their lack of training. Sometimes they are sent to the front after less than twelve weeks' training. They fight hard to begin with but wear down quickly.

These Volks Grenadiers are chiefly intended for static use and are badly equipped for transport, depending mainly on bicycles and horse-drawn vehicles. The quality of their officers is poor. Their non-commissioned officers are mostly convalescents.

The German High Command already has bitten deeply into the class of 1928—boys of 16—and now has only about 150,000 left of that class to call upon for badly needed reinforcements.

The enemy strategy appears to be based upon a three-fold plan:

1. Rigid economy of troop expenditure.
2. Hold a tough screen against the Allied drive imperiling the great industrial Ruhr.
3. Block the Allied assault to the south.

In general terms the enemy has a series of expendable divisions strung along the vast western front which the Nazi command is prepared to sacrifice. Then in close reserve he has non-expendable armored divisions assigned to the task of blunting and slowing the tempo of Allied operations wherever the greatest threat arises.

On these non-expendables depends the ultimate fate of Germany.

Three Yanks Capture 135 German Soldiers

WITH THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY NEAR HAGUENAU, France, Dec. 1 (AP)—Three American MP's were looking for a likely place to put a command post in a town by-passed by the Seventh Army.

They were Lt. William Martin, Syracuse, N. Y., Sgt. Bernard Goldstein, Columbus, Ohio, and Sgt. Alfred Finley, Marlow, Okla.

They opened the door to a hotel. Inside were 135 Germans, including seven officers. All surrendered to the three MP's.

French Take Huningue

ST. LOUIS, France (At the Swiss frontier), Dec. 1 (AP).—French troops took possession of Huningue, on the west side of the Rhine, near here, without resistance today after a heavy artillery attack.

The German garrison of about 1,000 men who held pillboxes during an artillery duel for several days had crossed to the east side of the Rhine under cover of a fog. Most of Huningue was destroyed.

Foe Slapped Alsatians for Speaking French

Saverne, Alsace, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—Until the French and Americans ten days ago drove the Germans from this Alsatian town of 8,000, at the northeastern mouth of the Saverne Gap, the inhabitants were forbidden to speak a word of French.

Children who unconsciously said as little as "Thank you" in French were slapped or kicked by the Germans, townsmen reported today. For similar offenses older persons were reprimanded sharply, and in some cases were sent to concentration camp.

However, the rule against the use of French did not work a hardship on most of the people. They already knew some form of German, and, on the whole, the Germans treated the Alsatians well.

The Alsatians have been juggled from France to Germany and back to France so many times that they take such changes in stride. They have come to the point where they want nothing more than to be left alone. Corporal William Hover of Cincinnati, Ohio, a French interpreter in the American Civil Affairs Office, said that they insist they are neither French nor German, but Alsatian. When Corporal Gunther Otto of 1452 Rowland avenue, the Bronx, the German interpreter, asks them whether they speak German, they reply: "No. We speak Alsatian."

Capt. Herbert Glaser of Arlington, Va., head of the Civil Affairs Office, said that the biggest problem was in keeping civilians off the roads. They want to return to their homes in the rear of the lines, but the roads must be kept clear for Allied trucks rolling toward the Rhine.

Saverne bears few scars of war. French flags hang from almost every window.

U. S. BLOOD FLOWN TO FRANCE DAILY

London, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—More than 750 pints of whole blood now reach European battle areas daily from the United States through a regular plane delivery service, Air Transport Command headquarters said today. The service began on August 21.

Traveler Sees Need For Peace Draft Program

Advocates Postwar Army Of Million Men To Police Europe.

PARIS, Dec. 1. (AP)—Congress must start immediate consideration at its next session of compulsory military training legislation to raise a peacetime army of 1,000,000 men to help police Europe, Rep. Overton Brooks (D-La) said today.

He said this would permit men now overseas to return home.

Brooks arrived in Paris with 16 other members of the House Military Affairs Committee on their European trip to determine how the war effort was being conducted, what soldiers were thinking and what they needed.

The committee came here after a first-hand inspection of methods of handling war materials in Cherbourg and other ports.

After War Ends

Brooks and Matt Merritt (D-NY) said one of the pressing questions of GI's with whom they talked was what was going to happen to the soldiers in Europe after the war ended.

"They want to fight and win the war," Brooks said. "But when the war is over they want to go home. They wonder now whether they are going to have to do guard duty in Europe after the shooting ends.

For Guard Duty

"Congress must take up soon the program for training reserves to do this guard duty. Men who have been in Europe two to four years are entitled to go home as well as all combat men. The logical solution is a compulsory military training program to start immediately in order to give men a short training in the states and then assign them to Europe for the big police job."

Three Problems

Merritt said three of the leading problems outlined to him were: (1) A system of rotation for home leave and a system for demobilization; (2) The cigarette supply, and (3) what is going to happen to them after the war.

The Congressmen were tremendously impressed by the rehabilitation of Cherbourg and the system of handling suplies in order to get them speedily to the fighting fronts.

"The army is doing a magnificent job considering the handicaps," said Rep. Clare Booth Luce (R-Conn).

The committee members said they found the morale of troops high, cigarettes short, but the soldiers in these rear areas unprotesting since supplies were going to the frontline.

U. S. Junket Inspects Supply Ports In France

Paris, Dec. 1 (AP)—The seventeen members of the Military Committee of the United States House of Representatives have begun their inspection of American military operations in France with a tour of rehabilitated supply ports.

Yesterday, the committee tramped over the rebuilt installations at Cherbourg. Today, they planned to see another major port.

"We saw a lot of activity and everything seems to be going fine at this end," said Acting Chairman Matt Merritt (D., N.Y.) after the Cherbourg tour. "All of us talked to the soldiers in order to find out how they are faring and what kind of work they are doing."

The Congressional party attended a GI stage show last night. They will come to Paris after today's trip for a general briefing in all phases of continental military operations.

Condolence Letters Mandatory in Army

PARIS, Dec. 1 (AP).—Letters of condolence from commanding officers to families of casualties—giving details of the soldier's death, injury or capture—are now a mandatory Army practice, Colonel H. M. Rund, chief of the European theater casualty division, said tonight.

He reported that initial casualty notifications now are reaching families within fifteen days of the time the information leaves the front. Detailed reports from the unit to the family are supposed to follow as soon as the information is available, although battle conditions naturally bring unavoidable delays.

PARIS, Dec. 1—(AP) Rep. Clare Boothe Luce (R-Conn) says talk of her being gagged by the Army on the congressional tour of the western front is all a mistake.

"The army has not prohibited me from talking," she said tonight. "My fellow committee members have not tried to keep me from talking nor has there been any attempt to gag me.

"We agreed in London that Rep. Matthew Merritt (D-NY) would be our spokesman. That is why there was no reason for me to be at our press conference there."

Mrs. Luce expressed the opinion that the cigaret situation is the most pressing of GI problems.

Paris Church Blast Kills Two

PARIS, Dec. 1 (AP).—An explosion of escaping gas in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul today killed a priest and his sacristan who were preparing to say mass and injured the pastor, Father Louis Mulherbe.

Third of Yule Gifts For G. I.s Delivered

Paris, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—About one-third of more than 18,000,000 Christmas packages mailed to American soldiers in the European theater were delivered by Thanksgiving, the Army reported today. One ship recently brought 1,875,000 packages.

DROP BOMBS ON PARIS

Paris, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—An American Maurauder, in formation en route to attack German strongpoints on the Saar River, accidentally dropped bombs on Issy les Moulinaux, a southwestern suburb of Paris, today, causing casualties and damage. The United States Ninth Air Force said the accident was caused by mechanical failure.

Errors in Washington And Also in Hawaii

Stimson and Forrestal Say Reports Secret Until After War—Both to Continue Inquiry—At End Present Tentative Decisions Against Disciplinary Measures Will Be Reviewed—Republicans Demand Inquiry By Congress

DEC 2 1944

By William T. Peacock

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1. (AP)—Army and Navy boards of inquiry found that errors of judgment in both Washington and Hawaii had had a part in the Pearl Harbor disaster but discovered no grounds for any court martial proceedings, it was announced tonight.

War Secretary Stimson and Navy Secretary Forrestal issued statements simultaneously summing up conclusions of the two boards, but said the reports themselves could not, for reasons of military security, be released until after the war.

To Continue Personal Investigation

Each said, too, that he intended to continue a personal investigation, gathering the stories of witnesses not available now because they are engaged in combat, and when all the evidence was in would review the present tentative decisions against disciplinary action.

With release of the statements, there were immediate demands in Congress, chiefly from Republicans, for a congressional investigation of why the Japanese achieved complete surprise with their Dec. 7, 1941 attack on the Hawaiian naval base and sank or disabled eight battleships. Many Democrats said, however, that the statements from Stimson and Forrestal should end the matter.

Errors Are Admitted

On the point of fault, the Navy's statement said: "The Secretary in his findings upon the evidence before the court of inquiry and all the other proceedings in the matter to date, has found that there were errors of judgment on the part of certain officers in the naval service, both at Pearl Harbor and at Washington."

Stimson said: "The Army Pearl Harbor Board, although it recommended no disciplinary or other action, concluded that there were several officers in the field and in the War Department who did not perform their duties with the necessary skill or exercise the judgment which was required under the circumstances. On the recorded evidence, I agree with some, but not all, of the board's conclusions."

Stimson Satisfield on Short's Relief

As to Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, the Army commander at Pearl Harbor, Stimson said, "I am of the opinion that his errors of judgment were of such a nature as to demand his relief from a command status." Noting that this was done soon after the Japanese attack, Stimson said that was a "serious result" for an Army officer of excellent service record and in his opinion was "sufficient action."

Forrestal made no direct reference to Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, the Navy commander at Pearl Harbor, but said "the evidence now available does not warrant and will not support the trial by general court martial of any person or persons in the naval service."

Maas Never Expected Trial

In New York, Rep. Maas of Minnesota, senior Republican on the House Naval Affairs Committee said in a statement:

"It is what I predicted from the beginning, both that Kimmel and Short would never be brought to trial and that the report itself would be suppressed. I think this is a complete vindication of Admiral Kimmel and I think he should be immediately restored to active duty.

"Now that it has been determined that Kimmel and Short were not responsible for the Pearl Harbor tragedy, the administration should disclose to the public who was responsible."

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) called for immediate submission to both houses of Congress "of the evidence obtained by the army and navy boards," and said he would press for his resolution to set up a 10-member Senate committee to make an independent Pearl Harbor inquiry.

He said the finding of the army and navy boards apparently did not agree with those of the Roberts commission.

A commission appointed by President Roosevelt immediately after the disaster and headed by Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts reported on January 24, 1942, that there was "dereliction of duty" by Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, the commanders at Pearl Harbor.

Public Entitled to Facts

"The public is entitled to the facts," Ferguson declared. "This announcement emphasizes the need for a Senate investigation. I think as a starter Congress should be furnished the evidence upon which the new findings are based."

Similarly, House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts said he did not believe the public would be satisfied with the mere army-navy announcement.

"The people will want more details than that," Martin said.

But Chairman May (D-Ky) of the House military committee said the report, so far as he was concerned, "ends the matter."

Senator Chandler (D-Ky) of the Senate military affairs committee said he thought the army-navy findings would lessen the chances of the Ferguson resolution passing the Senate.

"I don't think it has much chance now," he observed.

Chandler Not Surprised

"I'm not a bit surprised, because I never felt that the Army or Navy had sufficient evidence to support a court martial. I'm relieved about Admiral Kimmel. I always maintained he was a great admiral and that if he made any mistake in this instance it was the first one in almost 40 years of naval service.

"As to General Short, I've attended all the Senate committee hearings on the Pearl Harbor matter and I never heard any charges that would support a court martial against him."

Although the conclusions of the Army and Navy boards apparently left scant possibility that action would ever be taken against anyone, both Stimson and Forrestal said they intended to continue personal investigations.

The Navy announced that Forrestal was "not satisfied that the investigation has gone to the point of exhaustion of all possible evidence."

"Accordingly," it added, "he has decided that his own investigation should be further continued until the testimony of every witness in possession of material facts can be obtained and all possible evidence exhausted."

Stimson reported that while the Army board recommended no disciplinary or other action it "concluded that there were several officers in the field and in the War Department who did not perform their duties with the necessary skill or exercise the judgment which was required under the circumstances."

On the evidence recorded, he said, he agreed with some but not all of the board's conclusions.

Some Stories Not In

In connection with the continuing Stimpon-Forrestal investigations, it was explained that there were still some witnesses who had not given their stories because they are now engaged in active combat.

"The present decision of the secretary," the Navy statement said, "will be reviewed when the investigation has been finally completed in the light of the evidence then at hand."

There was a similar statement that Stimson's "present decision will be reviewed when the investigation has been finally completed."

The Army and Navy boards of inquiry were appointed last July in response to a resolution by Congress. They made their reports in October after hearings in Hawaii and several points in this country.

Stimson said the Army board had carried on "an extensive and painstaking investigation," had examined a total of 151 witnesses and received many exhibits.

It was composed of Lt. Gen. George Grunert, the president of the group, Maj. Gen. Henry D. Russell and Maj. Gen. Walter H. Frank.

The Navy court of inquiry consisted of Admiral Orin G. Murfin, (retired), Admiral Edward C. Kalbfus, (retired), and Vice Admiral Adolphus Andrews, (retired), with Commander Harold Biesemeier as judge advocate. The court began its proceedings July 31 and submitted the record of its proceedings October 20. During its investigation, it took testimony of 39 witneses and received 77 exhibits.

Forrestal Mindful Of Public Interest

In the announcement today Secretary Forrestal said:

"In reaching the above conclusions and decisions I am fully mindful of the wide and legitimate public interest in the Pearl Harbor attack. However, there is one consideration which is paramount to all others, and that is: What will best serve the continued successful prosecution of the war? The actions I have taken in my judgement, are taken in the light of that consideration, and I accept full and complete responsibility for them."

The Navy stated that Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the U. S. fleet and chief of naval operations, advised the secretary in a letter Nov. 3 that a "substantial part of the records" of the Navy's inquiry court bore such a relation to the national security and to current military operations as to make it essential that the information not be revealed publicly.

Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, now on inactive status, was commander of the Pacific fleet at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack December 7, 1941. The Army forces in Hawaii were commanded by Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short. Both were relieved of their commands after the Japanese attacks.

The war secretary disclosed that detailed findings of the board—as in the case of the Navy inquiry—would not be made public until conclusion of hostilities.

Must Not Be Made Public Now

"I am absolutely clear," Stimson said, "that it would be highly prejudicial to the successful prosecution of the war and the safety of American lives to make public during the war the report of the Army Pearl Harbor board or the record on which it is based."

"For the present," the Navy statement asserted, "the secretary has directed that in the best interests of present and future military operations of the United States the existing classification of the records of the inquiry court as inside 'top secret' must be continued.

"The record of the court will not be made public while the war is in progress."

The special boards which investigated the Japanese attack on the Hawaiian island outpost were set up by the Army and Navy on July 17, this year, at the direction of Congress.

Both Stimson and Forrestal had urged the President not to sign the resolution under which the immediate investigation was undertaken. The two secretaries expressed belief the investigation at this time might interfere with the war effort.

But in signing the resolution, which also extended the statute of limitations under which the commanders at Pearl Harbor might face formal trial, the President expressed confidence that Congress did not contemplate any interference with the war.

Pearl Harbor Statements

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP).—The complete texts of the statements of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and the Navy Department on the Pearl Harbor inquiry follow:

DEC 2 1944

Army

By joint resolution of the Congress, approved June 13, 1944, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy were severally directed to proceed with an investigation into the facts surrounding the Pearl Harbor catastrophe of Dec. 7, 1941, and to commence such proceedings against such persons as the facts might justify. In order to meet the wishes of Congress as expressed in this resolution, I have conducted such an investigation. In order to assist me to this end there was appointed by order dated July 8, 1944, a board of three general officers which was directed "to ascertain and report the facts relating to the attack made by Japanese armed forces upon the Territory of Hawaii on Dec. 7, 1941, and to make such recommendations as it might deem proper."

This Army Pearl Harbor Board has conducted an extensive and painstaking investigation. It has held hearings in Hawaii, San Francisco and Washington. It has examined a total of 151 witnesses and received many exhibits. I have read its report and reviewed the recorded evidence. The Judge Advocate General of the Army, at my direction, has also examined the report and the record and has given me fully the benefit of his views.

Some Officers Made Errors

I recognize the importance to any individual concerned of having a decision taken as to what if any, action is to be instituted against him and, after weighing all the considerations, I am clear that the public interest as well as justice and fairness will best be served by a statement of my present conclusions So far as they now may be made public, consonant with the public interest, my conclusions are as follows:

"The Army Pearl Harbor Board, although it recommended no disciplinary or other action, concluded that there were several officers in the field and in the War Department who did not perform their duties with the necessary skill or exercise the judgment which was required under the circumstances. On the recorded evidence, I agree with some but not all of the board's conclusions.

"So far as the commanding general of the Hawaiian Department is concerned, I am of the opinion that his errors of judgment were of such a nature as to demand his relief from a command status. This was done on January 11, 1942, and in itself is a serious result for any officer with a long record of excellent service, and conscientious as I believe General Short to be. In my judgment on the evidence recorded, it is sufficient action.

"Furthermore, I am satisfied that proper steps were taken to correct such inadequacies of either personnel or organization as were shown to exist either in the War Department or in the field at the time of the Pearl Harbor disaster. My conclusion is that under all the circumstances the evidence now recorded does not warrant the institution of any further proceedings against any officer in the Army.

Will Continue Inquiry

"In accordance with the opinion of the judge advocate gen-

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eral, I have decided that my own investigation should be further continued until all the facts are made as clear as possible and until the testimony of every witness in possession of material facts can be obtained, and I have given the necessary directions to accomplish this result.

"Some of the testimony may be much delayed where witnesses are engaged in combat in active theaters of operation. My present decision will be reviewed when the investigation has been finally completed.

"Finally, I am absolutely clear that it would be highly prejudicial to the successful prosecution of the war and the safety of American lives to make public during the war the report of the Army Pearl Harbor Board on the record on which it is based.

"Statement as to Colonel Theodore Wyman jr., and certain others:

"I have today made a separate statement of my conclusion on the basis of the evidence now recorded not to institute further proceedings against any officer of the Army in respect to the Pearl Harbor disaster.

"The Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, by a report of June 14, 1944, called attention to certain relationships of Hans Wilhelm Rohl to military construction in Hawaii under the direction of Colonel Theodore Wyman jr., district engineer, and indicated that this may have contributed to the Pearl Harbor catastrophe. Accordingly, the phases of the committee report bearing thereon were referred to the Army Pearl Harbor board for further investigation.

"I have reviewed the results of this investigation. I do not find from this review that the Pearl Harbor disaster was in any way contributed to or caused by any alleged misconduct, neglect or disloyalty on the part of Rohl, the Hawaiian constructors, the organization with which he was connected, Colonel Wyman or others directing construction activities in Hawaii, and I do not find that there is any evidence that Rohl or any one else directing such construction gave any information to the enemy.

"As to certain other alleged misconduct and neglect of Colonel Wyman and others in construction matters, I have referred the question of the commencing of any proceedings to the Under Secretary of War and the judge advocate general."

Navy

Public law No. 339, 78th Congress, approved June 13, 1944, directed the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy, severally, to proceed forthwith with an investigation into the facts surrounding the Pearl Harbor catastrophe, and to commence such proceedings against such persons as the facts might justify.

A court of inquiry, consisting of Admiral Orin G. Murfin, U. S. N., retired; Admiral Edward C. Kalfus, U. S. N., retired, and Vice-Admiral Adolphus Andrews, U. S. N., retired, with Commander Harold Biesemeier, U. S. N., as Judge Advocate, was appointed on July 13, 1944. The court was directed to convene on July 17, 1944, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of inquiring into all circumstances connected with the attack made by Japanese forces on Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii, on Dec. 7, 1944, to inquire thoroughly into the matter, and to include in its findings a full statement of the facts it might deem to be established. The court was further directed to state its opinion as to whether any offenses were committed or serious blame incurred on the part of any person or persons in the naval service, and, in case its opinion was that offenses had been committed or serious blame incurred, to recommend specifically what further proceedings should be had.

Record Won't Be Published

The court of inquiry commenced its proceedings on July 31, 1944, and submitted the record of its proceedings on Oct. 20, 1944. During its investigation, the court took the testimony of thirty-nine witnesses and received seventy-seven exhibits. Certain portions of the record of proceedings before the court, including the findings and opinion of the court, have been classified "top secret" and the balance "secret."

By letter dated Oct. 21, 1944, the Secretary of the Navy requested the commander in chief, United States Fleet, and chief of naval operations to advise as to how much of the records of the Pearl Harbor court of inquiry bear such a relation to present military operations as to require high security classification.

The commander in chief, United States Fleet, and chief of naval operations advised, in a letter dated Nov. 3, 1944, that a substantial part of the records of Pearl Harbor court of inquiry bears such a relation to the national security and to current military operations as to make it essential that that information not be revealed publicly.

After thorough review of the record of proceedings of the Pearl Harbor court of inquiry, the Secretary concurs with the view of the commander in chief, United States Fleet, and chief of naval operations, as expressed in his letter of Nov. 3, 1944, and accordingly has directed that in the best interests of the present and future military operations of the United States, the existing "top secret" and "secret" classifications of the record must be continued. The record of the court will not be made public while the war is in progress.

No Court Martial Warranted

The net result of the findings of fact and opinion of the Pearl Harbor court of inquiry, as reviewed by judge advocate general of the Navy and the commander in chief, United States Fleet, and chief of naval operations and by the Secretary of the Navy, is that the evidence now available does not warrant and will not support the trial by general court martial of any person or persons in the naval service.

The Secretary, in his findings upon the evidence before the court of inquiry and all the other proceedings in the matter to date, has found that there were errors of judgment on the part of certain officers in the naval service, both at Pearl Harbor and at Washington.

The Secretary is not satisfied that the investigation has gone to the point of exhaustion of all possible evidence. Accordingly, he has decided that his own investigation should be further continued until the testimony of every witness in possession of material facts can be obtained and all possible evidence exhausted. Some of the testimony will be much delayed because certain witnesses who are actively engaged in combat against the enemy are not available and will not be available within the predictable future. The present decision of the Secretary will be reviewed when the investigation has been finally completed in the light of evidence then at hand.

The Secretary makes this personal statement:

"In reaching the above conclusions and decisions, I am fully mindful of the wide and legitimate public interest in the Pearl Harbor attack. However, there is one consideration which is paramount to all others, and that is: What will best serve the continued successful prosecution of the war? The actions I have taken in my judgment are taken in the light of that consideration, and I accept full and complete responsibility for them."

Stimson Says Pearl Harbor Builders O.K.

Rohl, Wyman Absolved Of Contributing to Dec. 7 Disaster.

DEC 2 1944

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1. (AP)—Secretary of War Stimson said today that neither Hans Wilhelm Rohl, German-born contractor, nor Col. Theodore Wyman, Jr., Army engineer, caused or contributed to the Pearl Harbor disaster.

The war secretary based his findings on an investigation made by the Army board which inquired into the Pearl Harbor attack. The board, in the Rohl-Wyman phase of its inquiry, acted on a report last June by the House Military committee.

War Department

The committee had said that on December 20, 1940, the War Department, on Wyman's recommendation contracted with Rohl's company, the Hawaiian constructors, to install defense projects in Hawaii. These defenses were not completed in time to be used in repelling the Japanese attack on December 7, 1941, the committee said. It complained that Army officers responsible, including both Major General Walter C. Short, the Hawaiian commander, and Wyman failed to order the work expedited.

Saying that he had reviewed the results of the Army board's inquiry into this phase of the Pearl Harbor case, Stimson announced:

Pearl Harbor Disaster

"I do not find from this review that the Pearl Harbor disaster was in any way contributed to or caused by any alleged misconduct, neglect or disloyalty on the part of Rohl, the Hawaiian constructors, the organization with which he was connected, Colonel Wyman, or others directing construction activities in Hawaii, and I do not find that there is any evidence that Rohl or anyone else directing such construction gave any information to the enemy."

Stimson then added:

"As to certain other alleged misconduct and neglect of Colonel Wyman and others in construction matters, I have referred the question of any proceedings to the under secretary of war and the judge advocate general."

(Construction contracts and their execution are under the jurisdiction of Under Secretary of War Patterson. The judge advocate general is Major General Myron C. Cramer.)

Pearl Harbor Report Stirs Congressmen

Some Demand Legislative Inquiry—Others Believe Issue Settled.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—Army and Navy decisions against courtmartial proceedings or publication of findings on the Pearl Harbor debacle set off congressional demands tonight for an inquiry by the legislators.

There were dissents, however, by members who held that the services' conclusions closed the matter.

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich.) author of a resolution for an investigation by a 10-member senator committee, led off with a demand that the evidence found by Army and Navy investigators be submitted to Congress.

Chairman May (D-Ky.) of the House Military committee, took the position farthest from Ferguson's. He said that as far as he is concerned the Army-Navy decision "ends the matter."

Take Middle Ground

Some others took more of a middle ground with suggestions that the public will want to know more than is being told.

Representative comment:

Rep. Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (Mass.), House Republican leader—"The people will want more details than that."

Senator Chandler (D-Ky.) of the Military Affairs Committee—"I do not believe the Ferguson resolution has much chance now." In reference to the Army-Navy statements themselves — "I'm not a bit surprised, because I never felt that the Army or Navy had sufficient evidence to support a court martial."

Senator Johnson

Senator Johnson (D-Colo.), Military committeeman — "The Army and Navy reports contradict the report of the Roberts Commission. The reports exonerate Short and Kimmel, but at the same time they ought to tell us who was responsible for the disaster at Pearl Harbor. I never thought they were to blame, but there must be some explanation."

DEC 2 1944

Chairman Sumners (D-Tex.) of House Judiciary Committee said notwithst anding the reports Congress should again extend the statnotwithstanding the reports Concourts martial. Without extension the statute expires Dec. 7. A Senate-passed resolution to extend it six months now is before Sumners' committee.

Rep. Hancock (NY) ranking Republican member of the House Judiciary committee—"I don't believe the public will ever be satisfied until we have a congressional investigation of Pearl Harbor, and I say that with absolutely no reflection on the officers who conducted the military examination."

"Facts Should Be Given"

Rep. Hebert (D-La) of House Naval Affairs Committee—"I still believe all the facts should be given to the American public. If the army and navy feel that these two men (Kimmel and Short) are not responsible it is only fair that their status be cleared up in the eyes of the public. They have had a terrible experience, being under a cloud all this time."

Senator Connally (D-Tex), Foreign Relations Chairman—"I have always felt that the army and navy commanders in Hawaii were negligent in not taking measures to detect, and prepare to repel the attack on Pearl Harbor." He did not elaborate, however, or say whether he believed Congress should undertake an independent inquiry.

Representatives Short R(-Mo.) and Maas (R-Minn), who had been insistent on full disclosure of details on Perl Harbor, were out of town.

Comment in Congress

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP).—Representative Andrew J. May, Democrat, of Kentucky, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, commenting on the Pearl Harbor developments, said that as far as he is concerned the Army-Navy decision "ends the matter."

Representative Joseph W. Martin jr., of Massachusetts, House Republican leader, said: "The people will want more details than that."

Senator A. B. Chandler, Democrat, of Kentucky, a member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, said, "I'm not a bit surprised, because I never felt that the Army or Navy had sufficient evidence to support a court martial."

Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado, a Military Affairs committeeman, said: "The Army and Navy reports contradict the report of the Roberts commission. The reports exonerate Short and Kimmel, but at the same time they ought to tell us who was responsible for the disaster at Pearl Harbor. I never thought they were to blame, but there must be some explanation."

Representative Clarence E. Hancock, of New York, ranking Republican member of the House Judiciary Committee, said: "I don't believe the public will ever be satisfied until we have a Congressional investigation of Pearl Harbor, and I say that with absolutely no reflection on the officers who conducted the military examination."

Representative F. Edward Hebert, Democrat, of Louisiana, of the House Naval Affairs Committee, said: "I still believe all the facts should be given to the American public. If the Army and Navy feel that these two men are not responsible, it is only fair that their status be cleared up in the

eyes of the public. They have had a terrible experience, being under a cloud all this time."

Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, Senate Foreign Relations chairman, said: "I have always felt that the Army and Navy commanders in Hawaii were negligent in not taking measures to detect and prepare to repel the attack on Pearl Harbor."

Germans Evacuate Part of Budapest

Russians Continue Outflanking Movement—Cross Mecsek Mountains—Stand 90 Miles From Austria—Nazis Moving To West Bank of Danube.

DEC 2 1944

By W. ~~W. Horcher~~

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 2. (AP)—The German radio announced last night the evacuation of the greater part of Budapest on the east bank of the Danube as Russian troops outflanked the besieged Hungarian capital on the southwest by crossing the 1,800-ft. Mecsek mountains and reaching the edge of a plain only 90 miles from the Austrian frontier.

Eventual Retreat

The Berlin announcement intimated an eventual Nazi troop retreat to the west bank of the Danube at Budapest as well as a civilian evacuation of the 60-square-mile section of Pest and its surrounding left bank suburbs.

Danube bridges were clogged with both "military and civilian" vehicles, Berlin said, and Axis radio commentators stressed that the Russians of Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine Army, which had crossed the Danube south of Budapest, now was within 77 miles of the city.

Presumably German rear guards will be left on the east bank to delay the Russians until the bulk of Axis troops reach the west bank and go into prepared fortifications on the high Buda bluffs. Food stocks in Pest shops have been sold, and Hungarians are being pressed into digging trenches and fortifications on the southwestern side of the capital, Berlin disclosed.

The full significance of the German evacuation order was apparent a short time later when Moscow announced that Marshal Tolbukhin's troops had overrun 60 more localities west of the Danube south and southwest of Budapest as the Third Ukraine Army veered toward the capital and toward Lake Balaton, strategic Hungarian lake lying across the approaches to Austria.

Across Mountains

Striking across the Mecsek mountains 18 miles north of Pecs the Russians captured Csikostottos, 86 miles southwest of Budapest and only 37 miles from Lake Balaton. The Germans had hoped to hold the Russians in the natural defenses of the mountains, but Tolbukhin's men reached the Haber canal village two miles southeast of Dombovar Junction and were now [illegible]g downhill into the broad plains southwest of Budapest.

Sasd, Magyar Hertelend, and Manfa villages also were swept up on the mountain road between Csikostottos and Pecs, and another Russian column seized Abaliget in a six-mile push northwest of Pecs.

Twenty-five years ago Gen. Erich von Ludendorff, Hindenburg's chief of staff, predicted that in any second world war involving Germany the decisive battle of the eastern front would be fought on the shores of Lake Balaton, a 46-mile body of water whose southern tip is only 38 miles from Austria.

North of Lake Balaton lies Szekesfehervar, former Hungarian capital 32 miles southwest of Budapest, and an important road junction on the short-cut route into Austria. Soviet spearheads last night were only 57 miles from Szekesfehervar.

Hold 26-Mile Front

Moscow's bulletin disclosed that the Russians hold a 26-mile front facing udapest from the south, between the Danube and captured Csikostottos, and erlin said the Russians were attacking Szekszard road junction near the Danube 77 miles below the capital.

Berlin said that other Soviet units had crossed the Danube at Kalocsa, 60 miles south of Budapest, in an attempt to attack the rear of Axis troops trying to stem Tolbukhin's rush toward the capital, but claimed that these units ewre rendered harmless."

Up to Nov. 30 the Russians captured 5,150 Germans and Hungarians in their break across the Danube, the Soviet bulletin said.

In Czechoslovakia Col. Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukraine Army forced the Ondava river on a 30-mile front in eastern Slovakia, penetrated six miles beyond and cut the important Satoraljaujhely-Cermene railway and highway with the seizure of Upor and Trebisov, the Moscow communique said.

The Russians were only three miles from the Satoraljaujhely-Kassa (Kosice) railway, and 10 miles east of Presov and Kassa, major Axis strongholds in eastern Slovakia.

Increasing Danger

Both the German international information bureau broadcast and another by Lt. Col. Alfred von Oldberg, transocean agency commentator, said there was "increasing danger that the Budapest defenses will be taken in the rear," by Marshal Tolbukhin's troops, which hold a trans-Danube front of more than 100 miles south of Budapest.

Berlin said Axis ministers and authorities inside Budapest "have made their plans for some time to leave the capital should it be included in the defensive front," suggesting they already had abandoned Budapest.

Budapest's populace, which before the beginning of the Soviet siege early last month numbered 1,216,736, was criticized by Berlin for "indifference and defeatism," but the account concluded by saying "now the Hungarian capital is taking industrious measures to put herself in a stage of defense" with installations concentrated on the 770-ft. hill on the Buda side of the river.

Evacuation Order

The evacuation order affected "the suburbs and districts on the left bank of the Danube. Such bgi suburbs as Ujpest, Kispest, Pestszenterzsebet, and Rakospalota, with a combined pre-siege population of more than 207,000, thus also are included in the order.

For several weeks the Russians have been attacking in the eastern outskirts of Budapest, one of Europe's most beautiful cities, site of major Axis war plants, and a key communication center controlling routes to Yugoslavia, northern Italy, Austria and Czechoslovakia.

The city has been reported without water, gas or electricity, and has been damaged by Soviet planes and artillery fire. Dispatches relayed through neutral countries also said workers had fought German troops in the streets. Berlin radio itself last week said that the Red army was in contact with "Communist elements" inside the capital.

NAZIS ABANDONING ENTIRE EASTERN HALF OF BUDAPEST

Moving Over to West Bank of Danube as Russians Menace Rear.

London, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—The German radio said tonight that the eastern section of beleaguered Budapest was being evacuated—"the suburbs and districts on the left bank of the Danube."

This action was taken for fear the Russians were going to attack Budapest from the rear (west), after crossing the Danube below the capital, Berlin said. The people of Budapest were criticized for indifference and defeatism, but Berlin added: "Now the Hungarian capital is taking industrious measures to put herself in a stage of defense."

All her defense installations were being concentrated on the west bank of the Danube, the Nazis explained.

Russians Within 100 Miles Of Austria

DEC 2 1944

GILMORE

Moscow, Dec. 1 (AP)—Enveloping 50 more communities in their new drive west of the Danube in southwestern Hungary, Russian troops today moved north to within 78 miles of outflanked Budapest and less than 100 miles of the Austrian border.

Moscow announced a nine-mile advance north along the west bank of the fireat river yesterday. Northeast of the besieged Hungarian capital other Red army troops seized the Axis strongholds of Eger and Szikszo, which guard invasion routes into central Slovakia.

Railroad Is Cut

Russion troops also cut the railway between Miskolc, Hungary's fifth city, and Kassa (Kosice), eastern Slovakian communication hub now threatened by Gen. Ivan Petrov's forces fanning out from captured Ungvar. The line was severed at Arnot, less than three miles northeast of Miskolc.

Petrov's troops attacking on a 30-miles front, captured 30 village, including Domasa, 20 miles east of Presov; Moraviany, 23 miles east of Kassa, and Zemplin, seven miles northeast of the big north Hungarian rail center of Satoraljaujhely.

Kacs Penetrated

In addition to capturing Eger and Szikszo, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's troops penetrated Kacs, ten miles northeast of Eger and 25 miles from the central Slovakian frontier.

Using captured Pecs, in southwestern Hungary, as a base, Rsusian and Yugoslav Partisan forces were driving northward toward one of the main railways which the Germans use to supply their forces of occupation at Zagreb, in northern Yugoslavia.

The Red Army also swarmed southward from Pecs, swooping through villages which had been pocketed by the advance across the Danube. The triple Russian aim appeared an attempt to force a decision in Hungary at Budapest, invade Austria, and cut off the Reretreat of an estimated 100,000 German troops now in Yugoslavia.

MOSCOW SALUTES ALLIED SOLIDARITY

Moscow, Dec. 1, (A. P.).—Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, today saluted the first anniversary of the Teheran Conference with eulogies of Allied military prowes and friendship, and declared that every Nazi attempt to break up the Soviet-British-American alliance had failed. It added, however, that some Hitlerite sympathizers were still active in the neutral countries and even in Great Britain and the United States.

"Remnants of fifth columns and colloborationists with Hitlerite Germany change theirc olors, yet act in the latter's interest," Pravda declared, and went on to say that the Germans received hopefully "different plans looking toward a resetoration of prewar combinations, and. . . designs for a return to that Old Order, from which Hitler's New Order originated and which is so dangerous for freedom-loving people."

Moscow Has Heavy Snow

MOSCOW, Dec. 1 (AP).—Moscow had a heavy snowstorm today after a November which the press described as the mildest in thirty-five years. Grass is green in fields near the capital.

Russia Changes Oil Commissars

Moscow, Dec. 1 (AP)—A 40-word official announcement today in the Russian press said I. K. Seden "has been relieved of his duties as people's commissar of the oil industry" with Nikolai Konstantinovich Baibanov named to succeed him.

No explanation was available from official sources. Soviet economists frequently have described the oil industry as a vital factor in postwar development plans.

Moscow Gets Taxis Again

MOSCOW, Dec. 1 (AP).—Moscow taxicabs were ordered today to resume service which was canceled at the outbreak of war. Pleasure riding is forbidden, however.

WEATHER STALLS ALLIED PLANES

S HANDLEMAIN

Nazis Provide New Method of Protection for Mauled Supply Lines.

LONDON, Dec. 1—(AP) Murky weather brought a pause today in the great aerial offensive against Germany by Britain-based warplanes and the Nazis were reported taking advantage of the lull to provide a new method of protection for their mauled supply lines.

Vehicles loaded with critical material for front line Nazi troops will be ordered to stop and blackout their lights at night when signalled that Allied planes are approaching, the Berlin radio reported.

Air raid alert flags of various colors will be stuck along roads to the front during the day to warn drivers.

"Motor vehicles must be parked and camouflaged if possible when an air attack is imminent," said the Berlin radio.

The new order followed a week of damaging blows by U. S. and RAF planes to German supply columns moving to hard-pressed front-line Nai troops.

The Allied air observers said that the Nazis, by the very nature of their new protective measures, have disclosed the effectiveness of the repeated assaults on their supply routes.

They are willing to detain vital battle materials by a complicated precautionary system rather than run the risk of losing it, he said—indicating the Nazis are facing a severe shortage of fighting equipment as well as the supply vehicles to get it to the front.

The daylight pause today in the aerial blitz gave weary pilots of the U. S. Eighth air force and RAF a chance to rest after flying eight major raids from Britain in a 48-hour period ended by a 3,000-ton RAF attack on Duisburg Thursday night.

It was the third time in two days that the RAF had hit that important Rhine industrial and communications center.

In the two days oil refineries and rail yards in 15 German industrial centers as well as military targets the entire length of the Western front were ripped by an estimated 25,000 tons of bombs spread by some 11,000 American and British plane sorties.

Allied losses for the two-day trip-hammer blows were 56 bombers and 15 fighters. Flak, pumped up from hundreds of light and heavy ground guns massed around four main oil installations attacked, accounted for most of the bomber losses. Only o dozen or so Nazi fighters were seen and four were shot down.

The U. S. Eighth airforce reported that 16 Fortresses and 17 fighters previously missing from Thursday's raid had been found safe leaving 40 bombers and 13 fighters still missing. At least eight of the 13 fighters were believed safe in friendly territory.

33 of Missing American Planes Are Safe After Raid on Leipzig

Losses of American Air Forces Are Not as Heavy as at First Reported—Italian-based Craft Are Over Reich.

DEC 2 1944

London, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—United States Fifteenth Air Force heavy bombers from Italy apparently were striking Germany today as gray wintry weather halted a two-day offensive by the British-based United States Eighth Air Force and the R. A. F.

Berlin broadcasts warned the Germans of raiders over Bavaria.

Losses of the Eighth Air Force in the flak-filled skies over oil plants and rail yards in Germany yesterday proved considerably less than the originally announced fifty-six bombers and thirty fighters. Sixteen bombers and seventeen fighters previously said to be missing were reported safe. This left forty bombers and thirteen fighters still unaccounted for.

Some 3,000 planes had attacked synthetic oil plants in the Leipzig area and rail yards about Saarbrucken. The Tactical Air Force, supporting ground troops, lost three medium bombers and one fighter.

Last night more than 500 Halifaxes and Lancasters dropped 3,000 tons of fire bombs and explosives on the Rhine - Ruhr city of Duisburg, and two - ton blockbusters on Hamburg. Four of the raiders were lost.

Not since sixty - three United States bombers went down to combined ack-ack fire and fighter opposition over Berlin in April have Allied planes encountered such concentrated defense fire as they did yesterday, particularly in a forty-mile-square area near Leipzig.

The German air force declined to come up in strength to oppose the massive formations of Fortresses and Liberators. Four enemy interceptors were shot down.

Fortresses struck at Bohlen, Zeitz, Merseberg and Lutzkendorf near Leipzig, roaring over the targets at 25,000 to 30,000 feet with a full escort of fighters. Results here were described as very favorable.

The blows topped a thirty-six-hour continuous aerial offensive which left the Reich erupting from an average of ten tons of bombs a minute from the 11,000 planes flying on seven major missions in that period and some 4,000 sorties in support of the ground armies.

In the two days approximately 25,000 tons of bombs were dumped on these targets:

Essen, Neuss, Dortmund, Bottrop, Oberhausen and Duisburg—all Ruhr targets smashed exclusively by British bombers. Objectives were fuel plants and railroad yards.

Misburg, Merseburg, Zeitz, Lutzkendorf and Bohlen were pounded by American heavies. All are oil centers.

Liberators and Fortresses also bombed the railroad yards at Hamm and Saarbrucken and Mosquitoes attacked Hannover and Hamburg.

Almost one-third of the 11,000 bombing or strafing missions were by British and American ships based in France and Belgium.

Radio Berlin, heard by NBC, claimed today that the new city hall and the University of Leipzig were completely destroyed in yesterday's daylight raid by American planes. Berlin also admitted that other heavy damage was done.

Mustangs Bag 41 Of 44 Nazi Jet Planes

WHEELER

Headquarters, 8th Air Force Fighter Group, Southern England, Nov. 20 [*AP—Delayed*]—United States Mustang fighters went in at 5,000 feet and circled Leipheim's heavily defended airfield ten miles west of Augsburg. Nearly a mile below, dispersed and camouflaged, were 44 twin-engined Messerschmitt 262's—Germany's prize jet-propelled fighters.

Again and again the fighters climbed and dived. When it was over, at least 41 German jets had been destroyed.

There was no element of surprise in the raid carried out November 18. Mustangs of the 4th Fighter Group, led by Lieut. Col. Claiborne H. Kinnard, Jr., of Franklin, Tenn., and Montgomery, Ala., and of the 355th Group, led by Major E. Larry Sluga, of Belle Valley, Ohio, leisurely circled the field to spot gun positions before boring in.

Members of Kinnard's group got 26 of the jets. The 355th, led by Sluga, a former Ohio State athlete, got 15.

Squadron Got 17

At Leipheim, high bag for a single squadron was 17 jet planes, destroyed by a unit of Kinnard's 4th Group led by Squadron Commander Major Howard (Deacon) Hively, 30, of Athens, Ohio.

Hively, a one-time geologist, who was in an RAF Eagle Squadron before the United States entered the war, was credited with one jet destroyed, running his string to eleven victories in the air and three on the ground.

At least four of the jets were charged off to the guns of Flight Officer Charles W. Harre, 23, of Brownstown, Ill., a former engineer, who flew for the Royal Canadian Air Force and the RAF before transferring to the United States Air Forces. "Two jets exploded, and two burned," he reported laconically. "As I was nearly out of ammunition, I left the target area."

Texan's Exploits

Three jets were left blazing or exploded by Capt. Gerald Montgomery, of Littlefield, Texas. But the slender, slow-spoken Texan also barely escaped disaster.

"I was diving on a ship which was smoking heavily," he said, "when suddenly I realized that more bullets were hitting it than had any business to. I pulled back on the stick to come out of my dive and at the same moment another of our planes came out of the smoke from the opposite direction. We passed so close that I could hear his propeller.

That should have told me my luck was running out, but I made still another pass. When I was 50 feet off the deck, a burst of flak hit me and I felt the stick go loose in my hand. I thought sure the ship would go out of control, but somehow I got out of there. The flak had carried away half of my tail surfaces, and I could maneuver up or down only about 10 degrees, but I made it back to base."

NEW POLISH CABINET HOLDS FIRST SESSION

LONDON, Dec. 1—(AP) The new Polish cabinet, under the leadership of Tomasz Arciszewski, met in routine session for the first time today as the British press predicted it would fail to make a rapprochement with Russia.

A Polish spokesman said the cabinet merely met "to get more or less acquainted" and did not approach any of the many grave problems which it must soon consider.

There was a growing belief in diplomatic quarters that the Arciszewski government might be short-lived. They awaited Russian reaction, which they believed would not be long in forthcoming.

Unlike previous Polish governments, the Arciszewski regime took office with three strikes on it, for it is generally agreed that its members are anti-Soviet. British editorialists paid particular attention to the fact that the peasant party—strongest in Poland—was not represented, and said because of this, unity could not be established.

No Comment In Moscow

Moscow, Dec. 1. (AP)—News of the new Polish Cabinet in London was printed without comment today in the Russian press, which has accused the exiles of persisting in an anti-Soviet policy.

LONDON SEES POLES IN TRAGIC FAILURE

DEC 2 1944

London, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—The British press generally today described the formation of the new Polish Government in Exile as a tragic failure and some newspapers suggested that Britain transfer her support to the Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee at Lublin.

From the conservative Times to the leftist Daily Worker, the newspapers declared bluntly that the Tomasz Arciszewski regime gave no ground for assurance that it would pursue sincerely a policy of reconciliation with Russia.

However, the statement said, "an inquiry already is in progress as to whether Germany should continue to regard herself bound by the Geneva and Hague conventions" and charged that "increasing infringements of international law by our enemies x x x can only have been perpetrated intentionally."

Among the important provisions of the international rules for war are that prisoners of war must be humanely treated and that armies must not employ poison gas; must not kill an enemy who has surrendered; must not make improper use of the flag of truce; and must not pillage.

German Statement

The German statement, as quoted in the broadcast, said:

"According to an American message datelined Strasbourg Nov. 30, Gen. Leclerc has ordered bills to be posted over Strasbourg announcing that for every French soldier killed by a Franc Tireur, five German hostages would be executed.

"These hostages, if necessary, would be taken from the ranks of German soldiers taken prisoner of war by Gen. Leclerc's division.

"The German H. Q. has now issued this declaration:

"'Many hundreds of thousands of French prisoners of war and other persons of French nationality are in Germany at present. If Gen. Leclerc and his commander, Gen. de Gaulle mean to introduce a system of reprisals in defiance of international law, and make German nations and German prisoners of war its victims, then these two generals should know that the matter will not rest there, but that Germany will resort to the most energetic counter-reprisals and that the victims of these counter-reprisals will be the Frenchmen in Germany.

If It Pleases

"'If it pleases Gen. Leclerc and Gen. de Gaulle to have such reciprocal slaughter of the innocent victims they may well get it. But the world should know that it is they who bear the responsibility.

"'As conditions are, an inquiry is already in progress as to whether Germany should continue to regard herself bound by the Geneva and Hague conventions, respectively, as well as by the other international agreements about the laws of war insofar as they have been broken by our enemies.

"'This is done in view of the increasing infringements of international law by our enemies, the recent sinking of a hospital ship, the continuous attacks on hospital ships, hospitals, Red Cross establishments and so on, infringements which as matters standy, can only have been perpetrated internationally.'"

A statement issued at Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force in Paris yesterday pointed out that "the Allied Expeditionary Force is operating in conformity with the Geneva convention of 1929 and in particular with article 2 which states 'measures of reprisal against prisoners of war are prohibited'."

Nazis May Abandon Internat. War Rules

Threaten "Energetic Counter-reprisals" If Strasbourg Hostages Are Shot—Protest "Increasing Infringements of International Law By Our Enemies."

DEC 2 1944

LONDON, Dec. 1. (AP)—The German high command threatened tonight to abandon international rules of warfare as the result of what it charged was "increasing infringements of international law by our enemies."

Immediate Cause

The immediate cause of the statement, broadcast by the German official news agency, DNB, was the proclamation issued Tuesday by French Maj. Gen. Jacques Leclerc that unless sniping in the city of Strasbourg ceased, five German hostages would be executed for each Frenchman shot.

(Leclerc's proclamation was to have taken effect tomorrow, but it was disclosed at Supreme Allied Headquarters in Paris tonight that the general and his French Second Armored Division already had left Strasbourg "for further operations."

(Therefore, it appeared the proclamation calling for reprisals against civilian hostages would never be placed in force.

(Supreme headquarters made no amplification of the information that Leclerc had moved on, and declined further comment, but apparently the French general was ordered by higher authorities to change his scene of operations in order to avoid a difficult issue.

Execution Permissible

(It had been pointed out here earlier, though, that the execution of hostages to curb illegal acts was permissible under the Geneva convention so long as they were not prisoners of war.)

The Nazi high command asserted that if this order were carried out, "Germany will resort to the most energetic counter-reprisals against Frenchmen in the Reich."

BERLIN THREATENS ILLEGAL WARFARE

London, Dec. 1, (A. P.).—The German High Command, in a statement by DNB, the German official news agency, said tonight that Germany was considering disassociating herself from the rules of international warfare as contained in the Geneva and Hague conventions.

The statement was made in the course of a declaration threatening reprisals on French prisoners of war in Germany if Germans were executed in Alsace for Franc-Tireur (guerrilla) acts.

The High Command statement, as quoted by DNB and transcribed by the Associated Press, charged that Germany's enemies were increasingly violating international law, and added: "Under these circumstances, investigation is in progress as to whether Germany . . . should still consider herself bound by the Hague and Geneva and other conventions, which have been violated by our enemies."

Goebbels Orders Nazis to Cease Public Discussion of War

LONDON, Dec. 1 — (AP) Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels tonight ordered the German people to cease all public discussion of the war situation, saying the ban was necessary "to conceal from the enemy Germany's shortcomings."

The order was contained in Goebbel's weekly article in "Das Reich" magazine and broadcast by all German home radio stations.

"At the present dramatic climax of the war it behooves the German people to present a united front to the enemy, Goebbels said. "Every attempt to drive a wedge must be foredoomed to failure.

"The long duration of the war has certainly brought about deficiencies and bottlenecks. But we shall be the better equipped to overcome these shortcomings the better we conceal them from the enemy."

"For this reason alone," he asserted, "it is forbidden to discuss such things in public. Every belligerent these days lives behind iron shutters."

"The people must respect their leaders," wrote Goebbels, who, according to recurrent reports in the British and neutral press, is now along with Gestapo Chief Henrich Himmler, in control of German affairs in place of the secluded and long-silent Adolf Hitler.

"The countless decisions which have to be taken daily, even hourly, in all spheres of our conduct of the war inevitably contain a certain proportion of mistakes," Goebbels continued. "These mistakes are caused by human and other shortcomings. They may well entail regrettable consequences. But no belligerent is innocent of mistakes What counts in the long run is which side makes the fewer mistakes."

Then he decreed: "No doubts must be expressed as to the final outcome of the war — that is the paramount ruling."

"There are some fanatics among us," he wrote, "who love to spread abroad every detail of the horrors suffered in a heavy air raid. We should advise such people to take to heart the British policy of silence. The course of the war must not be impeded."

BRITAIN'S POLICY

IN FREED AREAS OUTLINED BY EDEN

SINGLETON

LONDON, Dec. 1—(AP) Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden today stated Britain's foreign policy in liberated European countries as three-fold in purpose-victory, order, and free elections.

In doing so, he dropped a hint that Britain might be the scene of the next meeting of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshall Stalin, and possibly General deGaulle.

Eden emphasized the need for continuing Allied "candor and understanding," telling Commons:

"If we fell apart now, or later on, do not care how good the international organization may be built and how perfect is its machinery, it s not going to work at all."

Eden called attention to the travels of Churchill and himself, "far and wide, on our own initiative," he added:

"We hope that in due course others will visit us here as frequently as we have visited others."

"About time, too," rang out an unidentified voice.

Without amplification, Eden shifted then to an answer to the critics of British foreign policy.

"In trying to pursue our policy in a state of confusion and tension such as Europe is in now," he said, "we are not dominated as a cabinet by a desire to set up any governments of the left or the right. x x x What we try to do is to give the countries the best chance we can of expressing their own will in their own way freely."

As for Belgium, he said, the Pierlot government, legally elected in 1940, still had the support of all parties except the Communists and represented the overwhelming majority of the population.

By contrast, he said that "long in advance of the Soviet government, we were helping Marshal Tito" of Yugoslavia.

Eden asserted that Britain took the position that Italy had been accepted as a co-belligerent and a base for operations of Allied troops But, reminded the House that Italy had surrendered "unconditionally," and "we are perfectly entitled to express our views about the appointment of any particular statesman in that country."

In Greece he said Britain hal asked that the coalition government be continued for the country's reconstruction.

"In view of the supplies we are sending and the sacrifices this country has made, we thought we were entitled to make this appeal and ask them to set aside their internal differences for a while longer."

Eden also stepped into the controversy which stormed up over a ministerial denial of a trip to the continent requested by two members of the House. Members earlier had declared that the privilege of the trip had been extended to dozens of U. S. Congressmen and one commented that even "ham actors" were allowed to go.

The foreign minister said that the government couldn't promise that "every member of Parliament will be able to go to France as and when the individual member may desire to go, "but expressed hope that when transportation and accommodations were available "closer contact between the two Parliaments could be established."

BRITISH ATTACK COOPER'S STAND ON PRESS FREEDOM

LONDON, Dec. 1—(AP) The press freedom campaign conducted by Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, was attacked today by a British weekly magazine, the Economist, with a suggestion that his program might allow American news agencies "to dominate the world."

The politico-economic publication, established in 1943, included the following in an "American survey" section devoted to short articles on the United States:

Seeks Freedom of News

"Mr. Kent Cooper, general manager of the Associated Press and author of 'Barriers Down,' is leading a crusade to incorporate a 'charter of freedom for news and communications' in the peace settlements.

"In an article in Life he demands freedom of access to news, freedom for agencies to compete or to exchange news and an end to preferential rates of transmission. Mr. Cooper, like most big business executives, experiences a peculiar moral glow in finding that his idea of freedom coincides with his commercial advantage. In his ode to liberty there is no suggestion that when all barriers are down the huge financial resources of the American agencies might enable them to dominate the world. His desire to prevent another Goebbels from poisoning the wells will be universally applauded, but democracy does not necessarily mean making the whole world safe for the AP.

"In this, as in other postwar issues such as civil aviation commercial practices are habitually confused with such big words as liberty and the rights of man. One of Mr. Cooper's happier suggestions is that news correspondents abroad should enjoy diplomatic immunity, without any of its responsibilities. This would turn the fourth estate into a king that can do no wrong. The comments of Marshal Stalin and the Generalissimo on the proposition that the war is being waged to secure extra territorial rights for, say, the Chicago Tribune, would be worth hearing."

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—(AP) Commenting on the published views of the Economist, Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, said:

DEC 2 1944

British Stand Scored

"Surely the Economist does not want the activities of all news agencies except the British confined to their own countries as was largely the case before Reuters, reorganized and owned by the British newspapers, withdrew its cartel domination over the news activities of many countries foreign to England. If there is commercial advantage to an American news association in making its news service available in other countries, there is, under the plan I advocate, the same opportunity for the British or any other news agency to make its news service available in other countries.

"For example, the Reuters agency was quick to see this and is now selling its news in the United States and South America for the first time.

"All of this is to the good as long as newspapers in the Western hemisphere want the Reuters service. Similarly, if the newspapers of the Eastern hemisphere want the services of the American news agencies, or any other news agencies, they properly should have them.

"The Economist's comment as to diplomatic immunity is even more inept. Immunity does not mean that a foreigner, whether a diplomat or newspaperman, can remain in any foreign country where he is persona non grata. It does mean that in such case he would leave the country without being arrested and uncivilly deported and without any other indignities being imposed upon him.

"But if the Economist is speaking for Britain in wanting to maintain, exclusively for British interests, its effective control over vast world communications, a thing that Reuters, the British agency, does not itself demand, then perhaps more than ever the issue that there should be equality for news transmission over all international communications should be fought out even in advance of the peace. The British account of what is going on in world affairs is not the only account of world affairs that should be disseminated."

British M. P.'s Urge More Plain Speaking

In Speaking on Postwar Trade Prospects, Two Conservatives Say U. S. Has Advantage For Never Having Been "100 Per Cent in the War."

DEC 2 1944

LONDON, Dec. 1. (AP)—Americans like plain-speaking and ought to get more of it from the British, two members of Parliament declared today as one of them put his advice into practice by asserting, "America never has been 100 per cent in the war as we have."

Rambling Debate

The comments came out during a warm but rambling debate on postwar trade prospects.

Conservative Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, who made the "100 per cent" remark, told the House of Commons, "it is not fair that they (the Americans) should take advantage of that and take over the markets without which we cannot restart our export trade."

Adding that he did not mean that I minimize the efforts of the United States or do not fully recognize how impossible it would have been for us to win the war without them, Sir John asked, "On the other hand, where would America be today if we had not stood alone in 1940?"

Plain Speaking

Sir John, formerly a big business man in India, decalred there was "a need for very plain speaking and no people are more altruistic or fair-minded than the American people or like plain speaking better than they do."

In the same vein, another Conservative, Sir Ian Fraser, said the British government could be "criticized for a squeamish policy about other nations — and especially America."

Contending, "we need vigorous action to get our export trade back," he went on to say, "the Americans are people who don't admire you if you are not prepared to say what you think.

"They speak plainly. They have said they are for full unadulterated competition in the air.

"Let us say that we are for unadulterated competition throughout. Let us prepare for that now."

Sir John, using China for an example, argued that she was coming to regard the United States as [illegible] and protector." He advocated a more vigorous British policy "to keep our position in China," and urged that more business men be sent to the Far East.

DEC 2 1944

London, Dec. 1 (AP)—A House of Commons member declared in debate today that "America has never been 100 per cent in the war as we have" and that "it is not fair they should take advantage of that and take over the markets without which we cannot restart our export trade."

The statement was made by Sir John Wardlaw-Milne. He said there was "a need for very plain speaking and no people are more altruistic and fair minded than the American people or like plain speaking better than they do."

Sir John contended his words did "not mean that I minimize the efforts of the United States or do not fully recognize how impossible it would have been for us to win the war without them. But on the other hand, where would America be today if we had not stood alone in 1940?"

Sir John said also that China was learning that the United States "is her sole aid and protector." He suggested a more vigorous British policy if Britain was "to keep our position in China" and added that more works managers and business men should be sent to the Orient.

Sir Ian Fraser, Conservative, said that "we need vigorous action to get our export trade back." He contended the Government could be "criticized for a squeamish policy about other nations—and especially America."

"The Americans," he added, "are people who don't admire you if you are not prepared to say what you think. They speak plainly. They have said that they are for full unadulterated competition in the air. Let us say that we are for unadulterated competition throughout. Let us prepare for that now."

EDEN EXPLAINS VETO OF SFORZA

Hints Next Big-three Parley May Meet in London.

Commons Told U.S. Unfair In Taking British Markets

30. 24— 20865

London, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today, in referring to Prime Minister Churchill's recent visit to Moscow: "We hope in due course others will visit us here frequently as we have visited others."

The British Press speculated earlier today that the next Big Three meeting might be held here.

Turning to a discussion of British foreign policy, Mr. Eden said that in dealing with European countries, Britain's aim was threefold—Victory, order, and the fair and unhampered election of governments, dynasties and parliaments alike. "In Belgium," he explained, "we will support the authority which we believe has the support of the people, and we can only judge that by the elected chamber and the way it expresses itself." In Italy, he declared: "We did not feel that Count Sforza was a particularly happy choice as Foreign Minister." Eden said that, in his judgment and according to his information, Count Sforza had been working against the government of Prime Minister Bonomi, "who has given us loyal support and fulfilled all his obligations toward us."

De Gaulle In Russia For Stalin Conference

London, Dec. 1 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle has arrived in Russia to confer with Premier-Marshal Stalin, the Moscow radio announced last night.

The French provisional leader arrived in Baku November 27, went to Stalingrad yesterday and continued to Moscow by rail. With him are Foreign Minister Georges Bidault and Gen. Alphonse Pierre Juin, chief of staff.

Topics to be discussed include a new France-Soviet pact, the fate of Germany after the war, especially in connection with the status of the Rhineland and the western Reich, and collective security

ALLIED PLANES BLAST NAZI SHIPS OFF NORWAY

LONDON, Dec. 1 — (AP) Carrier-based British planes attacked a laden German troop transport off the coast of Norway Monday during a snowstorm and set it ablaze leaving a large number of Nazi soldiers struggling in the icy waters

An Admiralty communique tonight said the transport and two supply ships escorted by an armed trawler were proceeding southward between Mosjoen and Rorvik when the planes struck. The transport was last seen in a sinking condition, the other ships were driven ashore and considered destroyed.

Nazis Vow V-3 Blows On N. Y. Late in Month

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP).—Nazi Labor Chief Albert Speer was quoted today as saying that the third V weapon—V-3—would be ready for firing against New York by the end of December.

"The London Daily Mail" in a Stockholm dispatch said Speer made the statement before the German War Production Board.

The Germans began their V-1 robot bomb campaign against England just after D Day, and added V-2 rocket fire about four months later.

No intimation was given as to the nature of V-3, if such a weapon has been perfected.

Ex-U. S. Sailor Jailed For Killing Britons

London, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—Joseph J. Hagins, 20 years old, of Jacksonville, Fla., has been dishonorably discharged from the United States Naval Reserve and sentenced to fifty years' imprisonment by an American general court-martial for the murder of two British Marines, it was announced today. The murder was committed last June at an American Red Cross Service Club in Grennock, Scotland.

Lady Astor that he did not, at his age, feel physically able to go through the heavy strain and stress of another contested election" and "it would be difficult for Lady Astor to stand again without his help."

Viscount Astor, who sits in the House of Lords, is the same age as his Virginia-born wife—65.

Lady Astor, the first woman to sit in Commons, put it this way tonight before a dinner audience of 400 women gathered to celebrate her silver anniversary:

"Today I have done a thing that has been terrible for me—one of the hardest things I have ever done in my life, but a thing that every man in the world will approve of. I have said I will not fight the next election because my husband does not want me to.

"I have had 25 years in the House of Commons and I am bound to obey. Isn't that a triumph for the men? But whether in or out of the House I shall always stand for what women stand for."

The Evening News reporter said he saw tears in her eyes when she confirmed her decision.

Asked her plans for future activities, Lady Astor said, "oh, go away, I haven't any idea. Of course I shall be interested in lots of things."

The lady from Virginia, who as a parliamentary "live wire" figured in countless sharp commons debates and has been called "the mother of the mother of parliaments," had some nice things to say about her parliamentary colleagues, male and female, and about British women in general.

"I am grateful for the dauntless decency of the British," she told tonight's dinner audience, "and the way they treated me in the House. I love the House of Commons and think it one [illegible]-fairest assemblies in the w[illegible]

First Woman Member of British Parliament to Retire After 25 Years' Service.

London, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—Virginia-born Lady Astor, who twenty-five years ago became the first woman Member of Parliament, will not run for re-election, it was announced today.

For a quarter of a century she has represented the Sutton division of Plymouth.

At a dinner given in her honor last night by the British Federation of Business and Professional Women she said that the really terrible thing about her first appearance in Commons in 1919 was that "nobody wanted me there."

She sat in commons for two years before the first British-born woman was elected to Parliament. She was Mrs. Margaret Wintringham.

Actually the Irish Republican leader, Countess Markievicz, was elected to Commons in 1918 but she never took her seat.

Lady Astor was elected in 1919 when Lord Astor, then a member of Commons, succeeded to his father's title and took his seat in the House of Lords.

In a joint letter today Lord and Lady Astor said the strain of five years of war made it impossible for them to go through the stress of another election.

Lord Astor was Lord Mayor of Plymouth for five years between 1939 and last November, 1944, when he was succeeded by a labor member. He said that he intended to continue his efforts for physical and social reconstruction of the city.

Lady Astor Yields to H[illegible]nd By Giving Up Seat in Co[illegible]mons

KASISCHKE

LONDON, Dec. 1—(AP) Peppery, strong-willed Lady Nancy Astor is yielding—albeit tearfully—to her husband's wish and surrendering the seat in the House of Commons she has held for 25 years.

"Isn't that a triumph for men?" she asks the world.

Lord and Lady Astor in a joint statement today announced her decision not to stand (run) for reelection from Plymouth's Sutton division because "Lord Astor informed

She retired with this opinion, she said, although "nobody spoke to me the first two years I was in the house."

Winston Churchill broke that silence, she recalled.

Lady Astor Won't Run Again

ROME, Dec. 1—(AP) The Germans appeared to be pulling back today from the mountains toward highway nine between Bologna and Faenza against the threat of a British Eighth army breakthrough from the east.

Allied headquarters said British troops of the Fifth army entered Fontanelice, 9 1-2 miles southwest of Imola—which is on highway nine between Bologna and Faenza—and found it had been evacuated.

Southwest of Faenza, an Indian division ran into only light resistance in clearing the enemy from a number of important heights.

To protect the withdrawal, the Germans laid down an extremely heavy artillery barrage on Americans dug in along an arc nine miles south of Bologna and engaged Eighth army units northeast of Faenza in fierce fighting.

Patrols probing the approaches to Faenza on the southwest found the Germans still dug in on high ground behind the Lamone river which runs through the eastern edge of Faenza.

The aerial offensive against the Brenner pass line has resulted in as many as 35 simultaneous cuts, it was announced, forcing the German TODT organization to build fills and by-passes to keep supplies moving to the front.

Air intelligence said it was reasonably sure no train had been able to run through Brenner pass to Verona in northern Italy since the destructive campaign began a month ago. Trains bring supplies as far as possible and they are trucked the remainder of the distance.

NAZIS PULL BACK ON ITALIAN FRONT

NORGAARD

Allies Clear Enemy From Heights Southwest of Faenza.

was to straighten out a bulge in the line between Bologna and Faenza.

On the 8th Army front there was no change in positions. Allied troops still were engaged in heavy fighting around Alberto, northeast of Faenza.

Nazis Hold Heights

Southwest of Faenza patrols found the Germans still dug in on high ground behind the Lamone River.

Northwest of Modigliana below Highway 9 the Monte Fregnanello and Tramonti areas were cleared of the enemy. Farther west, Monte del Tesoro, Monte Fortino and the Roncosole areas were occupied after several fierce encounters.

British troops of the 5th Army found Fontanelice, nine and one-half miles below Imola on the Imola-Castel del Rio highway, had been evacuated by the Germans.

Counterblow Repelled

A German counterattack east of Monte Belmonte near Highway 65 below Bologna was repulsed. The entire highway area was under heavy German artillery fire.

West of the Pistoia-Bologna highway the 5th Army made limited gains north of Bombiana. Still farther west other 5th Army units withdrew after running into strong concrete emplacements and heavy machine-gun and mortar fire.

Nazis Falling Back In Italy

Rome, Dec. 1 (AP)—Troops of a 5th Army Indian Division moved forward today along the Florence-Faenza road against only light resistance, and reconnaissance reports indicated the enemy was withdrawing from the mountains in that area to the Po Valley.

The German move apparently

ARMY DECORATES OLD YALE FULLBACK

Rome, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—Major William N. Mallory of Memphis, Tenn., former fullback at Yale and now a target intelligence officer for the United States Air Forces, was awarded the Legion of Merit today for his part in the conception and execution of a plan to cut German supply lines in Italy last July.

The plan, involving twenty-two of twenty-four Nazi "lifelines" across the Po River during the German retreat north of Rome, "contributed immeasurably to the success of the Italian campaign," the citation said.

Lieut.-Col. Fred C. Eaton Jr. of Scarsdale, N. Y., was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism displayed on a mission over Germany July 19. Col. Eaton, who was wounded seriously on that mission, now is assistant operations officer of the 15th Air Force wing. A former Brooklyn, N. Y., bank teller, Eaton led his group on a highly successful mission during which enemy installations were damaged.

BONOMI TRIES TO FORM NEW ITALIAN CABINET

ROME, Dec. 1 — (AP) Premier Ivanoe Bonomi still was trying vainly to form a new Italian government tonight after having been told by leaders of the Communist, Socialist and Actionist parties that they would not participate in his cabinet.

During the day Bonomi discussed the situation both with Alexander Kirk and Sir Noel Charles, ambassadors respectively of the U. S. and Great Britain. Kirk refused to comment, while Sir Noel said he merely "wanted to see how the situation was progressing."

Spanish Underground Active

ROME, Dec. 1 (AP).—Activity in the Republican underground movement in Spanish Morocco and adjoining French territory has increased sharply, a correspondent of "Stars and Stripes," American Army newspaper, reported today. The correspondent, Corporal Peter Furst, of Los Angeles, returned to Rome after a visit to Oran and the Spanish Morocco frontier.

Poletti Will Return For Consultations

Rome, Dec. 1 (AP)—Col. Charles Poletti, Allied Military Government Commissioner for Rome, will leave for the United States in the next few days for consultations in Washington on the Italian situation, it was learned today.

He is expected to meet in Washington with Harold MacMillan, acting president of the Allied Commission for Italy. MacMillan is in London at present.

[illegible]AC Director [illegible]rrives In Italy

Allied Headquarters, Italy, Dec. 1 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Anna Wilson, Studio City, Cal., WAC director of the European Theater of Operations, has arrived here to see how American women soldiers are living and working in the Mediterranean sector.

She was accompanied by Major Mary Hallaren, Boston, Mass., head of the WACs attached to the 8th [illegible]

Air Force in Britain, and Major Henriette Horak, San Francisco, Cal., European theater public relations officer.

15,000 of Foe in Crete Trap

BARKER

Allied-Trained Guerrillas Hem Them In; Escape Hope Gone

GUERRILLA HEADQUARTERS NEAR KHANIA, Crete, Nov. 30 (Delayed) (AP).—Fifteen thousand German and Fascist Italian troops now are effectively bottled up in the northwest corner of Crete without hope of escape.

Several thousand men trained and armed by British and American liaison officers are holding a forty-mile-long perimeter against the enemy. The German holdings include the Suda Bay area. The guerrillas are headed by General Nikola Papadakis, military governor of Crete for the Greek government.

Chinese Hold Japs In Bhamo

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 1 (AP)—One thousand Japanese are hemmed in by Chinese forces surrounding the little Burma town of Bhamo, it was disclosed here tonight.

GROVER

The American-trained Chinese encircled the town more than a week ago except for its frontage on the Irrawady river, which the Chinese are guarding, so that even the chance of escape by small boats is slim.

The Chinese have been steadily crowding the Japanese garrison into smaller space, and the Japanese-held area of two by three miles is covered by artillery fire.

While that beleaguered force apparently was preparing to die, other Japanese were retreating in Burma on such a scale as to increase suspicion here that they may have decided to quit Burma entirely.

After holding up the British 36th Division at Pinwe, the Japanese suddenly evacuated that town and fled southward along the railroad towards Mandalay and Rangoon.

Farther west on the Chindwin river another Japanese holding force abruptly abandoned Kalewa.

Japanese communications are described as so bad, however, that even if the enemy has decided to quit Burma it will take him three or four months to do so. Allied planes prevent large ships from using Rangoon safely, so the only escape route is by rail to Bangkok on a line that is often bombed.

Chinese General Wins U. S. Award

Myitkyina, Nov. 30 (AP—Delayed)—Lieut. Gen. Daniel E. Sultan, commander in chief of American forces in the Burma-India theater, flew to an airstrip today a few miles behind the trapped Japanese in Bhamo and presented Gen. Li Hung, commander of the 38th Division, with the American Silver Star.

Gen. Sun Li-jen, commander of the 1st Chinese Army, accompanied General Sultan.

A citation, signed by President Roosevelt, said the star was awarded Gen. Li for "gallantry in action during the Hukaung campaign" last year.

From a plane skirting Bhamo, General Sultan watched American P-40 fighter-bombers drop explosives on enemy positions inside the second largest town in North Burma.

DEC 2 1944

Allied Troops March Into Abandoned Pinwe

Myitkyina, Burma, Dec. 1 (AP)—With bagpipes skirling, Royal Scots of the 36th Division have marched into Pinwe, seven miles north of the key Burma railway junction of Naba, 167 miles from Mandalay.

Pinwe was occupied yesterday without resistance. More than 100 Japanese dead were found in the streets. There was evidence that in the last two days the Japanese had tried to burn and wreck bridges leading from the town.

Considerable Japanese equipment was captured.

The enemy withdrawal from Pinwe came after two weeks of fighting by troops of the 36th Division.

East African troops, it was announced, advanced along the west bank of the Chindwin toward Kalewa, 140 miles northwest of Mandalay.

CommunistGoes Back To Yenan

CHUNGKING, Dec. 1 (AP)—Chou En-Lai, Chinese Communist leader who left Chungking for Yenan tonight, was reported to be carrying new secret proposals by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shey for settlement of the Communist question.

Chou arrived here three weeks ago for discussions, and hopes were held in Chungking that an agreement might enable China to throw her full weight into the struggle against Japan.

A compromise of the Communist question would release a substantial number of troops for operations against the invaders.

In the past Chungking has demanded incorporation of the Communist forces into the national army and, among other things, that the Communists cease collecting taxes and issuing their own currency.

The Communists demands have included legalization of the Communist party, lifting of the blockade against Yenan, a constitutional government and a share in American Lend-Lease aid.

Both sides deny there has been American "pressure" for a settlement, but Americans are known to have indicated that American policy is to help China help herself and that one of the best ways she could do so would be to settle the Communist problem and get on with the war against Japan.

CAPTURE OF NANTAN REPORTED BY JAPS

CHUNGKING, Dec. 1—(AP) Japanese forces driving toward the provincial capital of Kweiyang on the Burma road have forced Chinese troops to make further withdrawals to positions along the border of Kwangsi and Kweichow provinces, the Chinese High command said today.

(The Japanese claimed in a broadcast communique that one of their invasion columns had captured Nantan on the Kwangsi-Kwenchow railway. This would represent an advance of 25 miles from the enemy's last reported position at Hochih and would place the Japanese only 120 airline miles from Kweiyang. Nantan is almost exactly on the Kkangsi-Kweichow border.)

Unofficial reports here indicated that Japanese cavalry detachments already were operating well inside Kweichow province and that the enemy's main forces were massing for an all-out drive to capture Kweiyang and to menace Chungking, some 235 airline miles beyond.

The Chinese High command, while not conceding that Japanese forces had crossed the provincial border, said that enemy pressure 14 miles northwest of Hochih forced Chinese troops to retire to new positions on the border, "where they continued to harass the enemy's advance." A succession of attacks by Japanese units of up to 300 men were said to have been repulsed.

Japanese Drive For Chungking Held Possible

Chungking, Dec. 1 (AP)—Gen. Chou En-lai, one of the "Big Three" in the Chinese Communist Government, left Chungking today for Yenan, reportedly carrying new proposals from Chiang Kai-shek for settlement of the Communist question. The proposals will be discussed with other Communist leaders in Yenan, capital of Communist China.

Kunming, Nov. 29 (AP—Delayed)—Despite the claims of Japanese propagandists that their troops will be in Kunming and Chungking by Christmas, the actual objectives of the current Japanese drive have not been surely indicated.

FARNSWORTH

Observers cannot, however, rule out the possibility that the Japanese have really embarked on a supreme attempt to choke off the American effort in China, drive the Central Chinese Government from Chungking and bring Free China to her knees by crippling her armies before any refurbished American program of supply and training can get under way.

Fear Coastal Attack

There seems to be no doubt that the Japanese are impelled by the fear of imminent coastal attack.

The resounding success of the recent southeastern offensive which gave the Japanese an unbroken line of communication from Manchuria to Indo-China, plus a defense in depth from one end of China to another, may indeed have inspired the Japanese to seek objectives hitherto considered beyond reach.

It is quite possible, however, that the Japanese will be satisfied with a penetration to Kweiyang or vicinity, which would place them on a road northeast linking Kweiyang, Chihkiang and Changteh in the Tungting Lake sector. This, in effect, would give the Japanese a deeper slice out of southeastern China and decrease further chances of Chinese resurgence in support of any American landing.

Chinese Stand Expected

The Americans will be surprised if the Chinese fail to make a stand either before Kweiyang, or, failing that, are unable to hold the tortuous mountain roads leading to Kunmin gand Chungking.

"The Americans here (Kunming), while they are not combat troops, ought to be able to hold that road with automatic weapons," said one hard-headed American colonel. He emphasized this was only hypothesis.

At any rate the moves in the direction of Kweiyang have given Kunming a mild case of jitters although the enemy is still many miles away and some of the most difficult country of China lies between the Japanese and this provincial capital which for years has been a main distribution center of aid for China.

Crowded With Refugees

The city is crowded with refugees from southeastern China. Business is going on pretty much as usual except that people generally are hesitating to count much on a stable future. Evidences of American determination not to let China down without a supreme effort seem to have had a salutary effect.

Report Is Denied Chiangs Have Parted

Chungking, Dec. 1 (AP)—A source close to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek ridiculed today a report published in London that Chiang and his wife had separated.

This source said the report was malicious and mendacious and should be thoroughly discredited.

Yanks Make Slight Gain On North End of Leyte

DEC 2 1944

By C. Yates McDaniel

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Saturday, Dec. 2. (AP)—Fighting in a continual torrent of rain, the U. S. 32nd Division scored a slight gain at the northern end of Leyte's Ormoc valley while the 7th Division south of Ormoc beat off vicious Japanese counter-attacks, headquarters announced today.

Advances Slowly

The 7th Division has been advancing slowly northward on the coast below Ormoc and last was reported holding the Palanas River line, 13 miles south of the port. Numerous night counterattacks had been repulsed in that area by the division, which includes veterans of the Aleutians campaign.

Today's announcement said the latest attack was hurled back with heavy enemy losses.

Elsewhere on Leyte ground activities were restricted by continuing rains. The 32nd Division, which recently captured Limon, was slowly converging on the enemy forces in the Ormoc corridor to the south.

Leyte based fighter planes bombed Japanese supply dumps in the Ormoc Bay area. Enemy air activity was negligible.

Enters Seventh Week

Thus, as the battle for Leyte entered its seventh week today, dogged Japanese resistance and unprecedentedly heavy rains combined to smother hopes for an early and crushing end to this Central Philippines campaign.

Converging advances registered by the 32nd Division units Wednesday and Thursday placed the Americans about a mile and a quarter south of Limon, Ormoc Valley town which the Japanese abandoned a week ago after 10 days of American pressure.

And the rain which bogged down American supply convoys in the quagmires which pass for roads is still falling.

Low-hanging storm clouds and rain-sodden fields restricted all air operations. A few Japanese planes made an apparently futile attempt to find targets through the heavy overcast while American Fifth Airforce planes attacked enemy supply lines in the Ormoc valley and a suspected barge hideout at nearby Cebu island.

Jap Casualties

Japanese casualties in desperate fighting on Leyte and in daring but vain attempts to prop the battered garrison there approached 100,000 today, stressing the importance the imperial high command places on clinging to that Philippine island.

Enemy ground casualties passed 45,000 more than ten days ago, Gen. Douglas MacArthur has announced. Since then he has reported "terrific" enemy losses because of heavy American artillery and infantry firepower and the "practical destruction" of the Japanese First Division.

Added to this toll are 26,000 Nipponese troops which headquarters estimated, were lost at sea, west of Ormoc, in the destruction of seven inbound convoys by American planes based on Leyte. This figure did not include crewmen who lost their lives in the sinking of 29 transports and 18 escort ships making up the convoys, nor airmen killed in the scores of enemy planes shot down over the convoys.

Latest victory of the Yank warplane pilots were on Thursday (Philippine time), when they swooped down on a scattered convoy and sank four transports and damaged a freighter and a destroyer. The enemy ships never got anywhere near their destination.

Headquarters estimated that 5,000 troops went down with the transports. The vessels were "heavily loaded with men" and supplies.

Tropical downpours which have turned the island into a quagmire continued to restrict ground action. Friday's communique, however, said that despite the rains the liberation forces maintained pressure on all fronts. There has been no significant ground action for nearly a week.

47 Ships in Seven Convoys Destroyed as Yanks Fight Reinforcements.

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—Japan's disastrous attempts to reinforce her Leyte garrison have cost her 26,000 troops lost at sea in the destruction of seven convoys, the latest one yesterday with 5,000 men and uncounted supplies aboard.

Headquarters announced today that low-flying American pilots sank a 9,000-ton transport and three small freighters headed for

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Leyte's west coast port of Ormoc, and blasted and set fire to a 5,000-ton freighter and a destroyer. "The transports were heavily loaded with men, and the enemy's loss of life is estimated at 5,000 men," the communique stated.

It was the second convoy destroyed in two days. On Wednesday thirteen ships were wiped out, two at the dock after unloading, and the rest at sea with all hands aboard—4,000 men it was stated yesterday. In all, twenty-nine transports totaling 103,750 tons and eighteen escort ships have been sunk in the seven convoys knocked out, Gen. MacArthur announced today.

Attacking at mast-top level, the fighters bagged the bulk of the carefully dispersed convoy off Masbate and Cebu, but one small freighter, falling prey to a night patrol plane, was sunk as far west of Leyte as Mindoro Island. Another freighter was sunk off Borneo during continued widespread bomber raids on the central Philippines and islands to the south, and a bomber scored a hit on what was described only as a large enemy vessel.

Left Splashing in Sea.

A submarine was sunk off western Leyte on Monday by two destroyers of a force sent into those mined and dangerous waters to bombard Japanese installations. A dispatch from aboard one of the destroyers said that the American ships made ready to take the survivors aboard, but that under the glare of their searchlights the Japanese could be seen holding objects that looked too much like grenades and guns for safety. So the Japanese were left splashing in the sea.

Four American escort carriers were damaged in the historic battle of the Philippine Sea of October 24, the Kalinin Bay, the Fanshaw Bay, the White Plains and the Kitkin Bay. The Navy said that 1,400 survivors of the St. Lo and the Gambier Bay, escort carriers previously announced as lost, had been rescued. Their total complements were not disclosed.

The American forces cleaning up Peleliu in the Palau Islands killed 1,300 Japanese and captured 142 between October 20 and November 26, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced at Pearl Harbor. The American losses were ninety-two killed, 622 wounded and five missing.

More Enemy Claims.

For the third successive day today the Japanese declared that damaging attacks were carried out on Allied ships in the Gulf of Leyte, asserting that five transports were sunk or damaged. In a communique broadcast by the Tokyo radio and recorded by the FCC, imperial headquarters said that the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps of the Japanese air force sank three transports and damaged one on Sunday and Wednesday, and damaged a fifth transport east of Palau on Thursday, says the Associated Press.

So far this week Tokyo has credited the Kamikaze air men with sinking two Allied battleships, three cruisers and ten transports, and with damaging five other transports or warships.

All these enemy assertions are wholly unconfirmed.

MONTCLAIR FLYER SINKS 7 JAP SHIPS

The Philippines, Nov. 19 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A single Navy Liberator bomber commanded by Lieut. Hamilton M. Dawes Jr., whose mother and wife live at 47 Union street, Montclair, N. J., wiped out an entire Jap convoy of six small freighters and a barge off Siquijor Island recently.

Two enemy destroyer escorts were twenty miles from the convoy when Lieut. Dawes's crew sighted it.

Two straddling bombs and heavy strafing set the first freighter burning fiercely. The others tried vainly to form a circle for better defense. The Liberator blew up one by a direct hit and a near miss; a direct hit destroyed the next; another was set afire by strafing; another was strafed so heavily it ran aground on a reef and capsized. The remaining freighter and an 80-foot steel barge were similarly destroyed.

In all, the Liberator made more than twenty low-level bombing and strafing runs—and got only one burst of ack-ack shrapnel in a wing.

Three days earlier, Lieut. Dawes and his crew had sighted a Jap bomber below the Liberator. Dawes's gunners opened fire. The tail of the enemy plane was blown off—and with it went one Jap crewman. The remainder of the plane crashed and burned within a minute.

Liberators Hit Iwo Jima Again

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Dec. 1 (AP)—Liberator bombers have made two more attacks against air strips on Iwo Jima island from which the Japanese have been attacking U. S. Superfort bases in the Marianas, fleet headquarters announced today.

Fires were observed in the airstrip area after the first raid, which took place Tuesday, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz said in a communique.

Three or four Japanese interceptors attacked Army bombers which hit the island again Wednesday. One interceptor was brought down and another probably destroyed. Five American planes were damaged. All managed to return to their base.

Marine B25's and Army bombers Wednesday struck Japan's Bonin island bases northeast of Iwo Jima. Marine fighter bombers also set fire to a supply dump on Babelthuap in the Palau group and hit an aerial torpedo dump yard on the airstrip at Yap island.

JAPS BACK DOWN ON MOROTAI STORY

DEC 2 1944

Domei, the Japanese official news agency, today broadcast from Tokyo a "kill" on a story previously circulated to the controlled press of occupied Asia claiming that Japanese forces had landed on the American-held island of Morotai, 300 miles south of the Philippines, without the loss of a single man.

In a broadcast picked up by the FCC last Tuesday night, says the Associated Press, the Tokyo radio made the assertion that a powerful Japanese unit had landed on Morotai two days earlier. The only action at Morotai reported by Gen. MacArthur has been sporadic enemy air raids.

Apparently the Morotai story was not broadcast to Asia until today. One hour after sending out the story today, FCC added, Domei, without explanation, advised editors merely to "kill our story on counter-landing on Morotai"

Buenos Aires Bars Red Film

Buenos Aires, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—A Buenos Aires theater exhibiting a Rusian motion picture entitled "Leningrad Music Hall" was closed last night by police.

The police declared that receipts for the performance had been set aside for the benefit of the Argentine League for the Rights of Man, an organization that was ordered to dissolve a year ago on the grounds it was communist. Eighty spectators were arrested.

Conscription Crisis Cools In Canada

MONTREAL

Ottawa, Dec. 1 (AP)—Canada's conscription crisis cooled off today as discipline was reported to have been restored among rebellious draftee troops on the west coast and an appeal for calm went out to the people of Quebec from one of their foremost anti-conscriptionist leaders.

In Quebec, however, it was announced last night that the provincial government had adopted an order in council asking the Federal Government "to respect and fulfill its solemn engagements and sacred pledges against conscription for overseas service."

Reflects "Majority Opinion"

The order, forwarded to Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, declared the Quebec government action reflected "the opinion of the immense majority" of the province's population.

The anti-conscriptionist view of the French-speaking minority of Canada was laid before Parliament by P. J. A. Cardin, former Works and Transport Minister, who resigned in 1942 over the conscription issue.

In the face of sporadic disorders in Quebec, he appealed to his people to avoid damaging property and endangering lives.

Stresses Concessions

Cardin, who has served for 33 years in the House, longer than any other member, declared that "unity has been maintained, due to concessions made by French-Canadians in this House of Commons and elsewhere." He asked: "Where are your concessions, you British Canadians, in favor of French Canadians?"

"Why," asked Cardin, "should we try to compete in a race with Britain, the United States and Russia to win the laurels of victory . . . when in reality we are only a colony of the Brtish Empire, and not in reality . . . an independent country?"

Another French spokesman, Maxime Raymond, leader of the extreme nationalist bloc Populaire party, expressed the view of many Frenchmen.

Round-The-Clock Tokyo Bombings Foreseen

DEC 2 1944

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—Appointment of Maj. Gen. Julian C. Smith as commanding general, Department of the Pacific, with headquarters in San Francisco was announced today. The Marine Corps announcement said Smith will assume command about December 5, relieving Maj. Gen. J. C. Fagan, now in the Mare Island (Cal.) Naval Hospital.

San Francisco, Dec. 1 (AP)—The future possibility of round-the-clock air assaults on Tokyo was implied by pilots of Superfortresses who reported on their return to Saipan after the first experimental night raid that:

The big bombers ranged over Japan's sprawling metropolis for at least three hours.

Precision instruments enabled the raiders to hit war industries despite obscuring clouds.

Anti-aircraft fire was light.

The raid Thursday night (Tokyo time) was almost equal in success to either of the two previous daylight assaults, although the raiding force was much smaller.

Yank Flyers Threatened

Tokyo's radio, which has blared heated threats at Yank flyers, meanwhile kept the subject of the raids uppermost in its broadcasts.

A speaker, Kichizo Karashima, last night broadcast to Nipponese soldiers at the fronts that "we citizens of Tokyo firmly pledge that we will hold out to the end without letting you down."

At Saipan, Vern Haughland, Associated Press war correspondent, substantiated Japanese reports that the night raid was lengthy. He quoted flyers as saying they swung over Tokyo either singly or in groups for at least three hours.

Saipan Base Attacked

Regarding the experimental attack, Lieut. Jack Setterich, of Chattahooche, Fla., said it was almost as successful as a daylight blow and had in its favor the return of the big bombers by daylight to their Saipan bases 1,500 miles from Tokyo.

Those bases, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz disclosed in a communique last night at Pearl Harbor, were attacked before dawn Tuesday by Nipponese planes and a few bombs were dropped. Nimitz said they caused no damage and that one raider was downed. A second possibly was bagged.

Clouds Blotted Out Tokyo

Pilots at Saipan told Haugland that a bright moon showed the way to Tokyo, but clouds blotted out the capital.

"We couldn't see a thing," said Second Lieutenant Louis Dreher, of St. Louis, Mo., a navigator on one B-29, "but with our precision instruments we know our bombs hit Tokyo's industrial area."

Tokyo radio screamed charges that the raiders bombed "blindly" and threatened death for any parachuting flyers on such raids.

Japs Tell Of Losses

Raiding pilots, who brought back all the big bombers; one with only half its four engines in full operation, said Tokyo's anti-aircraft opposition at night was moderate and that the one enemy fighter spotted kept its distance.

In an Italian-language broadcast, intercepted by Federal Communications Committee, Tokyo said that personnel losses to the Japanese as a result of the Thursday Superfortress raid "consisted of no more than two dead and six wounded."

Tokyo Replaces Burma Commander

San Francisco, Dec. 1 (AP)—Japan is relieving Gen. Masakazu Kawabe as commander of army forces in Burma and moving him to head the Central Army Command in Japan, a Tokyo wireless transmission recorded here said today.

The announcement coincided with new Japanese retreats in Burma. Kawabe became commander in chief there in April, 1943.

In the home-front job he succeeds Gen. Shojiro Iida, who conquered Burma as Kawabe's predecessor there. Tokyo did not say what Iida would do.

YANK BOMBERS HIT VOLCANO ISLANDS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—(AP) Fires were started on two airstrips on Iwo Jima in the Volcano islands by bombers of the Seventh Army Air force on Tuesday, the Navy announced today.

In a second blow against the same targets the next day three to four Japanese aircraft were met. One was destroyed and another probably destroyed. Five of the intercepting American planes suffered minor damage but all returned safely.

A communique from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific fleet commander, also reported blows by Army bombers and Marine fighters against Jap bases in the Palaus on Tuesday in which hits were scored on a radio station on Arakabesan. Marine planes also set fire to a supply dump on Babelthuap in the Palaus Wednesday.

Japs Called Yanks' Equal In All Except Iniative

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—"The Japanese seem able to meet Americans on terms of equality in every fighting quality except one—individual initiative."

This appraisal comes from the Office of War Information, which based it on information from the War Department and other official sources. Continuing, OWI said:

"When the Japanese are committed to a plan, they always follow it to the end—even if it becomes apparent within a few minutes after the fighting starts that some other plan or some variant of the existing plan should be adopted.

Officer-Loss Upsets Them

"When an officer is killed, the initiative of the whole unit is greatly impaired unless another officer of equal rank appears to take his place."

The report said American troops have killed a minimum of 277,000 Japanese, while suffering 21,000 fatalities themselves—a ratio of 13 to 1. Japan's losses since 1937 were estimated at about 850,000.

Not "Stupid," Says OWI

The Japanese soldier is regarded by the Army as a "good fighting man," and not as a "stupid, insensate peasant."

Artillery is regarded as the main weakness of the Japanese. They lack variety, concentration and marksmanship.

The size of Japan's army was placed at 4,000,000 men, of whom 2,000,000 are in China, but OWI estimated Japan can equip and train 2,000,000 more without seriously affecting war production manpower reserves.

with Prime Minister Churchill's statement to Commons this week that Germany may not be defeated before summer.

"Caught In Vise"

The lead article in the embassy bulletin by a Red Army officer, Maj. Gen. N. Belayev, develops the theme that Germany is caught "in the vise between two fronts."

Russia's offensive last summer, he says, following up enormous losses previously inflicted on Hitler's armies, "created the conditions in which the Anglo-American armies could successfully develop their operations in the west" by tying up 200 German divisions.

"Hitler Germany is now in the vise between two fronts which is what she feared most. She has not a single chance of salvation."

"Vigorous Assault Needed"

"The Red army and the Anglo-American armies have taken up positions for decisive offensive against Germany's vital centers. What is now needed is a vigorous assault by the armies of the United Nations to crush Hitler Germany with the shortest delay."

In American military quarters there have been two principal schools of thought about Premier Stalin's Eastern front. One is that he has wanted to clean up and consolidate his positions in the Balkans this fall, thus making it unfeasible to start a major campaign on the Polish front around Warsaw. The other is that the Russians prefer to fight a winter offensive and as soon as the ground freezes will begin attacking in coordination with the already well-developed Allied assaults in the west.

Probability Of Early Russ Drive Indicated

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—Russia's view of what is now needed in the European war is "a vigorous assault by the armies of the United Natinons to crush Hitler Germany with the shortest delay."

The statement in the Soviet Embassy information bulletin suggested the probability of an early Soviet offensive on the Polish front where the Red armies stand nearest to Berlin. Anglo-American and Allied armies in the west already have a full scale assault in progress.

In the opinion of some top American military men this expected Red drive holds the main possibility for an early victory in Europe—early at least in comparison

DEC 2 1944

Destroyers' Feat Is Described

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—Twenty Japanese warships were attacked by American destroyers and destroyer escorts during the sea battle of the Philippines October 24 and not one of the United States vessels was damaged.

This account came in a naval report by Rear Admiral C. A. F. Sprague, released here, which also told of the rescue of 1,400 men from two United States escort carriers which were sunk.

One destroyer scored a direct torpedo hit on a battleship, Admiral Sprague reported. It was Sprague's escort carrier group, assisted by planes from two other groups, which turned back a major portion of the Japanese fleet north of Leyte in the historic sea encounter.

Japs In Strength

The Japanese battle force attacked by Sprague's ships included four battleships, seven heavy and light cruisers and about nine destroyers, Sprague said.

"I figured we'd be blown out of the water," Sprague related. "I decided we might as well try to do some damage, since it seemed certain we were in for it, so I ordered the escorts to launch a torpedo attack. It was a very gallant attack. And not a single one of the destroyers or destroyer escorts was damaged during the torpedo attack."

The rescue of the 1,400 men was from the St. Lo and the Gambier Bay.

Losses Were Low

"The losses on the St. Lo were low. We picked up 800 men," the report said. "Losses on the Gambier Bay were low, too, considering that she dropped back into the middle of the Jap fleet. Approximately 600 of her crew were saved." How many were aboard has not been disclosed.

The other carriers in Sprague's force were the Kalinin Bay, the Fanshaw Bay, the White Plains and the Kitun Bay. All were damaged.

Army In 1 Month Lists 58,000 Casualties

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—About twelve per cent of all Army casualties since the start of the war occurred in one recent month.

The latest Army list reports a total of 461,058 casualties, the list covering those casualties reported through November 15. This was an increase of 58,984 over the total reported for the period through October 14.

Some Readjustment

A small part of this 58,984 was represented by a readjustment of statistical methods to bring casualty lists up to date.

Experts said, however, that this would make only a very small reduction in the figure, leaving actual casualties occuring during the month close to the 58,000 mark.

Casualty statistics (not the actual notification of the next of kin) usually lag about two to three weeks behind the fighting.

Greatest Force In History

This would place the period of the 58,000 casualties between the latter part of September and mid-October.

During that time the greatest number of American ground forces in history took the field in western Europe.

In the same time, the American 5th Army was pushing against the heavily fortified enemy line in Italy and army troops under General MacArthur were moving against Japanese strongholds in the Southwest Pacific.

No Single Battle

Moreover, activity by American Air Forces based in England, in western Europe and in Italy reached unprecedented proportions at that time.

Army officials pointed out, therefore, that the substantial casualty total for the month did not represent any great single battle, but rather reflected the whole global war picture, with more and more men going into action.

Franco Ouster Group's Aim

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Third Spanish Republic—dedicated to the ousting of Generalissimo Franco—is due to be proclaimed at a meeting in Mexico City on January 10.

Diego Martinez Barrio, last president of the Spanish Republican Parliament, said in an interview that he has called upon all Cortes (Parliament) Deputies to attend and join in the proclamation.

Plans Peaceful Regime

"I wish and seek a change in the Spanish Government which will be peaceful," Martinez Barrio said. "But if Franco is obstinate and disregards the wishes of the people, responsibility for whatever follows will rest with him."

Asked when "the opportune moment" might come, he replied:

"Some time in 1945. I suppose at the end of Germany's defeat, when I also suppose Franco will be out."

Baby Is Born In An LST

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Navy proudly announces the birth of "probably the first child born in an LST."

An LST is a "landing ship—tank;" and vessels of this type are being used as sea ambulances to evacuate casualties and refugees from combat areas after putting their tanks ashore.

In the United States Naval *Medical Bulletin*, two Navy doctors reported how a baby was born to a native woman at sea after the entire native population of 2,000 had been evacuated in LST's from a tropical isle.

Vets-To-Alaska Bill Is Introduced

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—Legislation designed to help veterans settle in Alaska after the war has been introduced by Delegate Dimond, of Alaska.

Under the bill the Smaller War Plants Corporation would be authorized to spend up to $100,000 to investigate the possibility of helping the veterans establish independent businesses there.

Liberated Countries To Aid in Production Of Military Supplies

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—The White House announced today that factories in liberated France, Belgium and the Netherlands are to be put to work supplying Allied forces "with critically-needed military supplies."

James F. Byrnes, director of mobilization and reconversion, said supplies to be manufactured "to supplement the accelerated production by American factories" would include heavy duty tires, tentage duck, and truck parts.

Brynes pointed out, however, that the plans for utilizing plants in liberated areas did not lessen in any way the demand for increased war production in this country of those critical supplies. He said the demand would be greater than we could supply with all available facilities at home and abroad.

Plans are already being put into action, the announcement said. "The needs of General Eisenhower's forces for these supplies in the next few months will be tremendous," the announcement declared.

FAVORS WIDER LENDING POWER

Export-Import Bank Head Criticizes Johnson Act.

Washington, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—Warren Lee Pierson, president of the Export-Import Bank, said today that he sees no conflict between that institution and the world bank proposed at the Bretton Woods monetary conference. He told a House post-war economic sub-committee: "There appears to be ample need in our economy for both institutions, and in many respects the activities of one might properly and usefully supplement or complement that of the other."

He recommended an increase in the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank beyond the present $700,000,000 limit, but declined to name a figure.

Under questioning, he said he felt that the Johnson act "has an adverse effect on our foreign trade because it prevents a lot of private financing which would go forward after the war."

The act prohibits new loans to countries in default on old accounts.

DEC 2 1944

Representative Colmer (D.-Miss.), chairman of the committee, suggested that there might be a reaction against extensive United States loans to foreign countries similar to that expressed by the Johnson act.

"Didn't we make it difficult to repay them (the loans) by a system of high tariff regulations?" Mr. Pierson asked in reply. "It seems to me a series of loans is only one part of the picture."

He said if he advocated free trade it wouldn't be safe for him to go back to California, but he added: "We must be willing to accept payment for a large part of our exports by accepting imports. . . . Laws and regulations which prevent goods from entering a country also keep goods from leaving that country."

STETTINIUS TAKES OATH OF OFFICE, FACES GREAT TASK

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—(AP) Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., 44-year-old industrialist and diplomat, was sworn in as secretary of state today amid potentially revolutionary developments in American foreign policy.

He faces, as his first great task as successor to Cordell Hull, completion of the Dumbarton Oaks plan for world security and arrangements for a United Nations conference, which officials hope will be held in this country within three months, to put the plan into effect.

Takes Oath of Office

The brief ceremony took place in the Secretary's office at the State department. The oath to "support and defend the constitution of the United States" was administered to the nation's 47th secretary of state by Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson of the Supreme court.

Immediately afterward Stettinius held a news conference at which he issued a statement declaring that "I shall do my utmost to carry out the high principles for which Mr. Hull has always stood in the conduct of our foreign policy."

"To build from the havoc of this war a peace that will endure," he added, "is a task far beyond the strength and wisdom of any one man or group of men. It will require the active participation and support of all the American people—and of all the other peace loving peoples of the world."

Subsequently Stettinius released a letter he had sent to Hull, who is recuperating at the Naval hospital near here from a throat ailment and general exhaustion. Expressing hope for Hulls speedy recovery, Stettinius said he was looking forward to the time when "it will be possible for me again to have the benefit of your wise advice and judgment."

Seeks World Peace

Even as he dedicated himself to the task of organizing world peace, two Congressional leaders came forth with comments on the progress being made toward a United Nations conference. Chairman Bloom (D-N.Y.) of the House Foreign Affairs committee said that a formal announcement will be made next week, perhaps Wednesday, and that the "city of Washington is the logical place to hold the conference."

Senator George (D-Ga.) said the gathering probably will be held in February at Washington. At the State department it was said that

30. 24 — 20869

"we hope that the conference will take place as soon as possible. No definite plans have yet been formed."

If and when a United Nations conference approves the overall security plan Stettinius will have the job of working with Congress in seeking Senate ratification.

If the United States, as Congressional leaders and officials now confidently predict, goes into the new world organization it will have made a revolutionary change in its foreign policy by taking a permanent place in continuing active efforts to maintain peace and security throughout the world, even with the use of its armed forces if necessary.

Senate Gets U. S.-French Pact

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP).—President Roosevelt resubmitted to the Senate today, with a request for ratification, a French-American pact for avoidance of double taxation. The convention and protocol were signed at Paris on July 25, 1939, and approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The war precluded ratification. The agreement contemplates rules of reciprocal administrative assistance on income and other taxes. Mr. Roosevelt indicated he thought it should be effective by Jan. 1.

MAY CALL OFF SEDITION TRIAL

Death of Judge Leaves Case Up to Biddle.

Washington, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—The mass sedition trial may be called off, or it may continue with a reduced cast of characters as a result of the death Wednesday of Chief Justice Edward C. Eicher of the United States District Court, who had presided at the trial since its opening on April 17.

Some Justice Department attorneys said that there might be legal precedent for the substitution of another judge for those defendants who are willing to go ahead. O. John Rogge, chief Government prosecutor, remained silent. Others speculated that Mr. Rogge might be willing to proceed provided the right number and the right defendants agreed.

May Ask for Mistrial.

Otherwise, all that Mr. Rogge can do is ask for a mistrial, leaving it up to Attorney-General Biddle whether to start all over.

Justice James M. Proctor, who convened court yesterday to announce his colleague's death, will conduct another session next Thursday when some decision may be reached regarding the future of the case. Defense attorneys generally expressed doubt that another judge could be substituted, but said that the next move was up to the prosecution.

The jury, which it took a month to impanel, already has heard enough testimony to fill 17,879 pages, and has received hundreds of Government exhibits. The trial has lasted so long that some of the defendants took on part-time jobs here.

Senators' Investigation Saves $368,000 in Sale

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—Senator Mead D(-N.Y.) said today that a senatorial investigation had resulted in a saving to the government of $368,000 in the disposal of 23,000,000 surplus flashnight batteries.

Mead said the War Investigating Committee, which he heads, found that the Army Signal Corps proposed to sell the batteries at a private treasury sale of 4 cents each. After the inquiry, the price was set at 5 1-2 cents each.

Govt. Delays Trend Toward Reconversion

DEC 2 1944

New Haven Affected By New Measure to Spur War Production.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—(AP)—The government, in a drastic new order, tonight slowed up the program for putting segments of industry back into civilian production.

In a measure designed to bolster lagging war production, the army, navy, War Production Board and War Manpower Commission directed:

That in areas of acute labor shortage no new civilian production shall be authorized under the "spot reconversion" plan for a period of 90 days.

That only in localities where war production is on schedule, where labor is adequae to meet military needs, or where labor not qualified for war work is available, "can any request for civilian production" under the spot program be approved.

Under the "spot" plan regional boards had been empowered to permit civilian production in areas where manpower and facilities were deemed available for such purposes.

Tonight's action came upon the heels of recent reports from General Eisenhower that a shortage of some categories of ammunition, especially heavy shells, had delayed his offensive.

The armed forces have been growing increasingly apprehensive over the swing toward civilian production and its accompanying effect on production of critical munitions.

This was evidenced tonight in an address at Boston by Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, chief of Army services. Somervell said that part of the reason for the Army's call for more and more production arose out of the changing needs of the war.

Unessential Industries

The rest of the reason, he said, "lies in the drift away from production to unessential industries of thousands of men and women" and to "the drift away from production of some manufacturers who felt it was the time to get a start on the products of peace."

Applications for nearly $400,000,000 of consumer goods already have been approved under the spot plan. A WPB spokesman said these probably will not be cancelled, even in areas where war production is behind.

In instructions to field officers, the four agencies described the order as "essentially a restatement of original policy" under-lying spot reconversion.

This policy had emphasized, they said, "that war production must come first and that no authorization to produce less essential goods be granted if it will interfere with war production."

Requirements Increase

"The requirements of the theatres of operation have been substantially increased in many categories of munitions," the statment said. "This increase will require a substantial setup in actual procurement programs and substantal additional facilities."

The 90-day suspension in the granting of new spot authorizations will apply in all 68 Group 1 labor market areas and in about 40 other areas where there are critical war programs.

Exceptions in the areas designated will be made "only on the recommendation of the chairman of the local Production Urgency committee," and with the approval of WMC area directors and WPB national headquarters.

Steps toward reconversion, other than under the spot authorization plan, will be permitted "wherever it is clearly evident" that this will not interfere with the war effort, the agencies said.

New Haven Affected

The group 1 labor areas affected by the 90-day suspension are defined by WMC as those in which acute labor shortages exist or are anticipated, that will endanger essential production. A list of such areas is revised about every 30 days.

Other labor areas, in addition to group 1, where no spot authorizations will be permitted for 90 days, include:

Region 1—Bridgeport, Conn.; Hartford, Conn.; New Haven, Conn.; Providence, Pawtucket, Woonsocket, R. I.; Springfield, Holyoke, Northampton, Mass.

Region 3—Harrisburg, Pa.; Trenton, N. J.; Wilmington, Del.; Radford-Pulaski, Va.

Region 4—Rome, Ga.

Region 8—New Orleans, La.

COCHRAN SEEKS TO ALTER CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 — (AP) Jack Cochran wants to reorganize congress so some of those lights in the House office building can be extinguished.

The two-fisted representative from Missouri told the House Rules committee today things are in a mess at night.

"Every second window is lit up. . . . those clerks have too much work to do," he said.

The mail has doubled in the past year, the post office tells him.

Some committees like his accounts group have to investigate things with one clerk and one messenger. It doesn't work.

As part of the reorganization—a prime topic of discussion in both House and Senate this week—Cochran would give each Congressman another $3,000 a year for help.

This would shoot the budget up somewhat but he offered an alternative as a money saver: give Comptroller General Lindsay Warren $300,000 to establish a special investigative branch for House and Senate. That would do away with special committees which have chewed up a million and a half dollars in this expiring 78th Congress alone, he said.

Cochran is one of the oldtimers (10 terms) who wants to reorganize the Congressional machinery and has been plumping for it for years. Some of the others aren't so enthusiastic. . . . They say privately they are fearful that the seniority system may be endangered and they don't want Johnny-come-latelys taking their places.

SENATORS DELAY ACTION ON HURLEY

Committee to Meet Tuesday; G.O.P. Bloc Will Oppose Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—(AP) The Senate Republican leadership agreed tentatively today on a solid front against President Roosevelt's two nominees for the job of disposing of an estimated $100,000,000,000 in war goods.

The nominees for surplus war property administrators Robert A. Hurley, former Democratic governor of Connecticut, and Lieut. Col. Edward H. Heller, meanwhile presented their own cases to the Military committee which is considering the appointments.

After the Republican Steering committee's tentative vote, Chairman Taft (Ohio) told newsmen:

"We do not think these men are qualified. The surplus property disposal legislation was passed to take care of a tremendous job. The board should be made up of outstanding men, not some lame duck who has twice been rejected by the people of his own state."

Hurley was defeated in the Connecticut governorship race Nov. 7.

In a 10-minute appearance before the Military committee, Hurley disclosed that he quit his $12,000 job with the Narragansett Machine company of Pawtucket, R. I., last week when the President sent his name to the Senate.

The committee concerned itself principally with the War department guarantee of a $2,000,000 loan to the Narragansett company, of which Hurley was vice president. The loan was criticized in a House committee report but the War department today described it as essential to the production of tank gun mounts.

Hurley Testifies

Hurley testified he had nothing to do with the negotiation of loans for the company, but went with the concern in January, 1943, as an engineer to expedite production of critical war items.

As for the Surplus Property board, he declared he thought "we should operate in a glass house."

"There should be no secret negotiations and no secret deals," Hurley added.

Colonel Heller, in private life a San Francisco business man, said that as finance officer of the War department's fiscal office at Boston, he helped pass on a $2,000,000 loan to the Narragansett Co., in 1942, a loan subsequently twice renewed.

DEC 2 1944

Action Delayed

Senator Reynolds (D-N.C.) committee chairman, told reporters:

"We have decided that we are going to meet Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock to set a date to discuss the nominations.

"In the meantime we are ordering the testimony printed so that it will be available to the committee and other members of the Senate." He said he did not anticipate further hearings on the nominations to the board which was created to handle $100,000,000,000 in war supplies disposal.

CIGARET SHORTAGE REMAINS MYSTERY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1— (AP) OPA asserted today that cigaret manufacturers had nothing to do with the current shortage.

The statement, reinforcing earlier comments in the same vein, was issued in denial of widespread man-in-the-street rumors that manufacturers are holding back some of their stocks. Rumor had it that this withholding, and a contention of the part of manufacturers that raw tobacco prices are too high for the present ceilings on smokes, might bring about an increase in the wholesale ceiling price.

OPA flatly denied this. It said that not since March, 1942, have manufacturers of popular brands or the tobacco industry as a whole sought a ceiling boost.

On Capitol Hill today, Senator Wheeler (D-Mont) called on the Federal Trade commission to investigate the shortage. Saying service men and civilians are "entitled to know the facts."

From government and tobacco sources there seemed to be no new explanation of the shortage, most of them throwing the blame upon "scare" and "abnormal" buying. Dealers, said the OPA, are getting the same quota they have been getting for months.

The pricing agency called attention to its announcement of two weeks ago that manufacturers are producing more cigarets than ever before in history and that more are available for domestic consumers than in any year with the exception of 1943.

CLOSED HEARINGS ON FCC PROTESTED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—(AP) Rep. Wigglesworth (R-Mass.) demanded today to know whether influence of Thomas G. Corcoran led to exclusion of the public from hearings of a congressional committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission.

Protesting the closed door policy, Wigglesworth asked in the House whether the purpose was administration "protection of sacred cows" and to prevent "public disclosure of the part played by Thomas G. Corcoran" and others in the sale of radio station WMCA, New York.

The name of Corcoran, former New Deal adviser now in private law practice, had been mentioned in testimony before it was decided last Tuesday to discontinue public hearings.

The vote was 3 to 2 with Wigglesworth and Chairman Lea (D-Calif.) opposing. Voting to close the hearings to the public were Representatives Hart (D-N.J.), Priest (D-Tenn.) and Miller (R-N.J.).

WMCA was sold to Edward J. Noble, former undersecretary of commerce, by Donald Flamm in 1940 for $850,000. Flamm has said he sold because he believed the FCC would not renew his license if he retained the station. Noble subsequently resold it for $1,255,000.

In a statement today after Wigglesworth's speech, Noble said the Congressman was "carrying the torch" for persons "peddling reckless charges."

Wigglesworth told the House that barring the public from the FCC investigation "raises again the question as to the forces operating

from the very outset to suppress the facts as to this WMCA investigation."

"Is the administration," he asked, "trying to prevent the public disclosure of the part played by Thomas G. Corcoran, William J. Dempsey and William C. Koplowitz and other New Deal officials, past and present, in connection with this case?"

ly rather than give in, permitted a quick voice vote after propounding his reasons for advocating an MVA.

He said it is "just good business" to set up an authority to handle a program that he said had been hindered by petty disagreements under many Federal agencies.

The Missouri plan in the bill was recommended by President Roosevelt. It was prepared jointly by the

lations between the United States and the Vatican.

"We beg our brethren of 'The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America' not to be afraid of us," the editorial said. "We are harmless enough, and have no designs on anything that would be 'contrary to the spirit of our American tradi-

Chinese Ambassador to the United States, said last night at the annual dinner of the St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia. He added that the war in the Pacific may still be a matter of years after the collapse of Germany.

Girl, 3, Accepts Award For Her Missing Daddy

Great Flood Control Program Passed by Senate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—(AP) One of the biggest flood control authorizations on record passed the Senate today.

Projected as a job-creating program, it authorizes postwar construction to cost $1,000,000,000, spread over most of the country's great river basins. Actual appropriations are yet to come.

The bill now goes back to the House, then probably to a conference committee to reconcile differences between the versions approved by the two branches.

Immediately upon passage of the bill on a voice vote after nearly two weeks of heated debate, the Senate swung into consideration of a $500,000,000 rivers and harbors measure.

Among projects in the big authorization are $30,000,000 for the Connecticut river basin; $35,000,000 for Clark's Hill reservoir, Ga., $200,-

000,000 for the lower Mississippi river; $35,000,000 for the Arkansas basin; $45,000,000 for the White River basin; $70,000,000 for the Ohio basin; $50,000,000-plus for the Sacramento-San Joaquin basin.

Senator Overton (D-La), floor manager of both measures, declared that flood control, reclamation, navigation and other projects in the authorizations offer one of the best ways to provide jobs after the war. He estimated that from 75 to 80 per cent of the huge sums will go for labor.

Passage of the Flood Control bill came abruptly when Senator Murray (D-Mont) agreed to sidetrack the proposal to place administration of its multimillion dollar program for the Missouri basin under a Missouri Valley authority.

Democratic and Republican leaders dissuaded the persistent Murray from pressing for a vote on the MVA proposal which Overton said

would imperil the Flood Control legislation.

The leaders assured Murray of cooperation in getting action on the MVA plan in a separate bill in the new Congress.

Murray, who previously had indicated that he would talk indefinite-

Army engineers and the reclamation bureau. The initial cost was put at $200,000,000.

The House committee on irrigation and reclamation, meanwhile, approved a measure authorizing the reclamation bureau to go into a $200,000,000 initial program for the Missouri valley. The proposal is similar to the Senate's plan incorporated in the Flood Control bill, William B. Warne, assistant commissioner of reclamation, told the committee.

The Senate wrote into the bill provisions intended to protect irrigation in the west from interference by navigation projects. The measure also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of surplus water at projects by constructing transmission lines if necessary.

Another provision gives state governments the right of review over projects but not veto power as urged ardently by some members. The Senate discarded a Murray amendment to take control of water conservation projects from the Army engineers and give it to the reclamation bureau.

CATHOLIC VIEW ON envoy TOLD

DEC 2 1944

Boston Pilot Replies to Church Council.

Boston, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—The Pilot, official weekly publication of the Boston Roman Catholic archdiocese, takes issue with the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America which on Wednesday voiced opposition to the establishment of diplomatic re-

tion."

"The worried council seems to have missed the point somewhat. Mr. Roosevelt's personal observer in Rome, whom he selected and suggested for the office, is one thing, and a full diplomatic representative is something else."

American Catholics, the Pilot said, have no need for a special agent in Rome, declaring that their own organization provided constant access and that "an American envoy at the Vatican was not our idea." The Pilot praised the "culture and tact" of "the non-Catholic gentleman selected by Mr. Roosevelt to go to Rome" and expressed pleasure that this country was not "completely deprived of the recognized advantage of contact with the diplomats accredited to the Vatican."

The editorial "respectfully and fraternally" submitted that the council, "meeting to discuss the building of a better world for God and country," was not making its "greatest possible contribution to that much desired end" by "preoccupation with this Vatican matter."

Composed of twenty-six of the largest Protestant denominations, the Church Council disavowed any intention of speaking against Roman Catholicism as a form of Christian faith and worship, but contended that diplomatic relations with the Vatican would "confer on one church a special preferential status in relation to the American Government."

Expects China to Be Pacific Battleground

Philadelphia, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—The Japanese plan to make China the decisive battleground of the Pacific war, Dr. Wei Tao-ming,

Colonel Pins D. F. C. and Air Medal on Flyer's Child

ATLANTA, Dec. 1 (AP).—In soldierly fashion the men stood at attention, and before them, just as erect, wind whipping the tiny feather in her best hat, stood a three-year-old girl.

A colonel stepped forward, read from a paper, then knelt before the little girl, who was squinting in the bright sunlight, and pinned two medals on her breast.

Thus the decorations awarded to Lieutenant Jasper W. Kaylor, of Atlanta, missing since a bombing mission over Europe, were bestowed upon Mary Ruth Kaylor, who took them "for Daddy."

The decorations pinned on Mary Ruth by Allison J. Holifield, commanding the Atlanta Army Air Base, included the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with two oak leaf clusters.

Lieutenant Kaylor was co-pilot of the Flying Fortress I'll Get By.

Asks Treaty Rule Change

MEMPHIS, Dec. 1 (UP).—Senator Harry S. Truman, Vice-President-elect, said today he favored a constitutional amendment which would permit ratification of treaties by a majority of the Senate instead of a two-thirds vote. He said in an interview that he had been in favor of such an amendment for a long time, "but, of course, it would require approval of the states." He said that in his opinion the future peace of the world depends largely on "whether a peace treaty can be written which will be ratified by the Senate."

P. T. A. for World League

CHICAGO, Dec. 1 (AP).—The National Congress of Parents and Teachers board of managers, representing 3,000,000 members, today indorsed United States participation in an international organization with power to enforce a "just and lasting peace."

PEACE WITH CIO IS SOUGHT BY AFL

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1—(AP) The task of re-opening peace negotiations with the CIO and John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers was handed today to William Green president of the American Federation of Labor, by the AFL's executive council.

The council met to work out details of policies referred to it by the 64th annual AFL convention which adjourned last night.

Green told newsmen that the job of contacting Lewis and the CIO was given to him, but that he had no immediate plans for reopening talks on the proposed return of the six million CIO members and 600,000 miners to the parent AFL, from which they departed seven years ago.

The executive council decided to hold its annual business meeting in Miami, starting Feb. 5, 1945.

An invitation extended to AFL by the British Trades Union congress to participate in an International Labor conference in London, beginning Feb. 7, was officially rejected today by the council, Green said. Both the council and the convention had previously turned thumbs down on attending.

An application for a charter from the Independent American Watchmakers union, hich represents approximately 10,000 workers at Elgin, Waltham and Hamilton plants located mainly in New England, was rejected by the council.

ion that unless the men voted to return to work immediately a "show cause" hearing would be conducted three hours later.

Some 3,800 employees of the Graham-Paige Motors Corporation continued on strike supporting the stand of twenty-there welders who walked out Tuesday protesting what they said was a violation of seniority rules, and were suspended for a week when they returned to work Wednesday.

There was no change in the strike at the Briggs Manufacturing Company's Mack Avenue plant, where 5,980 on all shifts were idle because of what U. A. W.-C. I. O. officials said was a contract violation.

Packard To Open Aircraft Test Center

Detroit, Dec. 1 (AP)—Plans were disclosed by the Packard Motor Car Company today for the installation of extensive aircraft engine testing facilities at the Willow Run Army Air Base.

The installation will include a hanger large enough to house the biggest bomber and several fighter planes, a three-story engineering laboratory topped by a flight observation tower and an adjoining power plant.

George T. Christopher, president of Packard, said the new project was undertaken at the request of the Army Air Forces Technical Service Command. He emphasized that the project will have no connection with the Ford-operated Willow Run bomber plant.

Strikes Keep 11,000 Idle In 3 Detroit War Plants

R. W. L. B. Acts in Stoppage at B-29 Engine Plant

DETROIT, Dec. 1 (AP).—Strikes continued tonight to keep two Detroit war plants and part of a third closed, making more than 11,000 workers idle.

The Regional War Labor Board moved to end a dispute that halted production of parts for Superfortress engines in the Aircraft Engine Division of Chrysler Corporation's main Dodge plant. Some 1,300 employees were involved in this dispute over transfer of an employee from one job to another.

Officers of Local 3, United Automobile Workers, Congress of Industrial Organization, called the strikers to attend a mass meeting tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock, and the W. L. B. notified the un-

British Achieve Point At Air Parley

DEC 2 1944

Chicago, Dec. 1 (AP)—British opposition to an American plan for attaching five sky freedoms to a world air accord left the United States today with its proposal in a bundle quite separate from other achievements of the International Civil Aviation Conference.

The result represented something of a victory for the United Kingdom, which would have preferred that the freedoms not be presented in any form, and, to some degree, a setback for the United States, which had hoped to give the ideals the prestige of attachment to the forthcoming convention.

Outline Of The Freedoms

The five freedoms cover the right to cross another nation's territory, to make noncommercial stops, to carry outbound home traffic anywhere, to pick up inbound home traffic anywhere and to carry the traffic of other nations so long as those nations do not forbid it.

The convention will include an air-navigation agreement, including technical standards and procedures; a set of rules for air-transport operations, and an international organization to administer the convention.

The United States, taking a sharp step to make an "open air" policy available to all nations desiring to join in it, had offered its plan as a document, which might be attached to the general agreement as an optional pact.

British Objected

The British were unwilling to give it that status, and in a drafting committee showdown, later confirmed by voice vote in a closed committee meeting, apparently outmaneuvered the Americans.

The change appeared to be more in form than in substance, since the document now merely stands alone for individual action.

The action of the subcommittee, a body on which all nations at the conference are represented, disposed of the controversial points which plagued the meeting for several weeks.

Now in its second month, the conference is expected to settle to the routine of drafting final versions of the agreements and translating them into French and Spanish.

Site For World Body

In addition to the technical work, the conference must choose a site for the international organization which is to be established, and select the 21 members of the council, which will be executive body of the organization.

France, which has a historic claim as site of the first great air meeting in 1919, and Canada, which has shown considerable activity in the present conference, are endeavoring to win the site of the world body.

Some officials still hoped that the meeting could be wound up on Sunday, the 33d day, but for the most part it was expected to run into next week.

30. 24— 20871

MUSTANG SPEED 450

Inglewood, Cal., Dec. 1 (A. P.).—North American Aviation, Inc., today announced it had received War Department permission to reveal a speed of 450 miles an hour for its P-51 Mustang fighter, reportedly the world's fastest propeller-driven plane.

ADD LONDON xxx PROHIBITED

THERE WAS NO ELABORATION OF THIS STATEMENT, ISSUED AFTER GEN. LECLERC, COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH SECOND ARMORED DIVISION, HAD ANNOUNCED THAT SNIPING IN THE CAPTURED CITY OF STRASBOURG MOST STOP AND FIVE GERMAN HOSTAGES WOULD BE SHOT FOR EVERY FRENCH SOLDIER KILLED BY SNIPERS."

SUB-PARAGRAPH "B" OF PARAGRAPH 358 OF THE RULES OF LAND WARFARE OF THE U.S.ARMY STATES THAT "HOSTAGES TAKEN AND HELD FOR THE DECLARED PURPOSE OF PREVENTING UNLAWFUL ACTS MAY BE PUNISHED OR PUT TO DEATH."

DEC 2 1944

PRAGUE

SECOND NIGHT LEAD POLES (130)

LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC. 2-(AP)-EFFORTS TO FORM A NEW POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE WHICH COULD DEAL WITH RUSSIA IN SEEKING A SOLUTION TO THE POLISH PROBLEM "HAVE FAILED," THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY.

THE SOVIET SPOKESMAN ASSERTED POINTEDLY THAT "ALL THE POLISH PATRIOTS WILL SERVE THE POLISH PEOPLE UNITED BY THE POLISH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION"--A GROUP FORMED IN THE LIBERATED SECTION OF POLAND WITH RUSSIAN APPROVAL.

THUS, THE NEW ARCISZEWSKI GOVERNMENT IN LONDON APPARENTLY WAS GIVEN THE BRUSHOFF WHICH MIGHT MEAN ITS QUICK DEMISE.

THE NEW CABINET UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF TOMASZ ARCISZEWSKI HELD ITS FIRST MEETING ONLY YESTERDAY. DIPLOMAT CIRCLES HAD AWAITED RUSSIAN REACTION WITH THE BELIEF THAT IT WOULD BE UNFAVORABLE.

(UNLIKE PREVIOUS, ETC., 4TH GRAPH.

SN1116PEW

ADD LONDON -(CHAMBERLAIN) xxTERRITORY

THE SPECTACULAR ROCKET-FIRING TYPHOONS OF THE RAF WIPED OUT A GERMAN NEST WHICH HAD BEEN GIVING BRITISH SECOND ARMY FORWARD TROOPS TROUBLE IN THE WALDENRATH AREA. THEY FILLED THE WHOLE AREA WITH ROCKETS, ELIMINATING CONCEALED ENEMY MORTAR POSITIONS AS WELL AS COMMAND POSTS IN SEVERAL HOUSES.

THE TYPHOONS ALSO CUT RAIL LINES IN NORTH HOLLAND IN 11 DIFFERENT PLACES AND EVEN TILTED AT WINDMILLS IN MODERN DON QUIXOTE FASHION. NEAR NIJMEGEN, THE GERMANS WERE USING A WINDMILL FOR AN ARTILLERY OBSERVATION POST ONLY A THOUSAND YARDS AHEAD OF BRITISH FORWARD GROUND FORCES. THE PLANES OBLITERATED IT WITH ROCKETS.

SB332PEW

(ADVANCE) AT A NORTHERN SHIPYARD IN BRITAIN-(UNDATED)-(AP)-PRINCESS ELIZABETH LAUNCHED BRITAIN'S MIGHTIEST BATTLESHIP TODAY WHILETHE MEN AND WOMEN WHO BUILT IT CHEERED THEMSELVES HOARSE.

THE SIZE, THE ARMAMENT, EVEN THE NAME, OF THE HUGE SHIP ARE SECRET, BUT HER TARGET IS THE JAPANESE NAVY--A.V.ALEXANDER, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, SAID, "SHE WILL SAIL IN TROPICAL WATERS AGAINST AN ENEMY WE PARTICULARLY WANT TO BEAT."

(THE LATEST EDITION OF THE AUTHORITATIVE JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS LISTS AS UNDER CONSTRUCTION THE LION, TEMERAIRE AND TWO UNNAMED BATLESHIP, EACH "

DEC 2 1944

BATTLESHIPS, EACH "OVER 40,000 TONS," DESIGNED FOR SPEEDS OF 30 KNOTS OR MORE AND PROBABLY TO HAVE NINE 16-INCH GUNS.

(BRITAIN'S PREVIOUS LARGEST WARSHIP WAS THE 42,100-TON HOOD, SUNK BY THE BISMARCK IN MAY, 1941. THE AMERICAN IOWA CLASS IS RATED AT 45,000 TONS, 33 TO 35 KNOTS SPEED AND WITH NINE 16-INCH GUNS.)

THE NAMING AND LAUNCHING OF THE NEWEST AND GREATEST ADDITION TO BRITAIN'S FLEET WAS THE FIRST IMPORTANT PUBLIC DUTY WHICH THE SLENDER, 18-YEAR-OLD PRINCESS HAS CARRIED OUT ALONE, AND IT WAS MARKED BY THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF HER PERSONAL STANDARD, MADE FO HER BY THE ROYAL NAVY.

AFTER A SECRET, ALL NIGHT TRIP BY SPECIAL TRAIN, THE PRINCESS ARRIVED AT THE SHIPYARD, ACCOMPANIED BY ALEXANDER, ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR ANDREW CUNNINGHAM, AND OTHER NAVAL OFFICERS AND

)FFICIALS.

DRESSED SIMPLY IN PALE GRAY, SHE PAUSED HALF-WAY UP THE RAMP TO THE LAUNCHING PLATFORM WHILE A BAND PLAYED "GOD SAVE THE KING", AND THE PERSONAL STANDARD--THE ROYAL ARMS OF BRITAIN WITH THE WHITE HERALDIC "LABEL" OF THE HEIR TO THE THRONE--BROKE OUT ON A FLAGSTAFF.

THEN, WHILE THE WORKERS CHEERED, SHE CLIMBED TO THE PLATFORM ND RECEIVED THE NAVAL OFFICERS AND SHIPYARD OFFICIALS WHO SHARED HE OCCASION.

A CLERGYMAN READ THE SERVICE FOR THE LAUNCHING OF HIS MAJESTY'S HIPS, THE PRINCESS CUT A TAPE WITH SILVER SCISSORS TO SEND A OTTLE OF RED WINE CRASHING AGAINST THE BOW, SET THE LAUNCHING EAR IN MOTION BY PRESSING A BUTTON, AND--WITH A TRACE OF NERVOUS ESITATION--NAMED THE SHIP AND ADDED THE ANCIENT PRAYER--"MAY GOD LESS THIS SHIP AND ALL WHO SAIL IN HER."

AS THE GREAT SHIP FLOATED AND THE TUGS TOOK OVER, THE CHAIRMAN F THE COMPANY CONGRATULATED THE PRINCESS, SHE RECEIVED A BUNCH F ORCHIDS AND A DIAMOND BROOCH AS A SOUVENIR OF THE LAUNCHING, ND DROVE AWAY, WAVING TO THE CHEERING CROWD.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30 P.M., EWT TONIGHT, FRIDAY, DEC.1)

N209PEW

PARIS--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD CONGRESSIO[illegible] (TOP AYE) X X X THE FRONTLINE.

DEC 2 1944

REP.JOHN M.COSTELLO (D-CALIF.) SAID T[illegible] ARMY WAS DOING "AN EXCEPTIONAL JOB ON SUPPLY UNDER THE MOST TRYING CONDITIONS."

"YOU HAVE TO SEE IT TO APPRECIATE THE EXCELLENT JOB BEING DONE ON RECEIVING AND DISTRIBUTING MATERIALS," ADDED REP.CHARLES H.ELSTON (R-OHIO). "TERRIFIC OBSTACLES HAVE BEEN OVERCOME."

JOSEPH R.FARRINGTON, DELEGATE FROM HAWAII, SAID, "WE GOT A FIRST HAND IDEA OF THE DEVASTATING LOSSES SUFFERED AT SOME POINTS IN ORDER TO GAIN OUR INVASION OBJECTIVES. EVERYTHING I HAVE SEEN IS A TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN GENIUS FOR ORGANIZATION."

REP.IVOR D.FENTON (R-PA.) THOUGHT THE ENGINEERS AND OTHER FORCES HAD DONE A "SWELL JOB" IN CONVERTING CHERBOURG FROM A SCENE OF DESTRUCTION TO A PORT OF DAY AND NIGHT ACTIVITY.

THE GI'S WITH WHOM REP.PAUL J.KILDAY (D-TEXAS) TALKED WERE "HIGH IN MORALE AND GOOD SPIRITS. THERE WASN'T MUCH GRIPING. ALL OF THEM SEEMED TO BE MOST INTERESTED IN WHAT WAS GOING ON BACK HOME."

REP.PAUL W.SHAFER (R-MICH.) SAID, "NOW WE ARE ABLE TO REALIZE, AFTER WHAT WE HAVE SEEN, SOME OF THE TREMENDOUS SUFFERING EXPERIENCED IN THE FIGHTING AREAS. AS FOR THE ARMY, I AM IMPRESSED BY THE SWELL TEAMWORK JOB ALL ALONG THE LINE."

DEC 2 1944

"MOST OF THE MEN I HAVE TALKED TO," SAID REP.JOHN E.SHERIDAN (D-PA.) "WANT TO GET THE WAR OVER WITH BUT WANT THE JOB DONE SO THEY WON'T HAVE TO COME BACK. I FOUND NO COMPLAINT ON CIGARETS AS LONG AS THE MEN UP FRONT WERE GETTING THEM."

"THE SERVICES OF SUPPLY ARE DOING WHAT CAN BE DESCRIBED AS A REALLY AMAZING JOB," ADDED REP.CLIFFORD DAVIS (D-TENN.)

BOLIVAR PAGAN, RESIDENT COMMISSIONER OF PUERTO RICO, WAS GLAD TO BE ABLE TO OBSERVE UP CLOSE "INSTEAD OF FROM PUERTO RICO HOW THE WAR EFFORT WAS BEING CONDUCTED. WHAT IMPRESSED ME IS WHAT WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO DO DESPITE THE DESTRUCTION OF PORTS."

REP.J.J.ROONEY (D-NY) SAID THAT AN EXCEPTIONAL JOB HAD BEEN DONE

"TO GET THE SERIES OF TRANSPORT OPEN SO THAT SUPPLIES CAN BE PUSHED ALONG THE FRONT."

"WHEN WE SAW WHAT OUR MEN HAD TO GO THROUGH ON THE BEACHES, IT IS MARVELOUS WHAT OBSTACLES THEY HAVE BEEN ABLE TO OVERCOME," SAID REP. JOHN J.SPARKMAN (D-ALA).

THE REHABILITATION OF CHERBOURG ALSO IMPRESSED REP.J.PARNELL THOMAS (R-NJ) BUT HE WAS MORE INTERESTED IN GI COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND FRENCH EXCHANGE RATE AND SAID HE WAS GOING TO LOOK FURTHER INTO THE SITUATION.

THE JOB THE ARMY DID IN REPAIRING DOCKS AND OTHER PORT INSTALLATION AT CHERBOURG WAS VIEWED BY REP.ARTHUR WINSTEAD (D-MISS) AS "MARVELOUS SINCE THEY HAD TO OVERCOME ALL KINDS OF OBSTACLES."

DEC 2 1944

DY1241AEW

ADD SPARKS - (LONG) XX SAID

IN FIGHTING DESCRIBED AS EVERY BIT AS RELENTLESS, GRIM AND BLOODY AS THAT IN THE ARGONNE FOREST IN THE LAST WAR, LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' FIRST ARMY TIGHTENED ITS STEEL NET AROUND DUREN, 20 MILES SOUTHWEST OF COLOGNE.

THE GERMANS FACING THE FIRST ARMY BLASTED TWO BRIDGES OVER THE INDE RIVER WHILE THEIR OWN TROOPS STILL WERE FIGHTING IN THE STREETS OF INDEN AND LAMERSDORF, THUS CUTTING OFF THEIR RETREAT.

HODGES' TROOPS WON LAMERSDORF, SIX MILES NORTHWEST OF DUREN. THEY CAPTURED GROSSHAU, FIVE AND A HALF MILES SOUTHWEST OF DUREN, AND CUT ACROSS THE KLEINHAU-BRANDENBERG HIGHWAY TO HIGH GROUND WITHIN A MILE AND A HALF OF THE ROER RIVER.

THE AMERICANS FIGHTING INSIDE THE VILLAGE OF MERODE, THREE AND A HALF MILES DIRECTLY WEST OF DUREN, LOST GROUND TO DETERMINED ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS. IN YESTERDAY'S FIGHTING THE FIRST ARMY BAGGED MORE THAN 6,000 PRISONERS.

FARTHER SOUTH, LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY WAS MEETING THE SAME DESPERATE GERMAN RESISTANCE, BUT REGISTERED GAINS UP TO TWO MILES AS IT PRESSED INTO THE ENEMY'S INDUSTRIAL SAAR BASIN.

THE LATEST GAINS PLACED PATTON'S TROOPS WITHIN THREE MILES OF SAARLAUTERN, MIDWAY BETWEEN MERZIG AND SAARBRUCKEN. AMERICAN ARMORED UNITS OCCUPYING HIGH GROUND DOMINATING MERZIG WERE UNDER ARTILLERY FIRE.

AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE WESTERN FRONT AMERICAN AND FRENCH TROOPS OF THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP ADVANCED THROUGH THE VOSGES MOUNTAIN PASSES AND ALONG THE PLAINS OF ALSACE.

(A DISPATCH FROM THE SWISS-FRENCH FRONTIER SAID A GERMAN GARRISON OF POSSIBLY 1,000 SS (ELITE GUARD) TROOPS AT HUNINGUE JUST NORTH OF BASEL WAS VIRTUALLY SURROUNDED AS THE FRENCH CUT THROUGH TO THE RHINE JUST NORTH OF THE SWISS BORDER.)

(THE TOWN, ON THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE, WAS BEING HEAVILY SHELLED AND THE ONLY ESCAPE ROUTE FOR THE GERMANS APPEARED TO BE ACROSS THE STREAM, THE DISPATCH ADDED.)

LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S U.S.SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS WERE WITHIN A MILE AND A HALF OF HAGUENAU IN THEIR DRIVE TOWARD THE GERMAN BORDER NORTH OF STRASBOURG. THE GERMAN RADIO SAID NAZI TROOPS WERE WITHDRAWING FROM THE TOWN, 14 1/2 MILES FROM THE FRONTIER.

GAINS ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT WERE MEASURED IN BLOODY, HARD-WON YARDS, BUT THE WINTER OFFENSIVE WAS ACHIEVING ITS PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVE--DESTRUCTION OF THE GERMAN ARMY. ALLIED TROOPS HAVE CAPTURED AN AVERAGE OF 3,000 PRISONERS DAILY SINCE THE DRIVE STARTED NOV.8, AND HAVE KILLED AND WOUNDED MANY MORE.

BZ425AEW

ADD HQ 8TH AF GRP ENG - (WHEELER) ... XX BASES

TWO PLANES EACH WERE CREDITED TO CAPT.WILLIAM C.ANDERSON, 3RD, A PRE-WAR FARMER WHOSE PARENTS LIVE NEAR CALVERT, TEX., AND TO LT.JACK B.MCFADDEN, OF MUNDER STAR ROUTE, BROOKVILLE, PA., AND LT.CARL C.PAYNE OF 2026 WEST HUISACHE ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX. DEC 2 1944

PAYNE, AN ACCOUNTING CLERK BEFORE HE BECAME A FLIER, RIDDLED A SHACK ON THE FIELD IN HIS FIRST PASS. "I PICKED OUT A JET ON THE SECOND PASS," HE SAID, "AND HELD MY GUNS DOWN, FIRING UNTIL THE PLANE EXPLODED." ON THE THIRD ATTACK HE FLEW IN BEHIND A SMOKE SCREEN FROM BURNING PLANES, AND ALTHOUGH LOW IN AMMUNITION CAUGHT A ME-262 SQUARELY AND SAW IT EXPLODE.

PILOTS OF THE 359TH GROUP SCORING DOUBLES INCLUDED CAPT.FRED R.HAVILAND, JR., WHOSE PARENTS LIVE AT 6041 HATSON AVE., CHICAGO; LT.THEODORE P.TODD, JR., OF 1303 MAPLE AVE., TURTLE CREEK, PA.; AND LT.THURMAN C.LONG, OF 912 RUSSEL ST., FORT WAYNE, IND.

SINGLES WERE DESTROYED BY JAMES E.DUFFY, JR., OF 221 PARK MONTCLAIR, N.J.; JOSEPH HAX, OF 92 NORTH SECOND ST., SAN JOSE, CALIF.; WENDELL W.BEATY, OF ROUTE THREE, COMANCHE, TEX.; AND JAMES E.NELSON, SON OF A.A.NELSON OF STOCKTON, CALIF., WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT

KING CITY, CALIF.

LT.WILLIAM B.MOELSCHER, OF 3444 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA ST., INDIANAPOLIS, SHARED A JET WITH FLIGHT OFFICER KENNETH F.FOSTER, OF 49 HOFFMAN AVE., OIL CITY, PA.

WKB13AEW

BY CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN

A U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER STATION, ENGLAND, DEC.1-(AP)-THE CREW OF A "GHOST BOMBER" WHICH RECENTLY LANDED INTACT IN BELGIUM WITHOUT A PERSON ABOARD, CAME HOME TODAY.

DEC 2 1944

RETURNING FROM A MISSION TO THE SYNTHETIC OIL CENTER OF MERSEBURG, GERMANY, THE CREW OF THE FLYING FORTRESS BAILED OUT AFTER TWO ENGINES HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT AND THE PLANE HAD DROPPED TO 2,000 FEET.

BRITISH SOLDIERS FOUND THE PLANE. OTHER TOMMIES MET THE CREW WHERE THEY HAD PARACHUTED DOWN AND TOOK THEM TO BRUSSELS FOR A THANKSGIVING DINNER.

"FLAK KAYOED TWO ENGINES, DAMAGED THE STABILIZERS AND FILLED THE VERTICAL TAIL FIN WITH HOLES," SAID LT.HAROLD R.DE BOLT, SANTA ROSA, CALIF., THE PILOT. "WE COULDN'T GET RID OF OUR BOMBS BECAUSE THE RACKS HAD FAILED TO WORK. SUDDENLY A BIG RED FLASH FILLED THE CENTER OF THE PLANE, EVEN REACHING UP TO THE COCKPIT. WE HAD BEEN HIT IN THE BOMB BAY. I'LL NEVER KNOW WHY THE BOMBS DID NOT EXPLODE. INSTEAD, THE JERRY GUNNER DID US A FAVOR BECAUSE THE FLAK RELEASED THE BOMBS."

AS THE BATTERED FORT TRIED TO MAKE THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, THE WEATHER CLOSED IN SOLIDLY. WHEN THE REMAINING TWO ENGINES BEGAN SPUTTERING, THE CREW BAILED OUT.

DE BOLT SET THE PLANE ON AUTOMATIC PILOT BEFORE HE JUMPED.

OTHER CREW MEMBERS WERE LT.OSBORN E.STONE, DERRY, N.H., CO-PILOT; LT.WILLIAM R.DOMINGUEZ, SAN BRUNO, CALIF., NAVIGATOR; FLIGHT OFFICER RICHARD P.CUSSON, WORCESTER, MASS., BOMBARDIER; SGT.TROY C. YOUNG, FRIENDSVILLE, TENN., ENGINEER; SGT.GRANVILLE C.HOUCHINS, RICHLANDS, VA., BALL TURRET GUNNER; SGT. JOHN B.ALBA, NEW YORK CITY, RADIO GUNNER; SGT.CHARLES E.WALKER, NEWTONVILLE, MASS., WAIST GUNNER, AND SGT.NELSON RICHARDSON, EAST CANTON, OHIO, TAIL GUNNER.

DYD 03PEW

DEC 2 1944

BY ROBERT EUNSON

ANTWERP, NOV.30-(DELAYED)-(AP)-HELMETED AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS FROM SUPPLY OUTFITS WHICH FED THE TROOPS IN AFRICA AND NORMANDY HAVE TAKEN OVER HERE WHAT PROBABLY WILL BE THEIR LAST JOBS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

THEY HAVE PITCHED IN, SHOULDER TO SHOULDER WITH 18,000 BELGIAN CIVILIAN DOCK WORKERS, TO RUSH SUPPLIES TO THE ALLIED FORCES WELL ON THEIR WAY TO WRECKING THE RUHR.

THE GI'S ARE CONCENTRATING ON CARING FOR THE EQUIPMENT OF THIS FABULOUS SYSTEM OF WATERWAYS THAT HAS MADE ANTWERP THE LEADING PORT IN EUROPE SINCE 1560, WHEN IT HANDLED 500 SHIPS A DAY.

THE BELGIANS, WHO HAVE BEEN UNEMPLOYED SINCE THE GERMANS TOOK OVER THIS CITY OF 255,000 IN MAY, 1940, ARE GLAD TO BE WORKING AGAIN AND OFF THE DOLE. THEIR FOOD AND FUEL SUPPLIES ARE LOW, BUT 10,000 TON AMERICAN LIBERTY SHIPS ARE STREAMING INTO THE HARBOR AND THINGS ARE BEGINNING TO LOOK UP.

30. 24 — 20875

THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT IS PAYING FOR ITS OWN LABOR AT ABOUT $100 A MONTH PER MAN.

FROM SHIP'S BERTHS, BOXES OF CANNED MEAT, COFFEE, SUGAR AND OTHER FOODS PLUS GUNS AND AMMUNITION ARE BEING UNLOADED BY U.S.TRANSPORTATION CORPS UNITS.

THE "JAMES B.WEAVER," FIRST LIBERTY SHIP TO DOCK HERE, CARRIED MODERN DOCK EQUIPMENT TO AUGMENT THE CRANES AND OTHER MACHINERY GERMAN TROOPS LEFT INTACT WHEN THEY FLED ABOUT TWO MONTHS AGO.

CAPT.JIM SWEENEY'S SHIP LOGGED HER 50,000TH MILE SINCE SHE WAS LAUNCHED AT A SHIP YARDS NEAR LOS ANGELES, CALIF., IN APRIL, 1943. THE SKIPPER, WHO COMES FROM BREGEL MILL, PA., SAID HE HAD TAKEN THE 14,000-TONNER TO NEW ZEALAND, THREE TIMES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC AND TO THE BEACHES OF FRANCE.

DEC 2 1944

HE FIRMLY BELIEVES THAT A MULISHOE HANGING IN HIS QUARTERS HAS A LOT TO DO WITH THE LUCK HIS SHIP HAS HAD WHEN OTHERS WERE GOING DOWN FROM ENEMY TORPEDOES.

HAROLD B.BERGENHEIM, CHIEF ENGINEER FROM DORCHESTER, MASS., (48 STOCKTON) WENT DOWN IN THE CARIBBEAN ONCE ABOARD ANOTHER SHIP AND WAS SAVED BY THE ILL FATED U.S.S.STURDEVANT. HARRY KING, A CADET FROM TUCSON, ARIZ., WAS ON A SHIP TORPEDOES OFF PUERTO RICO.

BESIDES THE EQUIPMENT ABOARD FOR THE FIRST RUN TO ANTWERP, THE WEAVER CARRIED SEVERAL HUNDRED TROOPS FROM A VETERAN PORT COMPANY. COMMANDED BY LT.RAYNE W.LABRE OF ESCANABA, MICH., THE GROUP WAS ORGANIZED IN INDIANTOWN GAP, PA., DURING MAY OF 1943. IT LOADED BARGES FOR D-DAY. THE MEN ARE HANDLING MANIFESTS AND REPAIRING MACHINERY WHENEVER SKILLED LABOR IS NEEDED.

DURING THE NIJMEGEN AIRBORNE OPERATION WHEN TROOP CARRIER SQUADRONS NEEDED HELP THE AIRFORCE CALLED FOR 35 REINFORCEMENTS FROM THE SHIP LOADERS. LABRE'S WHOLE OUTFIT VOLUNTEERED AND THE MEN WE SELECTED CAME THROUGH IN GRAND FORM. AMONG THE MEN WHO FLEW THAT DANGEROUS MISSION, MOST OF WHOM TODAY ARE WORKING ON THE DOCKS, ARE:

FROM CHICAGO--PVT. MICHAEL W.STRYSIK 1954 WILMOT AVE., PVT. MICHAEL J.CASPER 1023 PEORIA ST., PVT. FRANK E.FELBY 1111 N.WERMITAGE AVE., PFC LEO V.TOBEY 4525 MAYFLAND AVE., LT.FRANCIS M.MCGINNIS, SOUTH KILBURN AVE., PVT JOHN E.WHITTINGHAM, 4630 S.SPAULDING AVE., PVT WILLIAM C.SANDELL 5627 BYRON ST.,T/4 JOHN W.CRUNKET, 3757 N.LAVERGNE AVE., PFC PERRY C.HALLBERG 13351 EXCHANGE AVE., SGT.CHRIS P.STEFFANOS, 1020 S.BISHOP ST.

DEC 2 1944

OTHERS FROM ILLINOIS--PVT.JOHNNY J.GRAY 542 CHICAGO ST., JOLIET; T/4 ROY W.WALTERS, 1414 GREEN ST.,CHICAGO HEIGHTS; PFC HERBERT E. WOLFF, 937 CIRCLE AVE., FOREST PARK; CPL.GEORGE L.MURRAY 135, HALL ST., ROCKFORD; T/5 GEORGE E.WILLIAMSON, 1404 E.CLAY ST., DECATUR; PFC MICHAEL CYTAK, 606 MOUNTAIN ST., AURORA, PFC ELVIS D. PEMBERTON 716 W.CHICAGO ST., PONTIAC, PFC DALE W.JONES, VERDICK.

FROM MICHIGAN--T/4 GEORGE MISSEGEN, ROUTE 2 CROSS, PVT ARTHUR A. LOUCHARD, 140 W.15TH ST., HOLLAND, PVT BILLIE G.GALYON, 1401 WOODWARD AVE., HIGHLAND PARK.

STAFF SERGEANT STEFFANOS OF CHICAGO AND 6888 FREDERICK AVE., ST JOSEPH, MO., PFC DAN COLEEN 5943 S.E.WOODSTOCK BLVD., PORTLAND ORE. OFFICERS IN THE UNIT ARE LT.CLEVELAND P.WIGGINS, BILOXI, MISS., AND LT.FRANK T.DAVIDSON, ASHLAND, KY.

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

FELSBERG, GERMANY, DEC 1-(AP)-INFANTRYMEN OF THE 95TH DIVISION, WHO EARNED THEIR VETERANS RATING AT METZ, FOUGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH THIS STUBBORNLY HELD TOWN TODAY.

THESE SERIOUS-FACED YOUNG MEN AREN'T KIDDING THEMSELVES. THEY KNOW THEY'VE GOT A DEADLY JOB AHEAD.

THEY KNOW THAT THE GERMANS IN FRONT OF THEM NOW STACK UP BETTER PHYSICALLY THAN THE ONES THEY BEAT FARTHER BACK.

BUT THERE'S NO DOUBT OF THE FINAL OUTCOME, AND AS PVT.PAUL MANCHER OF WASHINGTON, PA., SAID AS MORTARS AND 88'S STILL BOOMED IN THE NORTHERN END OF THE TOWN:

"WE HAVE BEEN FIGHTING THESE FELLOWS AROUND HERE FOR TWO DAYS, AND THEY'VE BEEN PLENTY TOUGH, BUT THEY STILL HAVEN'T ANY STOMACH FOR CLOSE FIGHTING. WHEN WE CAN GET UP CLOSE TO THEM THEY STILL GIVE UP."

DEC 2 1944

PVT.HAROLD S.ADAMS, 242 WINDHAM ROAD, WILLAMANTIC, CONN., ANOTHER MUDDY, UNSHAVEN RIFLEMAN, TOOK UP FROM THERE.

"THAT'S RIGHT," HE SAID, "BUT IT CERTAINLY IS A MAN'S JOB GETTING CLOSE TO THEM THE WAY THEY POUR ON THE MORTAR, ARTILLERY AND SMALL ARMS FIRE."

"WE THINK," SAID PVT.ELWIN BREEDLOVE, 1709 ASHWOOD ST., NASHVILLE, TENN., "THEY TRIED TO START A COUNTERATTACK HERE IN TOWN LAST NIGHT WHEN THEY SENT A TANK ALONG A STREET LEADING FROM THE PART THEY HELD INTO OURS, WITH TWO SOLDIERS LEADING IT ON FOOT. MEN FROM ONE OF OUR PLATOONS KILLED THOSE TWO IN A HURRY AND THE TANK CAME NO FARTHER."

ALTHOUGH THIS TOWN WAS ONE OF THE TOUGHEST RESISTANCE POINTS BECAUS HIGH GROUND AROUND IT DOMINATES THE RIVER APPROACHES, THE GERMANS ALSO ARE FIGHTING STRONGLY ALL ALONG THE FIVE-MILE FRONT ON WHICH THE VICTORY DIVISION LAUNCHED ITS ATTACK.

THIS WAS PARTICULARLY TRUE AT ST.BARBARA, TWO AND A HALF MILES WEST OF SAARLAUTERN, AND SGT.CHARLES RIDGE, MONTEREY, CALIF., WHO HAD A CANNON COMPANY IN THERE SAID:

"THEY'RE REALLY TRYING TO HOLD THAT ONE AND HAVE AT LEAST FOUR TANKS FIRING FROM AMONG THE HOUSES AT THE EASTERN END OF THE TOWN. WE CAN'T GO AHEAD UNTIL WE GET RID OF THEM, BUT WE'LL GET THEM IN TIME."

DEC 2 1944

THIS STREAM-LACED COUNTRY IS BEING USED TO THE FULLEST BY THE RETREATING GERMANS, WHO BLOW ALMOST EVERY CULVERT AS WELL AS BRIDGES.

WHEN I ARRIVED HERE LATE TODAY, LT.IRWIN GLASSER, 6310 LAKE SHORE AVE., DALLAS, TEX., AND AN ENGINEERING CREW INCLUDING SGT.FRANK PUERINGE, ST. JOSEPH, MISS., HAD JUST COMPLETED TWO SHORT BRIDGES AND TRUCKS WERE RUNNING DOWN ALMOST TO THE FIGHTING LINE DUMPING LOADS OF STONE INTO ANOTHER CRATER.

"WE HAD A FEW MORTARS AND SOME ARTILLERY ANNOYING US WHILE WE WORKED," SAID GLASSER, AND THEN AS IF IT WERE SOMETHING TO BE VERY THANKFUL FOR IN THE WAY OF UNEXPECTED BLESSINGS, HE ADDED: "BUT WE DIDN'T HAVE MUCH."

AMONG THOSE IN THE CREW WERE PVT.ELMER SIMPSON, DORAN, TEX., AND PVT.I.K.RAINLATER, 940 STUART ST., ARLINGTON, VA., WHO WERE WAITING IN A DOORWAY WITH SGT.GEORGE CARL, ERIE, N.D., WHO HAD BEEN IN ON THE EARLIER SCRAP FOR THE TOWN AND WAS GIVEN THEM SOME TIPS ON ENEMY TACTICS.

DY857PEW

30. 24— 20877

BY WES GALLAGHER

WITH THE U.S.NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, DEC.1-(AP)-THE 84TH (RAIL-SPLITTERS) DIVISION IN ITS FIRST INTRODUCTION TO COMBAT TEAMED WITH THE BRITISH AND CAPTURED THE GERMAN STRONGHOLD OF GEILENKIRCHEN IN A "PERFECT OPERATION," IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE DIVISION IS COMMANDED BY BRIG.GEN.ALEXANDER R.BOLLING, WHO WAS WOUNDED AND WON THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS IN THE LAST WAR.

A PART OF THE NINTH ARMY, THE 84TH WAS LENT TO THE BRITISH FOR THE GEILENKIRCHEN OPERATION.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE ATTACK, A REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM OF THE RAIL-SPLITTERS--KNOWN AS THE LINCOLN DIVIUION AND ORIGINALLY FROM ILLINOIS, KENTUCKY AND INDIANA--ATTACKED HIGH GROUND EAST OF GEILENKIRCHEN WHICH DOMINATED THE CITY. THESE NEWCOMERS TO BATTLE, MEETING THE GERMANS FOR THE FIRST TIME, TOOK EVERY OBJECTIVE ON SCHEDULE AND 400 PRISONERS.

DEC 2 1944

THEY JOINED UP WITH THE BRITISH NORTH OF GEILENKIRCHEN AND THE CITY WAS ALL BUT SURROUNDED. THE CITY WAS HELD IN THE BRITISH-AMERICAN GRIP DURING THE NIGHT.

THEN NEXT MORNING ANOTHER REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM OF RAILSPLITTERS STRUCK STRAIGHT ALONG THE WURM RIVER FROM SOUTH TO NORTH. THE BATTALION OVERRAN GEILENKIRCHEN WITH SPEED THAT AMAZED VETERAN OFFICERS.

THE DOUGHBOYS HAD TO WORK THEIR WAY THROUGH MINEFIELDS AND PILL-BOXES, BUT THEY CAME THROUGH LIKE VETERANS. MANY OF THE MEN DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES UNDER FIRE.

ONE LIEUTENANT COLONEL PUSHED HIS FORCE THROUGH TO SUGGERRATH, TWO MILES NORTH OF GEILENKIRCHEN, BEFORE DARK. REALIZING HIS UNIT WAS IN A BAD STRATEGIC POSITION IN THE WURM VALLEY, HE DECIDED TO SEND OUT A PATROL.

THIS JOB USUALLY IS DELEGATED TO A SECOND LIEUTENANT, BUT THE COLONEL, A REGULAR ARMY OFFICER, PERSONALLY LED SIX MEN TO HIGH GROUND BEYOND THE TOWN.

THE PATROL RAN INTO AN AMBUSH AND FOUR WERE KILLED AND ONE WOUNDED. THE COLONEL WAS DRESSING THE INJURED'S WOUNDS WHEN THE GERMANS CUT LOOSE WITH HAND GRENADES, KILLED THE WOUNDED MAN AND WOUNDED THE COLONEL IN THE ARM.

THE COLONEL RETURNED TO HIS TROOPS AND DIRECTED THEM FOR SEVERAL HOURS DESPITE HIS WOUNDS UNTIL THE LOSS OF BLOOD FORCED HIS EVACUATION.

DY844PEW

DEC 2 1944

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY IN HOLLAND, DEC. 1-(AP)-GEN. EISENHOWER AND LT. GEN. SIR MILES DEMPSEY, BRITISH SECOND ARMY COMMANDER, CONFERRED AT TACTICAL HEADQUARTERS LAST NIGHT.

THE CONFERENCE, ROUNDING OUT THE SUPREME COMMANDER'S SERIES OF MEETING WITH NORTHERN ARMY LEADERS, FOLLOWED A DAY DURING WHICH EISENHOWER PAID HIS FIRST VISIT TO THE BRITISH ARMY SINCE THE INVASION.

AFTER TOURING THE FRONT ALONG THE MAAS RIVER, THEY WENT TO DEMPSEY'S HEADQUARTERS ABOUT DUSK AND STUDIED MAPS AND DISCUSSED FUTURE OPERATIONS.

DRIVING AND SLOSHING YESTERDAY THROUGH THE OOZY MUD OF THE SECTION OF HOLLAND FREED IN THE PAST FEW DAYS, HE CHATTED AND JOKED WITH THE TOMMIES WHO DID THE JOB. HIS TOUR LASTED FROM DAYLIGHT TO DARK.

EISENHOWER'S EASY CAMARADERIE AND INFORMALITY PUT THE MEN AT EASE AND THEIR MOST COMMON EXPRESSION WAS "HE'S A FINE MAN."

BZ757AEW

BRUSSELS, DEC. 1-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.G.W.E.J.ERSKINE, HEAD OF THE SUPREME HEADQUARTERS MISSION IN BELGIUM, TOLD CORRESPONDENTS TODAY IN A DISCUSSION OF THE CABINET CRISIS THAT "ALLIED TROOPS ARE NOT HERE AS INSTRUMENTS OF THE PIERLOT GOVERNMENT IN ANY WAY."

COMMENTING ON THE USE OF BRITISH TROOPS TO FORESTALL TROUBLE ON TUESDAY AFTER SATURDAY'S CLASH BETWEEN STATE POLICE AND ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATORS, ERSKINE DECLARED:

"ALLIED TROOPS ARE HERE PURELY TO FIGHT GERMANS. WE ACT ONLY FOR MILITARY REASONS--TO KEEP OUR MILITARY COMMUNICATINS OPEN. IF THERE WERE RIOTS, SHOOTING AND REVOLUTIONS IN THE STREETS IT WOULD INTERFERE WITH THE WAR EFFORT AND THAT CANNOT BE TOLERATED."

SN1101PEW

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY, DEC. 1-(AP)-AMERICAN INFANTRY MEN STRUCK EAST TOWARD SAARLAUTERN TODAY AFTER AERIAL BOMBARDMENT OF THAT SAAR BASIN STRONGHOLD. THEY EDGED FORWARD YARD BY YARD UNDER HEAVY FIRE.

FOR 55 MINUTES BOMBERS PLASTERED THE DEFENSES WITH RESULTS WHICH COULD NOT BE OBSERVED BY INFANTRY IN POSITIONS 3,000 YARDS SHORT OF THE RIVER AND THE CITY, BUT THE ATTACK WAS ON A LARGE SCALE.

FIGHTERBOMBERS FOLLOWED WITH CLOSE SUPPORT, DIVEBOMBING ENEMY POSITIONS NO MORE THAN 200 YARDS IN FRONT OF THE CITY. ONE PILOT SAID ROADS TO THE NORTH AND EAST WERE CLOGGED WITH CIVILIANS PULLING HEAVILY-LADEN CARTS, INDICATING EXTENSIVE EVACUATION OF THIS AREA IN THE FOREFRONT OF THE SIEGFRIED DEFENSE BELT.

THE 95TH DIVISION BEGAN THE PUSH ALONG A FIVE-MILE FRONT WEST OF SAARLAUTERN, CAPTURING FELSBERG, TWO AND A HALF MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST.

FELSBERG HAD BEEN A CENTER OF GERMAN RESISTANCE FOR DAYS, BUT IT FELL TO THE 377TH REGIMENT'S RIFLEMEN, WHO CLEANED IT OUT HOUSE BY HOUSE AND MOVED ON SLIGHTLY TO THE EAST.

AT ST.BARBARA, TWO AND A HALF MILES WEST, THE GERMANS USED SEVERAL TANKS IN AN EFFORT TO KEEP MAJOR GEN. HARRY TWADDLE'S SOLDIERS AWAY FROM SAARLAUTERN.

LATER THIS AFTERNOON, REPORTS TO DIVISION HEADQUARTERS INDICATED STUBBORN RESISTANCE ALL ALONG THE LINE. SMALL ARMS FIRE WAS INTENSE, BACKED BY MORTARS AND ARTILLERY.

JUST TO THE SOUTH OF THE 95TH, THE TENTH REGIMENT OF THE FIFTH INFANTRY BEGAN SIMULTANEOUSLY A THRUST THROUGH DOM DE LA HOUVE FOREST, AND AFTER GAINS UP TO TWO MILES ADVANCED ELEMENTS WERE LESS THAN TWO MILES FROM THE GERMAN BORDER. OPPOSITION HERE TOO WAS STIFF.

ON THE NORTH, ELEMENTS OF THE TENTH ARMORED DIVISION MOVED UP TO THE SAAR SOUTH OF MERZIG, ANOTHER IMPORTANT SIEGFRIED GATEWAY. OTHER UNITS ADVANCED TO THE RIVER TWO MILES NORTH OF THE TOWN.

ON THE TENTH'S RIGHT FLANK THE 90TH DIVISION'S 357TH REGIMENT MOVED FORWARD HALF A MILE TO THE SAAR THREE MILES SOUTH OF MERZIG.

THE 318TH REGIMENT OF THE 80TH DIVISION SHOVED A MILE AND A HALF SOUTHEASTWARD TO THEDING, EIGHT MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAARBRUCKEN, THE CLOSEST APPROACH YET MADE TO THIS LARGEST OF SAAR CITIES.

THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION EDGED A HALF MILE EAST FROM PSOTIONS 11 MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAARBRUCKEN, AND THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION EXTENDED ITS BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE SAAR ANOTHER MILE NORTHWARD NEAR MACKWILLER, 13 1/2 MILES SOUTHEAST OF SARREGUEMINES.

RR&WX1006PEV

BY NEDVILLE NORDNESS

DEC 2 1944

WITH THE BRITISH AT GEISTEREN, HOLLAND, DEC. 1-(AP)-THE ANCIENT MASONRY OF MEDIEVAL GEISTEREN CASTLE LAY IN POWDERED RUBBLE TODAY, MUTE EVIDENTS OF ITS REDUCTION BEFORE THE WEAPONS OF MODERN WAR.

WITHIN ITS RUINS ARE THE BODIES OF FANATICAL NAZI SOLDIERS WHO SWORE TO DO OR DIE FOR HITLER. MANY DIED. THE SURVIVORS ESCAPED OVER THE FLOODED FIELDS BY MOTORBOAT, TO THE COMPARATIVE SAFETY OF THE EAST SIDE OF THE MAAS RIVER, 1,500 YARDS AWAY.

SIXTY BRITISH TOMMIES WENT INTO THE RUINS TWO NIGHTS AGO IN RUBBER ASSAULT BOATS AND UNDER ARTILLERY FIRE. THEY FOUND THE CASTLE STRIPPED OF ITS DEFENDERS.

"I HAVE TO ADMIRE THE BOCHE FOR STAYING AS LONG AS THEY DID," SAID A FORWARD OFFICER WHO HELPED DIRECT THE SEIZURE OF THE CASTLE.

"NEVER IN THIS WAR HAVE I SEEN SUCH A WEIGHT OF EXPLOSIVES POURED ON ONE PLACE."

DEC 2 1944

THE GERMANS, PARATROOPERS AND OFFICER CADETS, HAD HELD OUT FOR A WEEK UNDER A CRUEL ARTILLERY CHASTISEMENT AND AIR ATTACKS BY TYPHOONS AND A DOZEN OTHER NAZIS HAD BEEN KILLED EARLIER IN THE WEEK WHEN THEY TRIED TO ESCAPE. AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SIEGE, THE CASTLE'S DEFENDERS NUMBERED AN ESTIMATED 40 TO 60 MEN.

WR NORDNESS THIRD 1714 APW 255P

30. 24— 20879

BY THOBURN WIANT

WITH THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY IN ALSACE, FRANCE, DEC. 1-(AP)-A DOZEN MORE TOWNS WERE LIBERATED TODAY AS THE U.S.SEVENTH AND FRENCH FIRST ARMIES PRESSED WITHIN 30 MILES OF EACH OTHER ON THE ALSATIAN PLAIN SOUTH OF STRASBOURG.

THE AMERICANS OCCUPIED KOGENHEIM, 18 MILES SOUTHWEST OF STRASBOURG AND BOOFZHEIM, 16 MILES SOUTH OF THE CITY ON THE RHINE.

THE SEVENTH ALSO CLEARED CHATENOIS, JUST WEST OF SELESTAT AND THEN MOVED INTO NEARBY KINTZHEIM.

WHILE MORE SHELLS WERE FIRED ON STRASBOURG FROM THE GERMAN SIDE OF THE RHINE, THE SEVENTH DROVE AGAINST THE ENEMY BRIDGEHEAD AT THE FRENCH END OF THE KEHL BRIDGES.

THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY, CLEARING ANOTHER GERMAN BRIDGEHEAD FARTHER UPSTREAM, OCCUPIED ROSENAU, FIVE MILES NORTH OF BASEL, SWITZERLAND.

BETWEEN GERARDMER AND MULHOUSE THE FRENCH SCORED FRESH GAINS IN THE FOREST SOUTHEAST OF LA BRESSE AND IN THE STRATEGIC MOUNTAIN PASS SUTH OF ST.AMARIN PRESSED WITHIN LESS THAN A MILE OF THANN, ROAD CENTER ABOUT NINE MILES NORTHWEST OF MULHOUSE.

AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP'S FRONT, AMERICANS OF THE 15TH CORPS WERE FIGHTING IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF HAGENAU, VITAL GERMAN SUPPLY AND COMMUNICATIONS CENTER, WHILE TEN MILES NORTHWEST THEY REACHED THE TOWN OF ZINSWILLER, ONLY NINE MILES FROM THE GERMAN BORDER.

WE1205AEW

WITH THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY, DEC. 1-(AP)-A VETERAN UNITED STATES MEDIUM BOMBER GROUP WHOSE HISTORY STRETCHES FROM THE 1942 RAID ON TOKYO THROUGH THE MEDITERRANEAN CAMPAIGN ADDED A GERMAN CHAPTER TO ITS RECORD TODAY BY POUNDING A RAIL BRIDGE AT RASTATT, GERMANY, SOUTHWEST OF KARLSRUHE.

THE MEDIUM BOMBERS WERE ESCORTED BY THUNDERBOLTS AND ALL RETURNED SAFELY.

MAJ.JOSEPH FAGDICH OF MOUNDSVILLE, W.VA., SAID, "THE TARGET WAS NO MORE IMPRESSIVE THAN THOSE WE HAVE HIT IN OTHER THEATERS."

IN THE THIRD YEAR OF ALMOST CONTINUOUS OPERATIONS, THE GROUP HAS FLOWN 25,000 SORTIES, DROPPING MORE THAN 40,000 TONS OF BOMBS. THESE FLIERS PARTICIPATED IN FIVE AMPHIBIOUS LANDINGS, INCLUDING THE ONE IN SOUTHERN FRANCE. THE GROUP WAS CITED FOUR TIMES IN WAR DEPARTMENT DISPATCHES.

WE1210AEW

WITH THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY, DEC. 1-(AP)-THE GERMAN GASOLINE SHORTAGE IS SO CRITICAL, THIS ORDER HAS BEEN ISSUED:

"TO FURTHER ECONOMIZE ON FUEL, EMPTY AND HALF LOADED TRUCKS WILL TOW EACH OTHER ALWAYS WHILE FULLY LOADED TRUCKS WILL DO SO WHERE ROAD CONDITIONS PERMIT. THIS SYSTEM OF TOWING WILL BE USED ESPECIALLY WHEN INSTALLATIONS ARE MOVED."

WE1207AEW DEC 2 1944

BY ROBERT WILSON

STRASBBOURG, FRANCE, DEC. 1-(AP)-STAIR-CLIMBING DOUGBOYS FOUGHT THEIR WAY FROM APARTMENT HOUSE TO APARTMEN' HOUSE ON THE EASTERN EDGE OF THIS CITY TODAY IN A BATTLE AIMED AT KNOCKING OUT THE SMALL GERMAN BRIDGEHEAD ON THE RHINE.

EXPLOSIONS SHOOK THE BUILDINGS AT INTERVALS AND IN THE DENSE FOG NO ONE KNEW WHETHER THEY CAME FROM GERMAN GUNS ACROSS THE RIVER OR WHETHER THE ENEMY WAS BLOWING UP THE BRIDGES.

A FEW BLOCKS FROM WHERE THE BATTLE RAGED, CALM STRASBOURG CITIZENS DRANK THEIR APERITIFS.

THE BATTLE WAS BEING FOUGHT ON A FRONT OF A FEW HUNDRED YARDS BETWEEN THE RHINE AND A CANAL. IN THE FRONT LINES WERE SIX-STORY APARTMENT HOUSES ON THE NJED REINSTRASSE. THESE HOUSES WERE ATTACKED BY THE AMERICANS AT 6:30 A.M., FROM ACROSS SOME RAILROAD TRACKS.

LTS. JAMES POWELL, SHARON, PA., AND CARL SWANSON, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., LED THE ATTACK BY TWO COMPANIES. THE ENEMY BARRICADED WINDOWS AND DOORS, AND THE DOUGHBOYS HAD TO BLAST HOLES IN THE WALLS WITH BAZOOKAS. LATER TANKS WERE BROUGHT UP TO WORK OVER PERSISTENT SNIPERS.

"FROM THEN ON," SAID MAJOR JACK DUNCAN, WOODLAWN, CALIF., "IT WAS A ROOM BY ROOM ADVANCE."

ABOUT 200 GERMANS HAVE HELD THE NARROW BRIDGEHEAD ON THE EAST BANK OF THE RHINE EVER SINCE THE FRENCH TOOK STRASBOURG NOV. 23.

THEY HAVEN'T BEEN DOING MUCH DAMAGE, BUT LT. DONALD TAGGERT, SAN JOSE, CALIF., SAID ERASING THE BRIDGEHEAD WOULD HAVE A SALUTARY EFFECT ON STRASBOURG CITIZENS, WHO WILL BE UNEASY UNTIL THE BRIDGES ARE GONE.

THE GERMANS HAVE LOST ANY POPULARITY THEY MAY HAVE HAD IN THIS CITY BY KNOCKING OUT THE POWER HOUSE WITH SHELL FIRE, CUTTING OFF ELECTICITY AND WATER.

LATE TONIGHT THE BATTLE OF THE APARTMENT HOUSES STILL WAS RAGING.

PVT. ALPHONSE WESKO, 507 HAMLIN AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., WHO SAW FOUR OF HIS BUDDIES FALL TO SNIPERS' BULLETS, SAID SMOKE FROM THE BURNING DWELLINGS ADDED TO THE FOG AND MADE THE STRUGGLE ONE OF SHADOWY FIGURES DARTING AROUND LIKE GHOSTS.

ANOTHER COMPANY LED BY LT. LEONARD HANEY, YONKERS, N.Y., IN A FLANKING ATTACK, DROVE UP FROM THE SOUTHWEST TO WITHIN 50 YARDS OF THE FRENCH END OF THE MAIN RHINE BRIDGE TO KEHL. VISIBILITY WAS SO BAD HANEY WAS UNABLE TO TELL IF IT HAD BEEN BLOWN.

LT. JOHN MC LELLAN, 4201 TENTH AVE., BIRMINGHAM, ALA., SAID THE FOG HELPED HIS PLATOON TO SLIP ACROSS THE CANAL BRIDGE EARLY THIS MORNING AFTER BEING DRIVEN BACK THREE TIMES BY MACHINEGUN FIRE. IT REACHED THE RHINE BANKS AFTER SLUGGING THROUGH STABLES AND UNDER FENCES AT A RACE TRACK.

UX940PEW DEC 2 1944

BY JOSEPH DYNAN

PARIS, DEC. 1-(AP)-HOW THE FRENCH GESTAPO BROKE AMERICAN EMBASSY SEALS TO STEAL SILVERWARE, RUGS AND FURNISHINGS VALUED AT $340,000 WAS DESCRIBED TO THE PARIS "COLLABORATION COURT" TODAY AS LEADERS OF THE PRO-NAZI POLICE, CHARGED WITH COLLUSION WITH THE ENEMY, WENT ON TRIAL.

HENRI CHAMBERLAIN, ALSO KNOWN AS "LA FONT," CHIEF OF THE FRENCH GESTAPO, HIS PRINCIPAL LIEUTENANT, PIERRE BONY, AND TEN OF THEIR COLLEAGUES FILLED THE DEFENDANTS' BOX WHILE THE PROSECUTOR READ A LENGTHY INDICTMENT DESCRIBING GESTAPO OPERATIONS FROM THE FALL OF FRANCE TO MID-JULY OF THIS YEAR.

BONY, THE INDICTMENT CHARGED, DIRECTED THE ARREST OF GENEVIEVE DE GAULLE, 20-YEAR-OLD NIECE OF GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE. SHE HAD BEEN ACTIVE IN THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT UNDER THE NAME OF "GARNIER." THE GESTAPO BEAT HER DURING AN INQUIRY AND DEPORTED HER TO GERMANY WHERE SHE STILL IS BEING HELD, THE GOVERNMENT SAID.

ACCORDING TO THE INDICTMENT, THE FRENCH AGENTS SEIZED BOXES BELONGING TO AN UNIDENTIFIED AMERICAN FROM A SWISS CITIZEN IN WHOSE CARE THEY WERE LEFT. THE DEFENDANTS SMASHED THE AMERICAN SEALS OBTAINED FROM THE EMBASSY, SOLD THE CONTENTS OF THE BOXES AND SPLIT THE PROFITS AMONG THEMSELVES AND GERMAN OFFICERS, THE PROSECUTOR CHARGED.

UX923PEW

PARIS, DEC. 1-(AP)-INTERNATIONAL FINANCE IS A PAIN IN THE POCKET-BOOK TO AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND THEIR GRIPES REACHED THE EARS TODAY OF THE 17 TOURING MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

"THE GI'S $50 A MONTH DOESN'T GO FAR HERE BECAUSE OF THE TREMENDOUS DIFFERENTIAL BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND FRENCH EXCHANGE RATE," SAID REP. J. PARNELL THOMAS (R-NJ). "CERTAINLY BOTH GOVERNMENTS SHOULD GET TOGETHER SOON ON THE SITUATION BECAUSE IT IS OPERATING AGAINST OUR BOYS."

REP. IVOR D. FENTON (R-PA) ASSERTED IT "WAS RIDICULOUS" THAT THE AMERICANS HAD TO PAY SO MUCH.

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE AMERICANS ARE PAYING FIVE TIMES AS MUCH AS PRE-WAR NORMAL BECAUSE OF THE EXCHANGE RATE--50 FRANCS TO THE DOLLAR--BUT THE DIFFICULTY WAS CAUSED EXPERTS SAID, BY THE GERMANS, NOT THE FRENCH. THE GERMANS UNDERMINED THE VALUE OF THE FRANC BY PRINTING HUGE QUANTITIES OF MONEY DURING THE OCCUPATION.

THE ARTIFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE HAS LONG RANKED WITH THE CIGARET SHORTAGE AMONG THE GI'S GRIPES, WITH SOME OF THEM BELIEVING THE RATE WAS RIGGED DELIBERATELY AGAINST THEM.

UX1057PEW

PARIS, DEC 1-(AP)-TWELVE MEN CHARGED WITH MEMBERSHIP IN THE FRENCH GESTAPO SUBSERVIENT TO THE NAZI GESTAPO HEAD HEINRICH HIMMLER DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION WERE TO APPEAR FOR TRIAL TODAY.

HEADING THE TWELVE AS THE COLLABORATION COURT RESUMED ITS SESSIONS WERE HENRI CHAMBERLAIN, ALIAS LAFONT, AND PIERRE BONY. THEY HAVE BEEN INTERROGATED FOR THREE MONTHS. BONY'S REPLIES HAVE LED TO THE ARREST OF 100 OTHERS.

BZ750AEW

STOCKHOLM, DEC. 1-(AP)-THE FREE DANISH PRESS SERVICE SAID TONIGHT THAT EIGHT SHIPS WERE SUNK IN COPENHAGEN HARBOR DURING A RECENT 24 HOUR PERIOD AS PATRIOTS SOUGHT TO CRIPPLE GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO EVACUATE TROOPS FROM NORWAY.

THE AGENCY SAID 40 NAZI SHIPS HAVE BEEN LOST IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS TO ALLIED ATTACKS.

UX1058PEW

DEC 2 1944

W ROMNEY WHEELER

HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER GROUP, SOUTHERN ENGLAND, NOV 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-U.S.MUSTANG FIGHTERS WENT IN AT 5,000 FEET AND CIRCLED LEIPHEIM'S HEAVILY-DEFENDED AIRFIELD TEN MILES WEST OF AUGSBURG. NEARLY A MILE BELOW, DISPERSED AND CAMOUFLAGED, WERE 44 TWIN-ENGINED MESERSCHMITT 262S--GERMANY'S PRIZE JET PROPELLED FIGHTERS.

AGAIN AND AGAIN THE FIGHTERS CLIMBED AND DIVED. WHEN IT WAS OVER, AT LEAST 40 GERMAN JETS HAD BEEN DESTROYED.

THERE WAS NO ELEMENT OF SURPRISE IN THE RAID, CARRIED OUT NOV.18. MUSTANGS OF THE FOURTH FIGHTER GROUP, LED BY LT.COL.CLAIBORNE H.KINNARD JR., OF FRANKLIN, TENN., AND MONTGOMERY, ALA., AND OF THE 359TH GROUP, LED BY MAJ.E.LARRY SLUGA, OF BELLE VALLEY, OHIO, LEISURELY CIRCLED THE FIELD TO SPOT GUN POSITIONS BEFORE BORING IN.

MEMBERS OF KINNARD'S GROUP 26 OF THE JETS, INCLUDING ONE SHOT OUT OF THE AIR JUST OVER THE FIELD BY CAPT.JOHN C.FITCH, 27, OF 4615 LIVINGSTONE AVE., RIVERDALE, N.Y., AND LT.JOHN M.CREAMER, 21, OF 204-11 131ST AVE., ROSENDALE, N.Y. THE 359TH, LED BY SLUGA, A FORMER OHIO STATE ATHLETE, GOT 15.

A SINGLE WAS DESTROYED BY MAJ.JOHN M.WILSON, OF 56 ARGYLE AVE., NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.

A TIGHT SQUEEZE WAS EXPERIENCED BY LT.ARTHUR J.SENEGAL, OF 21 CROWN ST., WORCESTER, MASS.

DEC 2 1944

INTENT ON DESTROYING THE JET WHICH WAS IN HIS GUNSIGHT, THE ONE-TIME ANALYTICAL CHEMIST BORED IN TOO LOW, PULLING SO CLOSE TO THE GROUND THAT ONE WING-TIP WAS TORN OFF ON THE FUSELAGE OF THE GERMAN PLANE. A MOMENT LATER THE JET BURST INTO FLAMES.

AMONG FOUR PILOTS CREDITED WITH TWO PLANES EACH WAS CAPT.NORMAN LAFORTIER, OF 106 LOCK ST., NASHUA, N.H.

KK441AEW

ADD ROME xx FRONTIER

NUMEROUS PHYSICAL ATTACKS UPON FALANGISTS WERE REPORTED TO HIM.

"REPUBLICAN AGITATION IN AND AROUND SPANISH MOROCCO INTENSIFIED SUDDENLY FOLLOWING THE FIRST MEETING OF THE SPANISH NATIONAL UNION AT TOULOUSE IN FRANCE," THE CORRESPONDENT SAID.

FURST SAID AN INTENSIVE UNDERGROUND TRAFFIC IN ARMS WAS KNOWN TO EXIST IN SPANISH MOROCCO BUT ADDED HE FOUND LITTLE EVIDENCE THAT "ALL THE ANTI-FRANCO ORGANIZATIONS NOW FUNCTIONING IN FRENCH MOROCCO, ALGERIA AND SPANISH MOROCCO HAD BEEN ABLE TO COME TO ANY KIND OF AGREEMENT."

N1146AEW

ADD ALLIED HQ ITALY - CAIRO AAF OFFICER

THEY WERE GREETED ON ARRIVAL BY MAJ.DOROTHEA A.COLEMAN, KANKAKEE, ILL., WAC DIRECTOR IN THE MIDDLE EAST THEATER OF OPERATIONS; HER DEPUTY, CAPT.MARY TUCKER, OF ST.LOUIS, MO.; CAPT.JANE STREACH, OF NEWTOWN, PENNA., DIRECTOR OF WACS ATTACHED TO THE U.S.12TH AIR FORCE; MAJ.MORTENSE BOUTELL, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., CAPT.MARY FRY, OF RICHMOND, VA., LIEUT.BETTY CROWLEY, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIF., AND CAPT.BERNICE PULVER, OF OAKLAND, CALIF.

KK427AEW

ROME, DEC. 1-(AP)-AIR INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS SAID TODAY THEY WERE REASONABLY CERTAIN THAT ALLIED BOMBS HAVE SEALED OFF THE BRENNER PASS TO GERMAN MILITARY TRAINS.

DEC 2 1944

AERIAL ATTAQKS ALMOST A MONTH AGO WERE CREDITED WITH SHUTTING OFF THAT MAIN RAIL ROUTE BETWEEN ITALY AND THE REICH, AND SINCE THEN IT IS LIKELY THAT THE PASS HAS BEEN KEPT BLOCKED BY CONTINUED RAIDS.

NO TRAIN HAS BEEN ABLE TO MAKE THE TRIP FROM THE BRENNER PASS TO VERONA SINCE THE DESTRUCTIVE CAMPAIGN STARTED, THE OFFICERS SAY, AND HEAVY BOMBERS HAVE BEEN KEEPING UP AN INCESSANT POUNDING ON ITS TUNNEL SYSTEM. THESE ATTACKS HAVE NULLIFIED FRANTIC NAZI REPAIR EFFORTS, IT WAS SAID.

N150PEW

ADD GUERRILLA HQ CRETE XX GOVERNMENT

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS ARE DIRECTED FROM A HEADQUARTERS 3,000 FEET IN THE MOUNTAINS OVERLOOKING ALL OF THE ENEMY POSITIONS. THE INVESTING FORCES INCLUDE FORMATIONS OF THE EAMELAS ANDARTES AND THE EOK, THE LATTER A CRETE NATIONALIST GROUP THAT IS HOLDING FOUR-FIFTHS OF THE LINE.

AT PRESENT ACTION IS CONFINED TO REPULSING GERMAN FORAYS. A VICTORY WAS WON NOV. 12 TO 14 AFTER GERMAN ARMORED-CAR SQUADS HAD RAZED SEVEN SMALL VILLAGES, BURNED 22 VILLAGERS ALIVE AND EXECUTED A NUMBER OF HOSTAGES.

THE CRETANS AMBUSHED THE MAIN GERMAN COLUMN IN A RAVINE, KILLED 80, WOUNDED 100 AND PUT THE REST TO FLIGHT.

POINTING OUT THE SCENE OF THIS BATTLE, MAJ. BRUCE MITFORD, FORMERLY CLASSICS PROFESSOR AT ST.ANDREWS UNIVERSITY, SCOTLAND, SAID, "THE GERMANS WERE UTTERLY SHAKEN. ONE GERMAN OFFICER SCREAMED AT THE MEN TO HOLD, BUT THEY BROKE AND RAN LIKE SHEEP."

GEN.PAPADAKIS' HEADQUARTERS DAILY RECEIVES DOZENS OF DESERTERS FROM THE GERMAN AREA--MOSTLY ITALIANS BUT ALSO SOME GERMANS. THERE ARE SEVERAL BRITISH OFFICERS AT HEADQUARTERS WHO HAVE LIVED IN CRETE'S MOUNTAINS AND CAVES FOR THREE YEARS, ORGANIZING BANDS OF GUERRILLAS AND ARRANGING FOR ARMS TO BE SENT IN TO KEEP RESISTANCE TO THE GERMANS ALIVE.

AMONG THESE OFFICERS IS MAJ. "PADDY" LEE-FERMOUR, WHO ENGINEERED THE BRITISH CAPTURE OF LAST APRIL OF GEN.HEINRICH KREIPE, GERMAN COMMANDER OF THE 22ND PANZER GRENADIER DIVISION.

DURING THE PAST MONTH THE GERMANS HAVE HAD TO PULL BACK TO THE SUDA BAY AREA THEIR ENTIRE OCCUPATION FORCE, WHICH INCLUDES ABOUT 5,000 ITALIANS. THE ENEMY LEFT THE ANCIENT CAPITAL OF HERAKLION (CANDIA) OCT. 11, AND THE GUERRILLAS MARCHED IN RIGHT BEHIND THEM.

"WE SIMPLY WALKED FROM THE HILLS DOWN INTO TOWN," SAID MAJ. JOHN HOUSMAN OF LONDON. "WE WERE PELTED WITH FLOWERS AND CHEERED AS THE UNION JACK AND THE STARS AND STRIPES MAGICALLY APPEARED."

N&SB236PEW

ATHENS, DEC 1-(AP)-MILLIONS OF LEAFLETS ORDERING DISBANDING OF ALL GUERRILLAS BY DEC. 10 WILL BE DROPPED OVER GREECE TOMORROW BY ORDER OF BRITISH MAJ.GEN. R.M.SCOBIE, COMMANDING ALLIED FORCES IN THE KINGDOM.

SCOBIE SAID HE WAS CONVINCED THAT TERRORIZATION AND SUPPRESSION OF FREE SPEECH AND PRESS STILL EXISTED IN MANY PARTS OF GREECE AND THAT THIS "PREVENTS EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD AND RELIEF SUPPLIES."

ME1007AEW

BOMBAY, DEC. 1-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.HORACE H.FULLER OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY TODAY ARRIVED AT SOUTHEASTERN ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS TO ASSUME HIS DUTIES AS DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF TO LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN.

FULLER REPLACES MAJ.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER, NAMED CHIEF OF STAFF TO GENERAL ISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

DEC 2 1944

WE1208AEW

CHUNGKING, DEC. 1-(AP)-CHINESE FORCES HAVE MADE A NEW WITHDRAWAL BEFORE THE JAPANESE DRIVE IN NORTHWESTERN KWANGSI, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND SAID TONIGHT, AMID INDICATIONS THE ENEMY WAS MASSING FOR AN ALL-OUT ASSAULT ON KWEICHOW PROVINCE DESIGNED TO TAKE KWEIYANG, ITS BURMA ROAD CAPITAL, AND TO MENACE CHUNGKING.

THE HIGH COMMAND STILL MADE NO MENTION OF THE PRESENCE OF JAPANESE TROOPS INSIDE KWEICHOW. UNOFFICIAL REPORTS INDICATE THERE HAS BEEN NO LARGE SCALE INVASION SO FAR ALTHOUGH ENEMY CAVALRY UNITS HAVE MADE A DEEP PENETRATION.

THE CHINESE WITHDREW TO POSITIONS ON THE KWANGSI-KWEICHOW BORDER, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID, WHERE THEY REPULSED A SUCCESSION OF ATTACKS

BY ENEMY UNITS CONSITING OF UP TO 300 MEN EACH. THE NEW POSITIONS ARE EAST OF LIUCHAI.

THE WITHDRAWAL WAS MADE WEDNESDAY NIGHT AFTER ENEMY PRESSURE ON THE CHINESE FLANK 14 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE RAILROAD TOWN OF HOCHIH.

N1144AEW

MYITKYINA, BURMA, DEC. 1-(AP)-THE JAPANESE WERE FALLING BACK TOWARD MANDALAY TODAY, BURNING BRIDGES BEHIND THEM AND YIELDING THE RAILWAY TOWN OF PINWE WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT AT THE BRITISH 36TH DIVISION.

DEC 2 1944

PINWE, OCCUPIED YESTERDAYUS SEVEN MILES NORTH OF THE NORTH-CENTRAL BURMA RAILWAY JUNCTION OF NABA, 167 MILES ABOVE MANDALAY.

ON THE LEFT FLANK OF THE BRITISH, CHINESE TROOPS OF THE SIXTH ARMY, IN A 40-MILE ADVANCE BELOW THE BY-PASSED ENEMY BASE OF BHAMO, WERE THREATENING TO CUT IN BEHIND JAPANESE FORCES RETREATING FROM THE SALWEEN AREA OF WESTERN C[illegible] IN THE VICINITY OF THE BURMA ROAD.

THE FULL MIGHT OF THE [illegible] TENTH AIR FORCE WAS TURNED ON THE JAPANESE, FIGHTERS AND B[illegible]S FALLING ON BOATS AND RAFTS IN SHWELI RIVER AND TRUCK CONVOYS [illegible]O THE EAST WINDING DOWN THE BURM[illegible]AD.

ABANDONING CAUTION, THE JAPANESE WERE PULLING OUT BY DAYLIGHT UNDER CLOUDLESS SKIES, FORMING PERFECT TARGETS FOR BOMBERS AND STRAFERS.

IN WESTERN BURMA, EAST AFRICAN TROOPS WERE ADVANCING ALONG THE WEST BANK OF THE CHINDWIN TOWARD KALEWA, 140 MILES NORTHWEST OF MANDALAY.

(A TOKYO WIRELESS TRANSMISSION ANNOUNCED THAT GEN.MASKAZU KAWABE, COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN BURMA SINCE EARLY IN 1943, WAS BEING CALLED HOME TO HEAD THE CENTRAL ARMY COMMAND IN JAPAN.)

RO237PEW

BY ELMONT WAITE

WITH 96TH DIVISION, LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, NOV.6 (DELAYED) (AP)-NEW MEXICO, WHOSE NATIONAL GUARD MADE SUCH A GALLANT EFFORT TO HOLD BATAAN, HAS A NEW HERO, AND THE 96TH DIVISION'S HARDEST-FIGHTING REGIMENT HAS SWEPT ONWARD ACROSS THE BLOODY RIDGE BEYOND BAGAMI THAT NOW BEARS HIS NAME.

LT.COL.JESSE MECHEM LAS CRUCES, N.M., DIED ON THE MORTAR-POCKED ROAD UP TO THAT RIDGE BEYOND THE FLAT, WATERY RICE LANDS--BUT THE BATTALION HE COMMANDED IS ROLLING AHEAD AND HAS COUNTED MORE DEAD JAPANESE THAN ANY OTHER IN THE DIVISION.

ANOTHER BATTALION COMMANDED BY LT.COL.CYRIL D.STERNER (YORK AND CRETE, NEB.; FAMILY, LINCOLN, NEB.) HAS KILLED NEARLY A THOUSAND IN THE SAME SECTOR.

DEC 2 1944

"WE'RE CALLING IT MECHEM RIDGE," SAID MAJ.EDWARD J. SOLOMONOW (3010 CASS) OMAHA, NEB., WHOSE BATTALION HELD THE HARRASSED BAGAMI JUNCTION FOR A WEEK WHILE FRONT LINES REMAINED VAGUE AND CONFUSED.

A FORMER BROOKLYN PIANO SALESMAN, MAJ.JOSEPH R.LEWIS (WIFE, 2344 E. 7TH, BROOKLYN,N.Y.) WAS COLONEL MECHEM'S EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND HAS ASSUMED COMMAND OF THE BATTALION. HE ACHIEVED MINOR MIRACLES OF SUPPLY THE PAST TWO WEEKS. THE FOOT SOLDIERS WADED RAPIDLY THROUGH BOGS THAT SUPPLY VEHICLES COULD NOT CROSS.

AT ONE TIME THE MEN IN THEIR SECTOR "HAD NO FOOD FOR TWO FULL DAYS."

MAJOR LEWIS EARLY IN THE PUSH DRAFTED THE WILLING NATIVES AND THEIR WATER BUFFALO FROM THE RICE FIELDS, SENT THEM BACK TO SOLID

GROUND AND BROUGHT BOXES OF RATIONS AND CANS OF WATER UP TO THE FRONT.

"IT WAS THE WEIRDEST SIGHT I'LL EVER SEE IN THIS MECHANIZED ARMY," SAID WEST. "THE NATIVES CARRIED THEIR LOADS ON THEIR HEADS. BUT THEY GOT THE STUFF TO US."

TANKS TODAY SPEARHEADED THE FINAL SUCCESSFUL DRIVE ON THE DUG-IN JAP MORTAR AND MACHINEGUN POSITIONS, FOR ENGINEERS NOW ARE BRIDGING THE LAST OF THE SWAMPS.

DEC 2 1944

BY VERN HAUGLAND (140)

SAIPAN, MARIANAS ISLANDS, NOV. 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FOR THE THIRD TIME WITHIN 24 HOURS, JAPANESE AIRCRAFT RAIDED THIS GREAT ISLAND BASE FOR B29S WHICH HAVE STARTED SYSTEMATIC REDUCTION OF MILITARY TARGETS IN TOKYO.

A SMALL FORMATION OF HIGH-FLYING ENEMY BOMBERS FIRST APPEARED OVER TINIAN SOUTH OF HERE SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT. WATCHERS ON SAIPAN SOUTH OF HERE SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT. WATCHERS ON SAIPAN SAW TINIAN ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNNERS CATCH UP WITH ONE PLANE. IT EXPLODED WITH A DULL RED FLASH. ANOTHER WAS POSSIBLY SHOT DOWN OVER TINIAN.

THE SURVIVORS STUBBORNLY TRIED TO BREAK THROUGH SAIPAN'S DEATH-STREAMING GUNS. ONE WAS POSSIBLY SHOT DOWN. ONLY TWO STRINGS OF SMALL BOMBS LANDED ON THE ISLAND. THEY FELL IN UNOCCUPIED AREAS AND CAUSED NO DAMAGE WHATEVER.

THE ONLY CASUALTY WAS ONE MAN INJURED BY FLAK.

TWO PREVIOUS RAIDS WERE LOW-LEVEL BOMBING AND STRAFING ATTACKS MONDAY. AT LEAST 13 JAPANESE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

WW655APW NM

ABOARD A UNITED STATES CARRIER FLAGSHIP IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC NOV 30 (AP)-VICE ADMIRAL JOHN S.MCCAIN WAS AWARDED THE NAVY CROSS TODAY BY ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY JR., WITH BRIEF CEREMONIES ABOARD THIS CARRIER.

ADMIRAL MCCAIN, CARRIER TASK FORCE COMMANDER, WAS CITED FOR COVERING THE WITHDRAWAL OF TWO DAMAGED AMERICAN WARSHIPS FROM THE WATERS OFF FORMOSA LAST MONTH.

GG1016ACW

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, DEC 1-(AP)-THE MUNITIONS MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE MUNITIONS DEPARTMENT IS NOW FILLING LARGE ORDERS OF ESSENTIAL CIVILIAN EXORT GOODS SUCH AS LOCOMOTIVES, MACHINE TOOLS AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT.

THE ORDERS, AMOUNTING IN VALUE TO MORE THAN 3,500,000 POUNDS, (ROUGHLY $14,000,000) INCLUDED GOODS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA, NEW ZEALAND AND OTHER BRITISH NATIONS.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE AIR MINISTRY DISCLOSED THERE WOULD BE A REDUCTION IN CALLING UP NEW DRAFTEES INASMUCH AS GREAT BRITAIN HAS ANNOUNCED THAT NO MORE AUSTRALIANS WOULD BE REQUIRED FOR THE RAF AND THAT NO MORE AIR CREW TRAINEES WOULD BE SENT TO CANADA.

WW545APW NM

HAVANA,DEC.1-(AP) The Cuban gov't has kept itself offically aloof from the sugar industry's long-drawn negotiation to sell the 1945 and 46 output to the U.S. But it is ~~presumed~~ reported that Pres. Grau San Martin and Minister of Argculture Inocente Alvarez are supporting the negotiation in their minimun price demands.

Luis Mendoza,Havana broker who usually is well informed on trade affairs reporting conversation btn President and Commission recently returned from Washn. said Grau endorced a minimum price of $3.25 a hundrad pounds for the sugar.

Trade circles have reported that the U.S. offered a maximum of $3 a hundred Independent sugar growers voted last week to reject such a price,if it were offered offically,and also to disapprove a minumm of $3.25 which they said sugar mill owners were willing to accept. The growers said they asked ~~$3.40~~ $3.40

DEC 2 1944

M.J. 535PEW

ADD OTTAWA-(MONTGOMERY) XX FRENCHMEN)

HERE IN OTTAWA PARLIAMENT CONTINUED DEBATE ON KING'S MOTION FOR CONFIDENCE ON HIS NEW POLICY OF PARTIAL CONSCRIPTION. IT NOW APPEARED A VOTE WOULD NOT BE TAKEN UNTIL EARLY NEXT WEEK.

MAJ.GEN.G.R.PEARKES, CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC COMMAND, RETURNED TO VANCOUVER YESTERDAY AFTER VISITS TO DRAFTEE ARMY CAMPS AT PRINCE GEORGE AND TERRACE, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND REPORTED THE SITUATION QUIET AFTER NEARLY A WEEK OF DISORDERS.

CARDIN CLOSED WITH AN APPEAL TO HIS FRENCH-SPEAKING COMPATRIOTS, "WHATEVER THEIR SENTIMENTS, X X X TO BE CALM, TO TAKE THINGS EASY, TO REFLECT BEFORE ACTING X X X"

"THE LATEST MEASURE OF THE GOVERNMENT WILL AUGMENT THE DISUNION WHICH ALREADY EXISTS. A COUNTRY HAS A RIGHT TO FORCE ITS SUBJECTS TO FIGHT IN THE DEFENSE OF THE COUNTRY, BUT NOT IN THE DEFENSE OF THE COUNTRY OF OTHERS."

BOTH QUEBEC SPEAKERS TOOK THE VIEW THAT CANADA WAS TRYING TO DO TOO MUCH IN THE WAR FOR A NATION OF HER SIZE.

JP523AEW

OTTAWA DEC 1-(AP)-PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE, FLT.LT.FRANK LEROY SMART IS REPORTED A PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY IN A R.C.A.F.CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY. HIS BROTHER, J.B.SMART, LIVES A 1941 RIMPAU BLVD., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

KKASDAEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, FRIDAY DEC 1)

(ADVANCE)-OTTAWA DEC 1-(AP)-A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY INCLUDED:-

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED:-LT.RICHARD EMMERSON, WHOSE WIFE, MRS.EARLINE COPPER EMMERSON, LIVES AT GOSHEN, IND.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED:-PVT.WALTER SCOTT, SON OF MRS.LOUIS SCOTT, OF 29 BUFF ST., AKRON, OHIO.

WOUNDED:-PVT.KENNETH FORD, WHOSE GRANDFATHER, EDWARD FORD, LIVES AT VIDA, MD.; PVT.CHARLES FREDERICK JOHLER, WHOSE WIFE, MRS.RUTH ANITA EHLER, LIVES AT 126 SIDLEY AVE., ARDMORE, PA.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M., EWT, TODAY DEC 1)

DEC 2 1944

KKSO1AEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10AM.,EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY,FRIDAYDec.1)
(ADVANCE)-OTTAWA,DEC. 1(AP) Pvt. John Allan Macinnes,whose sister,Mrs. Anne Bennett,lives at 46 Lexington Ave.,Waverley,Mass.,has been wounded, theCanddian army anncounced today.
End KK539 AEW

BY HARRY T.MONTGOMERY

OTTAWA, DEC.1-(AP)-CANADA'S PARLIAMENT TONIGHT ADJOURNED ITS CONSCRIPTION DEBATE UNTIL MONDAY AFTER A WEEK OF CRISIS IN WHICH PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING PULLED HIS GOVERNMENT FROM THE BRINK OF DEFEAT AND WON ALMOST CERTAIN ASSURANCE OF VICTORY ON A PENDING MOTION OF CONFIDENCE.

DRAFTEE TROOP DISORDERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST AND CIVILIAN DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE FRENCH SPEAKING PROVINCE OF QUEBEC SUBSIDED UNDER CAUTIOUS BUT FIRM HANDLING BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES AND APPEALS BY FRENCHSPEAKING POLITICAL LEADERS FOR MAINTENANCE OF CALM.

SPEAKERS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS SPOKE TODAY BOTH FOR AND AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT'S NEW POLICY TO CONSCRIPT 16,000 SOLDIERS FROM THE HOME ARMY FOR SERVICE OVERSEAS, BUT THERE WERE NO SURPRISES.

OPPOSITION MEMBERS DECLARED THEY WOULD VOTE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT ON THE GROUND THAT THE NEW POLICY DOES NOT GO FAR ENOUGH TOWARD THEIR DESIRED TOTAL CONSCRIPTION, AND FRENCHSPEAKING MEMBERS, WHOSE CONSTITUENCIES HAVE AN HISTORIC TRADITION AGAINST CONSCRIPTION FOR OVERSEAS DUTY, SAID THE GOVERNMENT WAS GOING TOO FAR.

MANY OF THE LATTER MAY THROUGH AMENDMENTS TO THE CONFIDENCE MOTION, FIND A WAY TO GO ON RECORD AGAINST CONSCRIPTION AND YET VOTE FOR THE GOVERNMENT. WHETHER THEY DO THIS OR NOT, PRIME MINISTER KING WAS EXPECTED BY EVERYBODY TO WIN HANDILY IN VIEW OF HIS NORMALLY OVERWHELMING MAJORITY.

DEC 2 1944

JOSEPH JEAN, A FRENCHSPEAKING MEMBER OF THE GOVERNMENT LIBERAL PARTY FROM MONTREAL, ANNOUNCED IN THE HOUSE THAT HE HAD RESIGNED AS PARLIAMENTARY ASSISTANT TO JUSTICE MINISTER ST.LAURENT, ALSO FROM QUEBEC PROVINCE. HE DECLARED THAT HE BELIEVED THAT INFANTRY REINFORCEMENTS NEEDED ABROAD COULD BE PROVIDED WITHOUT RESORTING TO CONSCRIPTION, AND OFFERED AN AMENDMENT TO THIS EFFECT.

BYOPEW

RIO DE JANEIRO, DEC. 1-(AP)- MARITIME MEN JOINED BRAZILIAN HOUSEWIVES TODAY IN EXPRESSING FEAR FOR THE SAFETY OF THE ARGENTINE SHIP AMERICANO, SCHEDULED TO BRING RIO ITS FIRST BEEF SUPPLY IN MORE THAN

A WEEK.

STATIONS
COASTAL RADIO [redacted] HAD RECEIVED NO RESPONSE TO THEIR CALLS TO THE [redacted] SHIP, OVERDUE SEVERAL DAYS FROM BUENOS AIRES.

ALL BEEF CONSUMED IN THE RIO DE JANEIRO DISTRICT SINCE MID-OCTOBER HAS [redacted] COME FROM ARGENTINA.

BROADCAST
NEW YORK, DEC. 1--A MOSCOW DISPATCH SAID THAT SIX GERMAN OFFICIALS ON TRIAL AT LUBLIN, POLAND, FOR THE MASS MURDER OF 1,500,000 PERSONS IN THE MAIDANEK CONCENTRATION CAMP, HAVE BEEN FOUND GUILTY, ACCORDING TO A REPORT FROM THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING STATION IN EUROPE HEARD TONIGHT BY THE BLUE NETWORK.

NEW YORK, DEC. 1-(AP)-AN ARMY HOSPITAL TRAIN, BEARING 260 MEN WOUNDED IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, LEFT HALLORAN GENERAL HOSPITAL HERE TODAY, HEADING FOR RHOADS GENERAL HOSPITAL IN UTICA, N.Y., WHERE IT WILL LEAVE 44 WOUNDED, AND THEN PROCEED TO VARIOUS MIDDLE WESTERN HOSPITALS. WAR DEPT ASKS IT BE WITHHELD

THE 44 MEN WHO WILL REMAIN AT RHOADS INCLUDE 24 SURGICAL AND 20 MEDICAL CASES.

DEC 2 1944

AMONG THIS GROUP WAS PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ARTHUR D.BAXTER, 21, OF (42 MOUNTAIN AVE.) BEACON, N.Y., WHO WAS WOUNDED 21 TIMES IN THE BATTLES FOR ST.LO AND BREST IN FRANCE. BOTH HIS LEGS WERE BROKEN.

"SNIPERS WERE VERY BAD IN FRANCE," HE SAID. "FRENCH WOMEN WERE PARTICULARLY BAD. I SHOT AND KILLED ONE OF THEM JUST OUTSIDE ST.LO."

ATTENDING THE WOUNDED WAS SECOND LIEUT.RITA S.PAVLICH, OF (921 GROVE ST.), ELMIRA, N.Y., WHO WILL BE STATIONED AT RHOADS HOSPITAL. SHE HAS JUST RETURNED FROM 21 MONTHS SERVICE IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW GUINEA.

MASTER SERGEANT JOHN SMITH, OF COOPER, TEX., AND PRIVATE FIRST CLASS FRED J.DOJDYLA, OF BUFFALO, N.Y., ALSO WERE DESTINED FOR RHOADS HOSPITAL.

SMITH, 49, SAID HE HAD BEEN IN THE ARMY 31 YEARS. HE WAS WOUNDED IN THE LEG AT AACHEN, GERMANY, BY A 250 MM SHELL, HE SAID, DECLARING HIS ONLY WISH WAS TO BE WELL AGAIN SO HE COULD "GET AT THE JAPS." HE WAS GASSED DURING THE WORLD WAR, HE SAID, BUT IT LEFT NO AFTER EFFECTS EXCEPT A TOTALLY BALD HEAD.

DEC 2 1944

PS435PEW
NEW YORK, DEC. 1-(AP)-NORWEGIAN SHIPPING OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THAT ALMOST 50 PERCENT OF THE 1,026 SHIPS TOTALLING 4,000,000 GROSS TONS THAT ESCAPED THE GERMAN CONQUEST OF NORWAY HAD BEEN SUNK OR CAPTURED WITH A LOSS OF 2,680 LIVES.

WHEN GERMANY INVADED NORWAY APRIL 9, 1940, THAT COUNTRY HAD 1,026 SHIPS AT SEA. AT THE END OF 1943 OFFICIALS SAID 488 SHIPS TOTALLING 2,033,753 GROSS TONS HAD BEEN SUNK OR CAPTURED.

THE NORWEGIAN SHIPPING AND TRADE MISSION SAID ABOUT 1,000 SHIPS TOTALLING 800,000 TONS WERE IN NORWEGIAN PORTS WHEN THE NAZIS RUSHED INTO THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRY. THE FATE OF THESE VESSELS IS NOT KNOWN BUT MANY HAVE BEEN SUNK BY THE ALLIES AS THEY SAILED UNDER THE GERMAN FLAG. MOST OF THESE SHIPS WERE PASSENGER VESSELS AND COASTAL CARGO SHIPS. SOME OF THEM ARE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN CONVERTED INTO ARMED RAIDERS.

IN ADDITION TO THE 2,680 NORWEGIANS KILLED ABOARD NORWEGIAN SHIPS MORE THAN 500 HAVE PERISHED WHILE SERVING ABOARD ALLIED VESSELS, THE MISSION SAID.

N1124AEW

BY CARL D.SORESI
WASHINGTON,DEC.1-(AP)-LATIN AMERICA WILL BE "THE MAIN SOURCE OF POLITICAL AND MORAL SUPPORT" FOR RECOGNITION OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE DUE TO BE PROCLAIMED JAN.10 IN MEXICO CITY, DIEGO MARTINEZ BARRIO SAID TODAY.

THE LAST PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLICAN CORTES SAID CHILE, URUGUAY AND CUBA ALREADY HAVE "PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES" URGING A BREAK IN RELATIONS BETWEEN THESE LATIN-AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS AND THAT OF FRANCO. REFUGEE CORTES DEPUTIES, IN ADDITION, WERE SAID TO HAVE MAINTAINED "WARM RELATIONS" WITH "FRIENDS" IN OTHER LATIN-AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS.

MARTINEZ BARRIO, SPEAKING AT A CONFERENCE WITH THE AMERICAN PRESS, SAID HE HAD SEEN OFFICIALS IN THE U.S.STATE DEPARTMENT AND OTHER DIPLOMATIC AUTHORITIES HERE, BUT ADDED THAT HE CONFERRED WITH THEM 'ONLY IN AN UNOFFICIAL CAPACITY AND AS FRIENDS OF THE REPUBLIC."

BOTH MARTINEZ BARRIO AND FERNANDO DE LOS RIOS, FORMER SPANISH AMBASSADOR WHO ACCOMPANIED THE CORTES PRESIDENT ON HIS TRIP HERE

FROM NEW YORK, HAVE CALLED AT THE MEXICAN EMBASSY AND A SPOKESMAN SAID THEY WILL DINE THIS EVENING AT THE CUBAN EMBASSY. LEADERS OF THE SPANISH COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION OF WHICH MARTINEZ BARRIO IS CHAIRMAN HAVE ALSO BEEN SEEN.

BARRIO SAID HE HAD FOUND "WARM SYMPATHY" IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE CONCEPT OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE, AND HE SAW "A BETTER OPPORTUNITY THAN EVER PREVIOUS" FOR IT TO FIND GREATER SUPPORT HERE.

DEC 2 1944

LOOKING TO EUROPE, BARRIO IMPLIED STRONG FRENCH SUPPORT IN THE JURIDICAL STATUS STILL IN EFFECT WHICH FAVORS SPANISH REPUBLICANS, AND UNDER WHICH THE GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE WILL MOVE FROM MEXICO TO FRANCE "AS SOON AS POSSIBLE" AFTER ITS ESTABLISHMENT.

BARRIO SAID THE CORTES WOULD "FUNCTION THERE ATTENDING THE FALL OF FRANCO," WHICH HE SAID WILL BE "SOON AFTER THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY."

SUPPORT FROM RUSSIA WAS ASSUMED TO BE "OFFICIALLY FAVORABLE", PRINCIPALLY BECAUSE THE SOVIETS HAVE NEVER RECOGNIZED FRANCO, "THUS CREATING A PARALLEL INTEREST," BARRIO SAID.

THE REFUGEE CORTES PRESIDENT EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT THE RECENT NEGOTIATIONS BY MIGUEL MAURA, CORTES DEPUTY LEADER OF THE CONSERVATIVE RIGHT PARTY TO OBTAIN A "BLOODLESS CHANGE" IN THE PRESENT SPANISH GOVERNMENT, MIGHT SUCCEED. SUCH A CHANGE WAS TERMED "IN THE INTEREST OF ALL THE PARTIES."

"SPAIN HAS SUFFERED TOO MUCH TO AFFORD MORE BLOODSHED AND DEVASTATION," HE SAID, ADDING "BUT IF FRANCO DISREGARDS THE PEOPLE'S WILL, THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ENSUING DISASTER WILL REMAIN WITH FRANCO, AND NOT WITH THOSE WHO SEEK SPAIN'S LIBERTY."

ASKED IF THE CHANGE IN SPANISH GOVERNMENT CAN TAKE PLACE "WITHOUT CHAOS RESULTING IN COMMUNISM", BARRIO INSISTED THE CHANGE WAS POSSIBLE BECAUSE "THE STRONGEST FORCES AMONG THE SPANISH PEOPLE ARE BY NATURE NOT COMMUNISTIC."

HE CITED FURTHER THE PACT GOVERNING ALL SPANISH LABOR UNIONS UNDER THE CENTRAL UNION OF WORKERS WHICH HE SAID HAD AGREED TO A PRIME COMMON PURPOSE TO OBTAIN "ABOVE ALL, THE RETURN OF LIBERTY UNDER THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT."

HOW MUCH MONEY THE NEW GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE WILL REQUIRE TO FUNCTION WAS SHRUGGED OFF BY BARRIO AS "A SMALL MATTER."

HE POINTED OUT THAT "GOVERNMENTS-IN-EXILE DON'T NEED VERY MUCH MONEY," ADDING THAT "HE DID NOT ESPECT THE GOVERNMENT TO REMAIN IN EXILE VERY LONG." SUFFICIENT FUNDS HAD BEEN GATHERED FROM VARIOUS "SPANISH SOCIETIES" IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, IT WAS ASSERTED.

REPUBLICAN-TAGGED FUNDS NOW ON DEPOSIT WITH THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT WILL NOT BE REQUESTED BY THE NEW REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT, BARRIO SAID. AS FOR THE REPORTED $50,000,000 CREDIT STILL IN RUSSIA, BARRIO SAID IT WOULD BE "UP TO THE NEW GOVERNMENT TO DECIDE."

MORE THAN THE NEEDED QUORUM OF 100 DEPUTIES ARE EXPECTED TO ATTEND THE CORTES SESSION JANUARY 10, AMONG WHICH WILL BE LSIS NEGRIN, FORMER PRIME MINISTER; JUAN JOSE GIL ROBLES, LEADER OF THE CEDA PARTY; AND MIGUEL MAURA.

OTHER DEPUTIES WILL COME FROM NEARLY EVERY LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRY WHERE THEY HAVE BEEN IN EXILE TO JOIN THE 95 DEPUTIES ALREADY GATHERED IN MEXICO CITY.

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., DEC. 1-(AP)-DR.S.MOSES OF PALESTINE ANNOUNCED TODAY THE PROSPECTIVE NAMING OF AN INTERNATIONAL JEWISH RECONSTRUCTION COMMISSION WITH "ALL THE NECESSARY POWERS TO PROCURE THE RIGHTS TO AND PAYMENT OF" INDEMNIFICATION TO THE JEWISH PEOPLE, JEWISH BODIES AND INDIVIDUALS FOR LOSSES BOTH SPIRITUAL AND PHYSICAL SUFFERED BECAUSE OF THE WAR AND NAZI PERSECUTION.

DR.MOSES, ADDRESSING THE CLOSING SESSION OF THE WAR EMERGENCY CONFERENCE OF THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS, SAID HE HOPED THAT THE COMMISSION WOULD BE SUPPORTED BY SIMILAR NATIONAL COMMISSIONS AND WOULD BE ASKED TO SIT IN WITH THE UNITED NATIONS IN DEALING WITH PROBLEMS OF COMPENSATION, RESTITUTION AND REPARATION.

IT WAS AGREED THAT COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGES TO THE JEWS AS A PEOPLE SHOULD BE USED TO REBUILD PALESTINE AS THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME. RESOLUTIONS WERE ADOPTED THAT THE CLAIMS OF JEWISH VICTIMS SHOULD BE PUT BY THE UNITED NATIONS IN "THE FIRST CATEGORY IN ANY SYSTEM OF PRIORITIES" WHICH MAY DEVELOP IN DEALING WITH DAMAGE CLAIMS.

THE CONGRESS EXPRESSED GRATITUDE TO THE HOLY SEE, THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS, AND THE GOVERNMENT OF SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND AND SPAIN FOR THEIR AID TO JEWS IN HUNGARY AND APPEALED TO THE RED CROSS FOR A STATEMENT URGING THAT JEWS IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS BE TREATED AS CIVILIAN INTERNEES AS DEFINED BY THE TOKYO PROJECT AND THE 1929 GENEVA CONVENTION.

MADISON, WIS., DEC. 1-(AP)-LT. RICHARD F. WOOD, 23, SON OF LORD HALIFAX, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, TOLD A WOUNDED AMERICAN SOLDIER TODAY THAT HE WAS "REALLY GRATEFUL" TO THE MAN WHO MADE THE BOMB THAT CRUSHED BOTH OF HIS LEGS IN THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

DEC 2 1944

"I'M GRATEFUL BECAUSE HE NEGLECTED TO PUT IN A FIRING PIN," LT. WOOD TOLD TECH. SGT. JAMES GARVEY OF TRACY, MINN., AT THE ARMY AIR FORCE REGIONAL HOSPITAL AT TRUAX FIELD WHERE WOOD CALLED TODAY. GARVEY WAS SHOT IN THE LEGS BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WHILE RETURNING FROM A BOMBING MISSION OVER SOUTHERN FRANCE AND RESCUED FROM THE ENGLISH CHANNEL BY A BRITISH DESTROYER.

WOOD ASKED LT. HUBERT BRADY OF CLYDE, MO., WHO SAW SERVICE WITH THE AAF IN INDIA, "HOW ARE WE GOING TO BEAT JAPAN--BY ISLAND HOPPING OR BY AN INVASION?"

"WE'LL HAVE TO MAKE A LANDING ON THE CHINA COAST," SAID LT. BRADY."

30. 24— 20887

SAN FRANCISCO,DEC.1-(AP)-WEARING BORROWED UNIFORMS AND BROAD GRINS, 1200 SURVIVORS OF THE FAMED SEA BATTLE OFF SAMAR IN THE PHILIPPINES ON OCTOBER 25, WHICH SAW A FAR-OUTNUMBERED AMERICAN GROUP ROUT AN ATTACKING JAPANESE FLEET, LANDED IN SAN FRANCISCO FRIDAY MORNING.

MANY OF THE MEN WERE AMONG THE 730 SURVIVORS OF THE ESCORT CARRIER, GAMBIER BAY, SUNK OFF SAMAR BY ENEMY SHELLFIRE, WHILE OTHERS WERE FROM THE DESTROYERS HOEL AND JOHNSTON, AND THE SAMUEL B.ROBERTS, A DESTROYER-ESCORT.

TALES OF HEROISM, OF PRAYER, OF CLOSE ESCAPE FROM HUNGRY SHARKS, OF THIRST, AND, FINALLY, OF RESCUE AFTER TWO DAYS IN THE SEA, WERE RECOUNTED BY OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN WHO POURED DOWN THE GANGPLANK AS A NAVY BAND BLARED FORTH WITH "ANCHORS AWEIGH" AND WAITING WIVES SCREAMED A WELCOME TO THEIR HUSBANDS.

"THINGS WERE TOO QUIET UNTIL WE LEARNED JAPS WERE STIRRING SOMEWHERE TO THE WESTWARD," DECLARED CAPT. WALTER V.R.VIEWEG, ELMIRA, N.Y., COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE GAMBIER BAY, WHOSE WIFE AND TWO SONS ARE IN BERKELEY, CALIF., FOR THE DURATION.

DEC 2 1944

"AT 4:30 A.M. WE WERE AT BATTLE STATIONS. AT 6:30 EVERYTHING SEEMED QUIET BUT AT 6:45 STRANGERS APPEARED TO BE AROUND--A FORCE OF FOUR JAP BATTLESHIPS AND EIGHT CRUISERS, APPROACHING US AT 30 KNOTS WHICH WAS FASTER THAN THE GAMBIER BAY'S SPEED.

"IN OUR FORCE WERE THREE DESTROYERS AND FOUR DESTROYER ESCORTS," CAPTAIN VIEWEG SAID, "AND THEY TORE OUT TO MEET THE VASTLY SUPERIOR ENEMY FORCE.

"WHEN THAT JAP BATTLESHIP STARTED HITTING THE GAMBIER BAY, IT WAS WITH DISASTROUS RESULTS. WE TOOK A HIT IN THE ENGINE ROOM AND THEN A JAP CRUISER, 2,000 YARDS AWAY, STARTED FIRING POINT BLANK AT US.

"I GAVE THE ORDER TO ABANDON SHIP AND AFTER A WHILE TRIED TO GET DOWN FROM THE BRIDGE FOR A FINAL CHECK BUT SMOKE OVERCAME ME AND, LOADED DOWN WITH A HEAVY PISTOL AND WEARING MY HELMET, I STUMBLED OFF THE SIDE, FALLING 40 FEET INTO THE WATER.

"I PADDLED AROUND UNTIL I WAS CLEAR OF THE SHIP. SHE WAS ROLLING OVER. IN A FEW MINUTES I REACHED A LIFE RAFT AND STARTED IMMEDIATELY TO COLLECT RAFTS AND ORGANIZE THE MEN. I STOPPED WHEN I SAW AN ENEMY SHIP NEARBY.

DEC 2 1944

"FINALLY, THOUGH, WE DID COLLECT SOME OF THE RAFTS INTO ONE GROUP. OTHERS DID THE SAME. I ACTED AS DOCTOR AND CHAPLAIN FOR MY GROUP. WE BURIED SOME OF THE MEN AT SEA, MEN WHO DIED OF INJURIES RECEIVED IN THE FIGHT. WE RECITED THE LORD'S PRAYER IN UNISON."

THE MORALE, HEROISM AND SPIRIT OF THEIR MEN WERE PRAISED HIGHLY BY CAPTAIN VIEWEG, COMMANDER RICHARD R. BALLINGER, EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE GAMBIER BAY, AND COMMANDER LEON S. KINTBERGER, BAY RIDGE, MD., COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE HOEL.

"AFTER NEARLY TWO DAYS IN THE WATER, WE WERE PICKED UP BY L.C.I.'S 40 MILES FROM THE PHILIPPINES," CAPTAIN VIEWEG CONTINUED.

"LET ME CITE ONE EXAMPLE OF SPIRIT AS TYPICAL. THAT IS EARL FETKENHIER, 18, SEAMAN 2 C, OF ADRIAN, MICH., WHO HAD HIS HEEL SHOT OFF IN THE BATTLE. HE DIDN'T LOSE HIS CHEERFULNESS ONCE AND DIDN'T WHIMPER, EITHER. HE SERVED AS OUR HEAD MORALE RAISER."

MANNING THE LAST PLANE BUT UNABLE TO TAKE OFF FROM THE DECK OF THE CARRIER WAS LIEUT. (J.G.) HENRY PYZDROWSKI, 3410 FLEETWOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENN., WHO TOLD OF LEAPING FROM THE FLIGHT DECK INTO THE WATER.

"IT WASN'T COLD, THANK GOODNESS," HE SAID. "I SWAM FOR AN HOUR UNTIL I CAME TO A RAFT. THERE WERE TOO MANY OF US FOR THE RAFT SO WE TOOK TURNS RIDING AND HANGING ONTO THE EDGE."

SHORT IN HIS DESCRIPTION OF HAVING HIS SHIP SHOT FROM UNDER HIM WAS ENSIGN LAWRENCE EPPING, SALEM, ORE.

"IT," HE SAID, "WAS HELL."

AGREEING WITH HIM, HEARTILY, WERE LIEUT. (J.G.) WILLIAM LYNCH, 1515 N. LINDER AVENUE, CHICAGO, AND LIEUT. ROBERT YOUNG, SELLERSVILLE, PENN.

ADMITTING HE WAS "PRETTY SCARED" WAS WALTER WRIGHT, LYNN, MASS., WATER TENDER, 2D C, WHO SAID HE DIDN'T WAIT FOR THE ROPE LADDER.

DEC 2 1944

"I JUST JUMPED RIGHT OFF THAT SHIP," HE GRINNED.

AMONG OTHER SURVIVORS, ALL WITH HARROWING TALES OF THEIR SEA RESCUE, WERE ENSIGN ROBERT BARROWS, 164 S. ALLEN STREET, ALBANY, N.Y.; ENSIGN JAMES FEATHER; BERRIEN SPRINGS, MICH.; CHIEF GUNNER FRANK S. HUGHES, RICHMOND, VA.; J.M.ROSS, MACHINIST MATE, 1C, 3145 BAISLEY AVENUE, NEW YORK; RAYMOND DEPIETRO, FIREMAN, 1C, BAYONE, N.J., 18-YEAR-OLD HARRY CUNNINGHAM, SEAMAN, 2C, LIMA, OHIO, AND DELOS MIDDLETON, MARSHALL TOWN, IA.

XZ125 ACW

SAN FRANCISCO,DEC 1 (AP)-"TOKYO ROSE," PLEASE TAKE NOTE:

THE U.S.NAVY'S HARD-PUNCHING COMPOSITE AERIAL SQUADRON 66--WHOSE ESCORT CARRIERS YOU AND RADIO TOKYO TWICE HAD CLAIMED SUNK--HAS RETURNED TO THE MAINLAND AFTER A BLAZING 10-MONTHS TOUR OF DUTY IN THE PACIFIC DURING WHICH ITS FLIERS DIDN'T GET THEIR FEET WET THEREIN.

BUT DURING THAT TIME THEY WORKED OVER NIPPON'S TEMPORARY HOLDINGS --PARTICIPATING BY NAVY STATEMENT IN 43 BOMBING AND STRAFING ATTACKS AGAINST YOUR POSITIONS ON WOTJE AND MALOELAP ATOLLS IN THE MARSHALLS AND AGAINST HALMAHERA AND MOROTAI ISLANDS IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC.

TWICE, THE NAVY SAYS, ITS CARRIERS EVADED SUBMARINE TORPEDO ATTACK. EACH TIME YOU TOOK TO THE AIR TO ANNOUNCE THEIR DISPATCH.

THE SQUADRON'S MOST VIVID MEMORY IS THE DUEL SEPT.18 BETWEEN 18 NAVY FIGHTER PLANES AND TWO TORPEDO BOATS AND JAPANESE SHORE BATTERIES AT WASILE, HALMAHERA ISLAND. THE PLANES OCCUPIED THE GUNS WHILE PT'S SCOOTED IN AND RESCUED ANOTHER SQUADRON'S FLYER IN THE WATER.

DEC 2 1944

AMONG THOSE COVERING THE BOATS' RETIREMENT WAS LT.JOE PAUL KLAUS, DUNCAN, NEB.

ENS.HAROLD A.THOMPSON (4347 MCLEAN AVE.) CHICAGO, WAS THE OBJECT OF THE RESCUE; HE HAD BOBBED ON A RAFT ONLY 100 YARDS FROM ENEMY GUN POSITIONS.

GG12NCW NM

DALLAS,DEC.1-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.WALTER C.SHORT, WHO COMMANDED THE ARMY AIR FORCES IN HAWAII WHEN THE JAPS STRUCK PEARL HARBOR, SAID TONIGHT HE WAS "CERTAIN OF COMPLETE VINDICTION IN THE EYES OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

IN A WRITTEN STATEMENT TO THE PRESS, GENERAL SHORT SAID:

"THE INTEREST OF NATIONAL SECURITY STILL PREVENTS MY MAKING A FULL AND COMPLETE STATEMENT OF MY POSITION. HOWEVER, WHEN THE ENTIRE STORY IS UNFOLDED, I AM CERTAIN OF COMPLETE VINDICATION IN THE EYES OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

GENERAL SHORT MADE HIS STATEMENT AFTER SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON ANNOUNCED FROM WASHINGTON TODAY THAT EVIDENCE AT HAND DOES NOT JUSTIFY COURT MARTIAL FOR ANY ARMY OFFICER INVOLVED IN THE PEARL HARBOR DISASTER.

"BECAUSE OF MY SENSE OF LOYALTY TO MY COUNTRY AND MY SERVICE OF OVER 40 YEARS IN THE ARMY, I HAVE REFRAINED FROM MAKING ANY STATEMENT CONCERNING PEARL HARBOR," THE GENERAL SAID IN PART.

GENERAL SHORT IS NOW HEAD OF THE TRAFFIC DIVISION OF THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY BRANCH AT DALLAS.

DV807PCWNM

30.24— 20889

UNDATED SECOND ADD TOKYO RAIDS XXX SIX WOUNDED.

THE JAPANESE CABINET HEARD A REPORT BY HOME MINISTER SHIGEO ODACHI ON AIR RAID DAMAGE. THE TOKYO RADIO ALSO REPORTED THAT DIET LEADERS APPROVED A PLAN TO "AID THE GOVERNMENT IN STRENGTHENING AND PERFECTING THE AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM OF TOKYO."

GG1254PCW

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED JAPANESE (AMS DEC. 2)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT MOVED TODAY TO COPE WITH "DISASTERS" RESULTING FROM SUPERFORT RAIDS ON TOKYO BUT AT THE SAME TIME NIPPONESE BROADCASTS ASSERTED THAT THE LATEST BOMBING--THURSDAY NIGHT--KILLED NO MORE THAN TWO PERSONS AND INJURED ONLY SIX.
THREE SEPARATE GROUPS, THE CABINET, LEADERS OF THE DIET AND A "LIAISON COUNCIL TO COPE WITH AIR RAID DISASTERS," WENT INTO ACTION TO SURVEY THE DAMAGE, STRENGTHEN TOKYO'S AERIAL DEFENSE AND TAKE MEASURES AGAINST FUTURE AERIAL ASSAULTS.
BROADCASTS OF THESE DEVELOPMENTS WERE PICKED UP BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.
THIS FLURRY OF ACTIVITY BY THE HIGH ENEMY COUNCILS LENT SUPPORT TO STATEMENTS OF SUPERFORTRESS PILOTS AT THEIR SAIPAN ISLAND BASE INDICATING THAT THE THURSDAY NIGHT RAID HAD DEMONSTRATED EXPERIMENTALLY THE POSSIBILITY OF ROUND-THE-CLOCK BOMBING OF TOKYO.
JAPAN'S DOMEI NEWS AGENCY, WITHOUT EXPLANATION, "KILLED" A REPORT IT CIRCULATED PREVIOUSLY SAYING A "POWERFUL JAPANESE UNIT" HAD LANDED ON MOROTAI ISLAND, 300 MILES SOUTH OF THE PHILIPPINES. MOROTAI HAS BEEN HELD BY AMERICAN FORCES SINCE MID-SEPTEMBER.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WORKING IN NIPPONESE MUNITIONS PLANTS UNDER A LABOR SERVICE MOBILIZATION PROGRAM RECEIVED WORD THEY WOULD HAVE TO CONTINUE ON THOSE JOBS AFTER GRADUATION.

DV1009PCW

UNDATED JAPANESE CIGARETS
DEC 2 1944
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE JAPANESE NOW MAY BUY SEVEN CIGARETS A DAY INSTEAD OF SIX.
NIPPON'S FINANCE MINISTRY ANNOUNCED THE CHANGE TODAY IN A DOMESTIC BROADCAST PICKED UP BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.
THE CIGARET BOOST WAS ATTRIBUTED TO "A SLIGHT SURPLUS."
A LIQUOR PRICE INCREASE, APPLYING TO ALL ALCOHOLIC DRINKS MADE FROM GRAIN, GRAPES AND SWEET POTATOES, ALSO WAS ANNOUNCED.

GG1255PCW NM

UNDATED TRANSPORTS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
FOR THE THIRD SUCCESSIVE DAY A JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE CLAIMED DAMAGING ATTACKS WERE CARRIED OUT ON ALLIED SHIPS IN LEYTE GULF OF THE PHILIPPINES, ASSERTING TODAY THAT FIVE TRANSPORTS WERE SUNK OR DAMAGED.
THE UNCONFIRMED BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID JAPAN'S AERIAL "KAMIKAZE SPECIAL ATTACK CORPS" SANK THREE TRANSPORTS AND DAMAGED ONE SUNDAY AND WEDNESDAY IN LEYTE GULF. THE FIFTH TRANSPORT WAS ASSERTEDLY DAMAGED EAST OF PALAU THURSDAY.
SO FAR THIS WEEK IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUES HAVE CREDITED KAMIKAZE AIRMEN WITH SINKING TWO ALLIED BATTLESHIPS, THR[illegible] CRUISERS, TEN TRANSPORTS, AND DAMAGING FIVE OTHER TRANSPORTS [illegible] WARSHIPS.
A GERMAN DISPATCH TODAY TO NAZI MILITARY NEWSPAPERS CAUTIONED AGAINST UNDUE OPTIMISM OVER JAPANESE CLAIMS TO RCENT NAVAL VICTORIES OFF FORMOSA AND THE PHILIPPINES. IT WARNED THATIT IS "WRONG TO INFER FROM THE BIG JAPANESE VICTORIES THAT THE UNTED STATES FLEET HAS BEEN DESTROYED ALTOGETHER."

ANOTHER IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE SAID JAPANESE FORCES ON LEYTE, COOPERATING WITH THE NIPPONESE AIR FORCE, WERE "RESTRAINING THE ENEMY USE OF AIR FIELDS" ON MOROTAI, 300 MILES SOUTH OF THE PHILIPPINES. THE COMMUNIQUE MADE NO MENTION OF A DOMEI BROADCAST WEDNESDAY THAT JAPANESE AMPHIBIOUS TROOPS HAD COUNTERINVADED THE ISLAND. IT INDICATED HOWEVER THAT THE ORIGINAL GARRISON WAS STILL OPERATING. IT SAID AMERICANS HAD SUFFERED 2,831 CASUALTIES IN NINE WEEKS ON MOROTAI COMPARED WITH 86 NIPPONESE KILLED IN ACTION.

UNDATED CHIANG--PRECEDE CHUNGKING
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
A CHUNGKING SOURCE CLOSE TO GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK DECLARED MALICIOUS AND MENDACIOUS TODAY A CALCUTTA DISPATCH TO THE LONDON DAILY MAIL WHICH SAID THAT CHINA'S LEADER AND HIS WIFE HAD SEPARATED "AFTER AN OPEN DISAGREEMENT AT A CHUNGKING TEA PARTY."
BRINGING INTO THE OPEN RUMORS OF A DOMESTIC CRISIS IN THE GENERALISSIMO'S HOUSEHOLD, THIS SOURCE SAID THE REPORT, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY, SHOULD BE THOROUGHLS DRHJIPORU

DEC 2 1944

GENERALISSIMO'S HOUSEHOLD, THIS SOURCE SAID THE REPORT, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY, SHOULD BE THOROUGHLY DISCREDITED.
MRS. CHIANG IS IN THE UNITED STATES CONVALESCING FROM A LONG ILLNESS, ITS NATURE UNANNOUNCED. SHE WAS REMOVED OCT. 8 FROM THE HARKNESS PAVILION OF THE COLUMBIA-PRESBYTERIAN MEDICAL CENTER IN NEW YORK TO THE NEW YORK HOME OF DR.L.K.LUNG, A MEMBER OF HER OFFICIAL PARTY.
ACTUALLY THE TEA PARTY TO WHICH THE CALCUTTA DISPATCH APPARENTLY REFERRED WAS NOT A BREAKING UP PARTY, BUT WAS A MEETING DELIBERATELY ARRANGED BY THE GENERALISSIMO AND HIS WIFE TO STOP GOSSIP ABOUT THEM WHICH THEY FEARED ENDANGERED BOTH CHINA AND CHIANG'S POLITICAL SECURITY.
THIS FUNCTION WAS HELD JULY 5 AT THE PRESIDENTIAL SUMMER RESIDENCE AT KOLOSHAN, IN THE HILLS NEAR CHUNGKING, ON THE EVE OF MRS. CHIANG'S DEPARTURE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO AND NEW YORK.
THE NEW YORK POST TOLD THE DETAILS IN A "WASHINGTON MEMO" DISPATCH YESTERDAY BY CHARLES VAN DEVANDER AND WILLIAM O. PLAYER, JR.
THIS ACCOUNT, THE ESSENTIAL ACCURACY OF WHICH IS VOUCHED FOR BY ONE OF THE CORRESPONDENTS PRESENT, SAID IN PART:
"THE GUESTS INCLUDED A CHOICE REPRESENTATION OF CHINESE GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES, SOCIETY LEADERS AND OTHER INFLUENTIAL PERSONAGES, AS WELL AS A SMALL, PICKED GROUP OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.
"AFTER ALL THE SOCIAL AMENITIES HAD BEEN DISPOSED OF, THE REFRESHMENTS HAD BEEN SERVED, THE GENERALISSIMO AROSE AND MADE AN AMAZING SPEECH.
"HE REVEALED TO THE GUESTS--WHO, MIND YOU, HADN'T KNOWN UNTIL THIS MOMENT WHAT WAS THE OCCASION FOR THE GATHERING--THAT HE AND [illegible] AWARE OF ALL THE UGLY RUMORS THAT HERE

MADAME WERE VERY WELL AWARE OF ALL THE UGLY RUMORS THAT WERE BEING WHISPERED BEHIND THEIR BACKS.

"HE EVEN REFERRED SPECIFICALLY TO THE UGLIEST RUMOR OF THEM ALL: TO THE EFFECT THAT HE HAD INFURIATED MADAME BY TAKING UNTO HIMSELF A BEAUTIFUL 16-YEAR-OLD GIRL AS A CONCUBINE.

"HE DENIED EVERYTHING. AND HE SPECIFICALLY DENIED THE REPORT ABOUT THE CONCUBINE. EVEN IF HE HAD BEEN INCLINED TO TAKE A CONCUBINE--AND HE INDICATED HE HADN'T BEEN--HE COULDN'T HAVE DONE SO, HE ASSERTED, BECAUSE OF HIS POSITION. TO JEOPARDIZE HIS REPUTATION AND TRUST IN SUCH A WAY, HE SAID, MIGHT PROVE EQUIVALENT TO A BETRAYAL OF HIS COUNTRY."

FROM OTHER SOURCES, WHOSE ACCOUNTS ALSO WERE INDORSED BY THE CORRESPONDENT, IT WAS BROUGHT OUT THAT CHIANG REGARDED THE RUMORS AS ENEMY PROPAGANDA INTENDED TO WEAKEN THE NATION.

TAKING UP ANOTHER RUMOR, THAT HE WAS SLACKENING IN ATTENTION T OFFICIAL DUTIES, THE GENERALISSIMO OUTLINED HIS DAILY PROGRAM, WH IS KNOWN TO BE CROWDED. HE EXPLAINED THAT A SPINE INJURY SUFFERE DURING HIS SIAN IMPRISONMENT MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR HIM TO SIT STILL MORE THAN AN HOUR OR TWO.

TO THE CORRESPONDENTS PRESENT, THE FUNCTION WAS "OFF THE RECOR DETAILS OF THE STORY GOT OUT THROUGH OTHER CHANNELS.

N1223PEW

UNDATED WESTERN FRONT (130)

DEC 2 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY:

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: LAST REPORTED INSIDE REICH OPPOSITE NIJMEGEN.

BRITISH SECOND ARMY: CONTINUED PRESSURE NEAR VENLO IN HOLLAND.

U.S. NINTH ARMY: BATTERED AT ROER RIVER STRONGPOINTS, BARRIERS TO RHINELAND.

U.S. FIRST ARMY: TIGHTENED NET AROUND DUREN, BASTION GUARDING APPROACHES TO COLOGNE, IN BITTER FIGHTING.

U.S. THIRD ARMY: UNITS REACHED THE SAAR RIVER NEAR MERZIG.

U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: ADVANCED ALONG THE ALSATIAN PLAIN, IN DRIVE TOWARD GERMAN BORDER.

FRENCH FIRST ARMY: MADE NEW ADVANCES IN VOSGES MOUNTAIN PASSES.

--DASH--

U.S. DIVISIONS

10TH ARMORED (3D ARMY) REACHED SAAR RIVER NEAR MERZIG IN GERMANY.

90TH INFANTRY (3D ARMY) REACHED SAAR RIVER IN MERZIG SECTOR.

95TH INFANTRY (3D ARMY) NEARED SAAR RIVER ABOVE SAARLAUTERN.

BZ821AEW

DEC 2 1944

Blant

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

DEC 2 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DEC. 1, 1940--GERMAN PLANES RAID SOUTHHAMPTON. THE BRITISH SUBMARINE TRIAD REPORTED LOST WITH 53 MEN ABOARD.

FW610AEW

THE ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1. WESTERN FRONT: 301 MILES (FROM NEAR DUREN).
2. EASTERN FRONT: 304 MILES (FROM NORTH OF WARSAW).
3. HUNGARIAN FRONT: 420 MILES (FROM BUDAPEST).
4. ITALIAN FRONT: 557 MILES (FROM NEAR RAVENNA).

JP533AEW

30. 24— 20891

Yank Troops Battling in Saarlautern, Smash into the Outskirts of Julich; Reds Race Within 74 Miles of Austria

DEC 3 1944

DEC 3 1944

AMERICANS HOLD 14-MILE STRETCH ALONG SAAR BASIN

Terrific Battle Raging on Edge of Cologne Plain, Enemy Hits Back.

NINTH OCCUPIES LINNICH

Remaining Remnants of Enemy Bridgehead at Strasbourg Wiped Out.

PARIS, Dec. 2—(AP) American troops entered two anchor points of the main defenses of the German Reich today—flaming Saarlautern, important Saar basin industrial city into which they penetrated deeply, and Julich, where they drove into the outlying part of the town on the western side of the river Roer.

At both Saarlautern and Julich, the Americans face river barriers. Julich, key point to the Cologne plain, lies mainly on the eastern side of the Roer. Across the Saar from Saarlautern, burning from aerial assaults, Siegfried Line positions were dented by other air bombardments.

Meet Heavy Opposition

In the terrific battle on the edge of the Cologne plain, the U. S. First army at Inden and the U. S. Ninth army at Julich were encountering the heaviest opposition of the Winter offensive.

U. S. Seventh army troops wiped out the last remnants of the German bridgehead at the approaches to the now demolished Rhine bridges in Strasbourg.

Following attacks by nearly 250 medium and light U. S. Ninth air force bombers which left Saarlautern in flames and tore open nearby Siegfried Line defenses, Third Army Doughboys entered the Saar city at two points. The Americans then fanned out over most of that part of the city which lies west of the Saar river.

The 90th and 95th divisions, with elements of the Tenth Armored division screening them to the north, now hold a 14-mile stretch along the Saar between Merzig and Saarlautern. The vital Saar basin has been gouged deeply by Third army advances, but the river still is a barrier to the greater part of this heavily industrial region. The Germans apparently hope to make a strong stand along this natural line.

The penetration into Saarlautern was made by the 95th division in a three-mile drive which put advance units deeply into the city. Other divisional elements pushed beyond Altferweiller, three miles to the southwest, and entered the town of Bisten in the same area.

Fight Inside Saare

Troops of the 26th infantry division teamed up with Fourth armored division tanks and were fighting inside of Saare union, 12 miles south of the Saar border, where the Yanks are moving up the east bank of the Saar river in a potential outflanking threat to Saarbrucken.

In this area, the Germans launched two of the fiercest counter-attacks yet made in the current offensive, using 40 to 50 tanks. Fighter bombers came to the aid of the Doughboys, knocking out at least six tanks and the attacks were repulsed.

These attacks, however, did permit the Germans to reenter Mackwiller, according to field dispatches.

To the north, at the edge of the Cologne plain, gains of yards were bought at a high cost of American blood in the giant battle of attrition that was entering the 16th day.

(The Ninth army occupied Linnich up to the river Roer tonight and has captured Liefarth between Beeck and Lindern, a late field dispatch said tonight.)

Thus, virtually the entire Ninth army stood on the west bank of the Roer after recapturing two towns lost yesterday. Fighting continued in Beeck, to the west, and before Lindern, now in American hands.

U. S. Forces Shelled

The U. S. First army tried to break across the Inde river after subjugating all but one pocket in that part of Inden lying on the west bank, but was fought to a standstill in terrific artillery fire that saw shells bursting on American positions at the rate of one a second.

In that vital sector six miles northwest of the Roer stronghold of Duren, the Germans were reported to have trenches so wide and deep that enemy tanks moved through them without being observed—something new in trench warfare.

Both sides were pouring on the heaviest artillery fire since the onset of Gen. Eisenhower's Winter offensive.

A British Second army spokesman declared the Germans were suffering terrific casualties, greater than they could replace, all along the Western front and unofficial estimates from the First army sector set total enemy casualties there alone at nearly 30,000 since Nov. 16.

The Third army drive through Saarlautern carried almost to the Saar river.

Most of Saarlautern, a city of 32,000 lies on the west bank of the river. It was the first of Hitler's Saar basin cities to feel the weight of the conquering armies.

Infantry of the 95th division moved in from the west with armored tank destroyers in close support. The Germans made few death stands.

To the southeast, the 80th infantry division beat off repeated counterattacks eight to nine miles west of the main Saar city of Saarbrucken.

The German bridgehead at Strasbourg collapsed quickly after the bulk of the enemy withdrew across the Rhine during the night, and only 37 prisoners were taken.

The Germans blew all three Rhine bridges at Strasbourg, and continued to pour artillery fire into the city.

Meanwhile, the Seventh was registering important gains both north and south of Strasbourg, as Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch exploited his advantageous positions on the Rhine plain.

Fight Into Haguenau

While some of his troops fought into Haguenau, 16 miles north of Strasbourg, other forces swept 10 miles to the northwest across the hills to within ten miles of the palatinate.

Armored units spearing southward down the Rhine valley in gains of up to four miles reached Boofzheim and Kogenheim, 16 and 19 miles south of Strasbourg.

The Seventh's tanks there were no more than 30 miles from the first French army moving up from the south around Colmar.

In between them, other American and French forces spilling out of the Vosges mountains were consolidating positions within two miles of the road junction of Selestat.

The U. S. Ninth army, rebounding from yesterday's reverses, recaptured Boerderf and Flossdorf and then fought on south into Linnich, where bitter house-to-house fighting was in progress.

Ten miles south of that front, Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First army troops battled to wipe out a strong pocket in the south part of Inden and were dealing with entrenched forces south of the town.

Four miles west of Duren, they were clearing more of the woods in an advance from Jungersdorf toward Merode. Stubborn resistance made progress slow for units closing in on Gey and Brandenberg, four and seven miles south of Duren.

In the Gay sector the Germans threw in two counterblows, summoning crack parachute troops for the attack, and one made a deep penetration before it was contained.

German Casualties Higher

American casualties were high, but the Germans' were higher. It was estimated four enemy divisions had been destroyed and two others so badly cut up they have had to be withdrawn since the offensive began.

The Germans were fighting well, however — so well that a high American staff officer declared it was clear Hitler had retired and was leaving it to the skilled Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt.

Only patrol action was reported on the British 2d Army front.

[A German broadcast said the Canadian 1st Army had relieved the British in the Nijmegen section of Holland, releasing elements of the 2d for other duty farther south. Another enemy broadcast asserted the Canadians had launched a large-scale attack on the besieged French channel port of Dunkerque after "several hours of drumfire."]

THIRD STORMING 2 STRONGHOLDS GUARDING SAAR

First and Ninth Are Battling House-to-house in Two Roer Bastions.

NAZIS BEING WHITTLED DOWN

Seventh Wipes Out Pocket in Strasbourg Apartments—Bridges Blown Up.

Paris, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—American Third Army infantrymen, backed by tank destroyers, fought today into and almost through burning Saarlau-

tern (population, 8,200), a main prop of the Reich's industrially wealthy Saar.

Even as the infantrymen punched several blocks deep into the city twelve miles northwest of Saarbrucken, other Americans entered the outskirts of Saare Union, twenty-one miles southeast of Saarbrucken.

To the north, men of the First and Ninth armies battled for houses in the German river strongholds of Linnich and Inden, and made slight gains southwest of Duren. But generally there was no progress in this costly, ferocious battle on the Cologne Plain.

Battle in Apartment Houses.

In Strasbourg's outskirts, Seventh Army men wiped out an enemy pocket on the west side of the Rhine in a spectacular battle of apartment houses. The Germans blew up all three bridges over the Rhine there, leaving only two damaged railroad bridges as the sole permanent spans over the river farther south, a front dispatch said.

The First Army was "fought to a standstill" by savage opposition, and made only insignificant advances, a front dispatch declared. But in the holocaust German might was being whittled down in a decisive test.

The First Army has destroyed four German divisions and forced two others to pull back for replacements, while the American armies in line against the Germans in the west have taken more than 33,000 prisoners since November 16, front dispatches said.

Troops of the Ninth Army fought in the Roer River bastion town of Linnich, within fifteen miles of the Rhineland factories in the twin cities of Rheydt-Munchen Gladbach. Other units struck back into Roerdorf and Flossdorf, lost earlier to Nazi countercharges.

First Army soldiers fought in the houses and cellars of Inden on the Inde River, attempting to force a crossing, and still farther south made progress through wooded land below Gey and toward the Roer River. A German parachute troop attack near Gey this morning before being contained. Another smaller attack in a different sector was beaten beck with comparative ease.

Tanks of the Third Army lengthened the front on the Saar River opposite Merzig to ten miles. Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's armor and men massed in striking positions along the Saar Valley.

On the right flank of this assault base, Third Army forces were within two miles of Saarlautern, and farther east doughboys were but eight miles southwest of Saarbrucken.

Seventh Gains in Lorraine.

Seventh Army troops were exploiting what seemed to be a definite collapse of the German line across northern Lorraine. They drove to the outskirts of Haguenau and in a sweeping flank attack reached a point ten miles northwest of the city—within ten miles of the Reich's border.

Strasbourg still was under heavy German shellfire from east of the Rhine. The Germans tried to reinforce their tenuous and shallow bridgehead along the west bank at Strasbourg by boats under cover of a smoke screen, but United States artillery collapsed the attempt.

Doughboys battled up the staircases of apartment buildings in the eastern suburbs in an effort to pinch out the bridgehead there. To the south, the Colmar gap between the Seventh and French First Army was squeezed down to not more than thirty miles, a front dispatch said.

Clearing Rhine Plains.

Armored units wheeled steadily down the Alsatian Plain below Strasbourg and liberated a dozen or more villages, among them Boofzheim, sixteen miles south of Strasbourg, and Sermersheim and Kogenheim, eighteen miles southwest of the city.

To the south, the Colmar Gap between the 7th and French 1st Army was squeezed down to not more than 30 miles, a field dispatch said.

On the British front in Holland, all was quiet save for patrol activities. A British staff officer declared the Germans along the Western front were suffering more casualties than they could replace with trained men. Company strength in some cases is down to 40 men, compared to the normal 160, he said.

Lindern Retaken, Nazis Say

A Berlin broadcast said the Germans had recaptured Lindern, 4¼ miles northeast of Geilenkirchen. Today's Allied communique, however, declared a German attack at Lindern had been repulsed.

The Nazi broadcast described the battle before Cologne as a death mill, and said: "In most sections of the Aachen front 30,000 to 60,000 soldiers are facing each other on every kilometer of the front."

Dozen Villages Liberated

The 3d Army corralled 595 prisoners yesterday for a total of 26,167 in this operation. Yesterday's advances enveloped the towns of Fitten, Fremersdorf and Oberlimberg, and Americans entered Felsberg.

Below Strasbourg, armored units moved steadily down the Alsatian Plain and liberated a dozen or more villages, among them Boofzheim, sixteen miles south of Strasbourg, and Sermersheim and Kogenheim, eighteen miles southwest of the city.

Infantrymen pushing into the Rhine Plain through the Vosges Mountains cleared Chatenois and Klintzheim in thrusts that got within two miles of the road junction of Selestat. On the upper Rhine near the Swiss border, French troops occupied Rosenau.

Allies At Four River Barriers

General Eisenhower's armies were on the western banks of four rivers that form barriers to further penetration of Western Germany. The Nazis were striving desperately to keep the Allies from smashing across at such key points as Venlo on the Maas, Duren on the Roer, Merzig on the Saar and Strassbourg on the Rhine.

The bitterest struggle was taking place on the Roer, the one place the river barriers are not backed up by the Siegfried Line.

The first sizeable force of German planes to appear over the front in daylight bombed 9th Army troops yesterday. Augmenting that air attack, the Nazis loosed a barrage of flying bombs on rear areas in Belgium and Holland. Allied warplanes, in turn, dumped tons of explosives on German troops.

GEN. LECLERC'S THREAT 'A CLOSED INCIDENT'

ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Dec. 2 (AP)—The threat by Maj. Gen. Jacques Leclerc of the French Army to execute five German hostages for every French soldier shot by snipers in Strasbourg was regarded officially as a closed incident today.

No hostages ever were taken in Strasbourg, General Leclerc's proclamation never was carried out—and furthermore it was emphasized there was nothing in his order that suggested any violation of the Geneva Convention.

The rules of war permit the execution of hostages so long as they are not prisoners of war. When General Leclerc first entered Strasbourg his forces were under considerable civilian sniper fire, but apparently it died down quickly.

The Germans, putting their own interpretation on the proclamation, broadcast a Reich High Command statement yesterday asserting that Germany was considering disassociating itself from the international rules of war.

Hostages Never Taken: HQ

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Dec. 2 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Jacques Leclerc's anti-sniping proclamation threatening to execute five German hostages for every French soldier shot in Strasbourg never was carried out, supreme headquarters announced officially today, and, in fact, hostages were never taken.

Meanwhile, despite protests from the German radio, which chose to place its own interpretation on the proclamation, the issue was regarded here as closed.

Division Has Moved On

Leclerc and his French armored division have since moved to further field operations, and Strasbourg is under the normal combination of military district and French civil administration control.

Supreme headquarters announced that the whole matter had been reviewed and that army commanders had been told that any proclamation they make on the basis of frontline military necessity must conform with the Geneva conventions.

Provision Of Rule

At the same time it was emphasized here that there was nothing in Leclerc's proclamation which suggested any such violation.

The Geneva Convention prohibits reprisal execution of prisoners of war, but rules of land warfare provide for the execution of hostages—not prisoners of war—taken and held for the specific purpose of preventing unlawful enemy acts.

End Of Sniping Indicated

It was noted that Leclerc said five Germans and it was presumed at supreme headquarters that he specifically meant German citizens, not prisoners of war.

When Leclerc's armored division first seized Strasbourg his men were under considerable sniper fire from civilians. But since it never was found necessary to seize any hostages apparently the sniping died down and latest reports indicate little, if any, now continues.

EISENHOWER ISSUES ORDER

LONDON, Dec. 2 — (AP) Gen. Eisenhower's Headquarters repeated tonight a radio warning to German forces in Holland that Netherland's units of resistance are guarded as an Allied army and that authors of atrocities against members of these units "will be brought to justice." A spokesman said resistance units were fighting side-by-side with Allied forces and were conducting their operations according to the rules of war under command of their own officers.

Tale of Dodger Ball Park Leads Nazis to Quit

Skillful Handling Of Nazi Forces Seen

DEC 3 1944

By William Smith White

With U. S. 1st Army in Germany, Dec. 2 (AP)—The 1st Army was fought to a standstill today all along its line except for one small and insignificant gain.

The slow process of grinding up German forces went remorselessly on, however. The process already has destroyed four German divisions and forced two others to retire for replacements.

These two divisions had been so badly cut up since November 16, the day Lieut. Gen. Courtney Hodges threw the 1st forward in its late autumn offensive, that the enemy has lost 7,606 prisoners on this front and probably three times that number in dead and wounded.

But the Germans have been fighting with cool savage ability such as they never have exhibited before in the entire Western Front campaign.

So ably have they fought that a high American staff officer declared tonight that it was clear that Hitler had retired from trying to run the army in the West and was leaving it to Field Marshal von Rundstedt.

"Where Hitler would have been running around screaming and issuing orders like 'Retake Aachen by 5.15 today' Runstedt has been using old and classic methods," the officer said. For example he is using his quiet sectors on this front to bring up and to season his green troops.

"In this campaign you can see Runstedt's professional touch and Hitler presumbaly is off in his dream world again. The result has been the very skillful and able use of German forces. The enemy's reorganization and his resurgence have been remarkable in these last two months."

It was learned here today that the United States armiesd in the line against the Germans have taken more than 33,000 prisoners since November 16.

On the Western Front, Nov. 23 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Generally speaking, an army doesn't care how the Germans get captured, just so they get captured.

Pfc. Edwin Bertshe of White Plains, N. Y., who speaks perfect German, has a system of his own. He goes out nightly on patrol with Company B, 134th Infantry Regiment, lies concealed in the brush and barks out at passing Germans, "Kommen sie," meaning roughly "You come here."

Well-trained German soldiers, presuming it is a German officer calling them, usually deliver themselves to the end of Ed's gun barrel.

Sergt. Edward A. Kurt uses an entirely different plan. Not long ago he was making a solitary patrol when he was captured by a German officer and five enemy enlisted men. The first thing they asked him was where he was from—which was their mistake.

"Brooklyn," breathed Ed, heaving a long nostalgic sigh, then, after describing his home at 705 Greenwood avenue, he unwound a long speech on the virtues of Flatbush.

"Hmmm," said the German lieutenant, absent mindedly bumming a cigaret off Ed. "I've heard much about your Brooklyn. I'd like to see it."

No Flatbush fanatic ever overlooked so fine an opportunity. During the subsequent hours Ed regaled his captors with the best Brooklynese legends. He also repeatedly hinted that the enemy was outnumbered and that further conflict was futile. Rumor has it he also let drop a forgivable suggestion that there was a prisoner of war encampmen practically in the shadow of Eb bets Field.

Came the dawn, the German awakened the weary America soldier, handed him his carbin and surrendered.

Other stories have similar en ings. Staff Sergt. Robert H Baker of Saranac Lake, N. Y. was leading an advance through the Chateau Salins forest when he encountered a bunch of Germans. Bob told the Germans they were surrounded and had better surrender.

The Germans replied that the Yanks were surrounded and they had better surrender.

Bob then remembered some stories he had read in the papers about fighting back in Italy. He help up a bar of D ration chocolate.

"You want chocolate?" he shouted, "we got plenty of chocolate for you if you surrender."

After a quick huddle a German non-com replied, sadly, "No goot. Ve got plendy chocolate, too."

'Ike' Visits Bradley HQ

Headquarters, U.S. 12th Army Group, Dec. 2 (AP)—General Eisenhower continued his tour of the Western battlefront today with a visit to the headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of the United States 12th Army Group.

When the supreme commander stopped briefly at one point, a Nazi buzzbomb passed directly above the building where he was visiting.

ALLIES LOSE 50,000 MEN IN NOV., NAZIS CLAIM

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Berlin radio broadcast a communique from Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Runstedt's headquarters today declaring the Allies had probably lost more than 50,000 men in dead and wounded on the Western front in November.

The Allies also lost "1,408 heavy tanks, 106 armored cars, 82 airplanes, and 36 guns" destroyed or captured during the month, while 5,026 Allied soldiers were captured, the broadcast said.

"The heaviest loss for Eisenhower is the 1,408 tanks, which represent eight to 10 complete tank divisions, and at least a quarter of the total number of Allied tanks at the Western front," the communique declared. "It must be taken into consideration that the third major battle for Aachen did not begin until Nov. 17, so only 13 days of this battle could be expressed in figures."

French Get Norman Railroads

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP)—The 200-mile Normandy railroad network linking such key invasion battlegrounds as St. Lô, Argentan, and La Haye-du-Puits has been turned back to the French by Lieut. Col. Garret White of Buffalo, N. Y. The announcement today said military traffic would retain top priority and American locomotives and crews were left to help expedite American freight.

BRITISH NURSE SUPPLY LAUDED

U.S. Women Have Not Done As Well, Says Mrs. Luce

Paris, Dec. 2 (AP)—Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R., Conn.), commenting on reports received today by touring members of the House Military Affairs Committee at Allied headquarters, said that American women "have not been doing their part" as well as the British in supplying nurses.

"A large number of nurses is needed immediately and more will be needed later on," Mrs. Luce said. "Perhaps there is something wrong with our method of training and recruiting nurses, but in this phase American women have not been doing their part as well as the British. American women have done wonderfully, though, in industry."

Blood Types Needed

The Congressmen were told by army authorities that types A and O blood, which can be flown in bulk directly to France, are needed urgently by the Medical Corps.

The visiting legislators also were informed that there is no shortage of cigarettes for American troops, but a lack of transportation disrupted distribution. The cigarettes may be distributed on a normal basis in some areas next week.

The shortage in some areas, it was said, resulted when all available transportation was mobilized two weeks ago to keep the heavy flow of supplies running to feed the big Western-front offensive.

"Bullets Or Butts"

"The question came down to one of whether it should be bullets or butts," Mrs. Luce said, "and, of course, the priority went to bullets."

[It was announced today that American combat troops and hospital patients in Britain now can buy seven packs of cigarettes a week in post exchanges and other personnel can obtain five packs a week. The announcement supersedes earlier word that starting December 4, combat soldiers would be permitted five packs a week and noncombat troops, two.]

Mrs. Luce Cuts Down Smokes

Representative Luce said she was not a heavy smoker, but because of the shortage she was not smoking until after lunch during the House Military Affairs committeemen's European tour.

The touring representatives received a full description of the Allied offensive. They sat for six and a half hours in a room covered with maps and diagrams and heard first-hand reports from generals and chiefs of divisions.

Representative Matthew J. Merritt (D., N.Y.), spokesman for the committee, called the session "the greatest thing that ever happened" for the Congressmen, and added: "The War Department should lose no opportunity to give Congress such periodic reports at all times."

Leave For Front Today

"Much of this information should have been given to us sooner," he continued. "If it had been available, many objections some Congressmen have had about the war effort would have been overcome.

The legislators leave tomorrow on a five-day trip which will take them near the forward combat areas, and each of them except Mrs. Luce tonight received his steel helmet as part of his equipment. Mrs. Luce was absent when the helmets were issued because she had slipped away to an appointment with a hairdresser.

Exchange Rate Hits GI's In France

Paris, Dec. 2 (AP)—Complaints of American soldiers about the dollar-franc exchange rate have reached the ears of the seventeen touring members of the Military Affairs Committee of the United States House of Representatives.

"The GI's $50 a month doesn't go far here because of the exchange rate," said Representative Thomas (R., N.J.). "Certainly both governments should get together soon on the situation because it's operating against our boys."

The Americans are paying about five times as much as normal because of the exchange rate, it was estimated.

Nazis Printed Francs

The difficulty was caused by the Germans, who printed huge quantities of francs.

The committee arrived in Paris yesterday after inspecting facilities at Cherbourg and other ports.

Paris Pr[illegible]e's View On 'Free Capitalism'

Paris, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Government-sponsored French News Agency distributed today a statement by the Archbishop of Paris dealing with the attitude of the Catholic Church toward reforms in the "regime of free capitalism."

The statement coincided with the talks between General de Gaulle and Premier Stalin.

"How could the Church not regard with favor that which tends toward the disappearance of the proletariat?" the statement said. "And since it appears that the proletariat is a direct product of the regime of free capitalism, how could the Church not desire that structural reforms be effected in this regime?"

Angeli Is Sentenced To Death In France

Paris, Dec. 2 (AP)—The French news agency reported today that Angely Angeli, former regional prefect who ordered the internment of Edouard Herriot, French political leader, during the German occupation, had been convicted of collusion with the enemy. He was sentenced to death by a collaboration court at Lyon.

Herriot, former president of the French Chamber of Deputies and long-time Mayor of Lyons, now is a prisoner in Germany.

Meanwhile, Henri Lafont and Pierre Bony, charged with being ringleaders of a French Gestapo during the German occupation, interrupted their trial in the collaboration court at Paris today with sharp attacks on each other.

RUSSIAN ASSAULT CUTS RAILWAY TO PERILED BUDAPEST

Speed Up Danube to Within 47 Miles of Hungarian Capital.

DEC 3 1944

DRIVE TOWARD KASSA

Nazis Term Breakthrough 'Tragic' as Soviet Troops Sweep Ahead.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 3—(AP) Russian motorized troops, in a great breakthrough on a 110-mile front in western Hungary, yesterday raced to within 74 miles of the ore-rich Austrian province of Styria, and also sped 30 miles up the right bank of the Danube to within 47 miles south of imperilled Budapest.

Overrunning 300 localities south and southwest of Budapest, Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine army also cut the Budapest-Zagreb-Trieste trunk railway and hurled the enemy back onto the flat plains 28 miles from strategic Lake Balaton guarding the southeastern approaches to Austria.

Breakthrough Tragic

Berlin, describing the breakthrough as "tragic," said Soviet spearheads moving up the Danube's west bank already were attacking Dunafoldvar, 43 miles from the Hungarian capital.

In Czechoslovakia Col. Gen. Ivan Petro's Fourth Ukraine army stabbed to within two miles of the big northeastern Hungarian rail city of Satoraljaujhely, cut that city's railway link with Kassa (Kosice) in Eastern Slovakia, and also severed the Satoraljaujhely-Cemerne highway as it moved westward six miles on a 30-mile front beyond the Ondava river.

The Russians in Slovakia also were only 15 miles from Kassa, major Axis stronghold controlling traffic in the eastern part of that Axis puppet state.

Among the important strongholds and communication centers taken in the swift Hungarian advances were Paks and Szekszard, 54 and 77 miles south of Budapest, and Kaposvar, 95 miles southwest of Budapest and 74 miles from the Austrian frontier.

In taking Kaposvar and Dembovar, 16 miles to the east, the Russians seized a 16-mile section of the Budapest-Zagreb-Trieste railway connecting the German defenders in Budapest with those in Yugoslavia and northern Italy. Kaposvar also is only 37 miles east of Nagykanizsa, junction of another Budapest-Zagreb trunk line.

With the seizure of Kaposvar the Russians also were closest to Lake Balaton and were 53 miles west of the Danube, striking toward the 35-mile gap between that water barrier and the Yugoslav border of the Drava river.

Reds Take Pellerd

Most of the Russian gains were northwestward and northward, but other units striking between captured Pecs and the Drava river took Pellerd, four miles southwest of Pecs, and Harkany, 15 miles south of Pecs near the Drava river.

"The breach appears almost tragic," said a Berlin radio commentator. "The Russians are out to envelop all western Hungary and Budapest on a grand scale."

On the west bank of the Danube the Russians, in a 30-mile advance, swept northward through Szekszard, Paks, and Bloske, 47 miles from Budapest and four miles southeast of Dunafoldvar, which the Germans said now was being attacked.

Nemetker, nine miles southwest of Dunafoldvar, also was taken as the Russians hit the last big stronghold between them and the Hungarian capital. With the seizure of Nemetker the Russians also were only 35 miles southeast of Szekesfehervar, former Hungarian capital at the top of Lake Balaton.

Szekesfehervar, ancient burial ground for Hungarian kings, connects the Danube plain with the upper Hungarian plain leading beyond Budapest to Vienna, Austrian capital.

Stalin announced that "units and ships of the Danube flotilla" assisted the push up the river.

DEC 3 1944

Attack Nazis from Rear

It also was likely that Soviet troops smashed across the Danube from the east bank in the Paks area and attacked the rear of German lines in order to speed the break-through drive up from the south.

The Axis commentator, Col. Ernst Von Hammer, said the Germans and Hungarians had withdrawn to a 62-mile front extending from Dunafoldvar, on the Danube, southwest to the Kaposvar sector, and added that "Russia pressure both towards the Danube and Lake Balton has increased."

A Berlin military spokesman admitted that the Russian breach was "rather deep and at first glance may look disastrous," but added that the main German and Hungarian forces were concentrated around Lake Balaton and had not yet been encountered by Tolbukhin's troops.

The spokesman said there had not been any substantial number of Axis troops to oppose the Russians in the Mecsek mountains—a contradiction of what Axis radio commentators had been saying for two days.

Lake Balaton is a 46-mile-long water barrier which the Russians are threatening to reach in another day or two of swift maneuver on the plains between there and the pierced Mecsek mountains. The lake's northeastern tip is 50 miles southwest of Budapest and the southwestern end is only 38 miles from the Austrian frontier.

The German radio said that a military governor, Field Marshal Hindy, had been appointed "to keep internal order" in besieged Budapest. Friday night Berlin had said that the eastern half of Budapest on the left bank of the Danube was being evacuated so that Axis defenses could be concentrated more on the west bank to fend off Tolbukhin's back door assault.

Reds Rip Open Nazi Defenses

London, Dec. 2 (AP)—Ripping German defenses of southwestern Hungary wide open, a Russian avalanche tonight rolled north and west in a grand-scale double drive to outflank Budapest from the rear and push toward the Austrian border.

A triumphant order of the day from Premier Stalin announced that in the last 24 hours Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's 3d Ukrainian Army had lunged ahead 22 miles north toward Budapest and 15 miles northwest toward strategic Lake Balaton and engulfed more than 300 places, including the strong points of Kaspovar, Dombovar, Paks and Szegszard.

"The breach appears tragic," said a Berlin commentator. "The Russians are out to envelop all western Hungary and Budapest on a grand scale."

Dictator For Budapest

Simultaneously, the German radio announced tonight that Field Marshal Hindy had been appointed military dictator of beleaguered Budapest "to keep internal order."

The radio said Hindy, whom it did not further identify, had been appointed "supreme plenipotentiary" of the Hungarian capital. It said his task would be to "look after internal order in agreement with the Minister of Interior and the German headquarters and also bring pressure of a military nature on orders of the Government and the Mayor." He was invested with "the right to issue decrees in the name of the Minister of Defense."

On Rail Line To Yugoslavia

The capture of these multiple junctions and bastions smashed what the Germans had called their Kapsovar-Paks line, stretching from the Danube 58 miles south of Budapest across Hungary toward strategic Lake Balaton.

Kapsovar is 28 miles southeast of the lake's southern end and is on the Budapest-Zagreb rail line, chief means of communication to Yugoslavia. Paks is 58 miles south of Budapest on the Danube. Dombovar and Szekszard are between the Danube and Kapsovar.

The drive, aimed at outflanking besieged Budapest from the west and smashing into Austria, places the Russians 144 miles southeast of Vienna and only 77 miles from the Austrian border.

Moscow ordered a victory salute of twenty salvos from 224 guns.

Dombovar is also on the Budapest-Zagreb railroad and Szekszard

is an important road and rail junction.

Threat To Vienna Grows

Both Dombovar and Kapsovar are on the north bank of the Kapos river. Crossing of the river places the Russians in a position to drive through the 28-mile corridor between Lake Balaton and the Drava river. From Lake Balaton there are no natural barriers short of the Danube immediately south of Vienna.

The broadcast order of the day which was recorded here by the Soviet monitor said "units and ships of the Danube flotilla" aided in the capture of the towns. The Kapos river is a large tributary of the Danbue.

STALIN SEES GEN. DE GAULLE

Receives French Leader In His Kremlin Quarters

DEC 3 1944

Moscow, Dec. 2 (AP)—General de Gaulle, who arrived in Moscow by train today, was received by Premier Stalin tonight in his quarters at the Kremlin.

The French leader was accompanied on his first visit to Stalin by Roger Garreau, chief of the French Diplomatic Mission to Moscow.

It was reporte dthat de Gaulle, after a visit of about four days here, may visit a volunteer French flying squadron on the East Prussian front. His aides said such a trip had been discussed, but that arrangements were incomplete.

Bidault, Molotov Confer

French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault conferred today for 50 minutes with Foreign Commissar Molotov before de Gaulle's visit to the Kremlin.

FRrench sources here said that de Gaulle's exchange of letters with President Benes, restoring pre-Munich relations between France and Czechoslovakia, was evidence of his determination to build French foreign policy toward Russia on lines which likewise would wipe out memories of the Munich agreement.

The presence of Gen. Alphonse Juin, chief of the French general staff, they said, was not an indication that the French leader's Moscow conferences would dwell primarily on military affairs. Political objectives were declared to be uppermost in his mind.

Warmth In Snowstorm

de Gaulle arrived in the middle of a snowstorm. But his reception of the flag-decked railway station was a warm one. He was greeted by Molotov and other notables.

The French leader, here for talks with Premier Stalin, stepped out onto a scarlet carpet that had been laid along the platform, while a Red Army band played the Marseillaise and Soviet hymn.

Molotov, wrapped in a fur-trimmed coat and wearing a black fur cap, beamingly shook de Gaulle's hand.

"The Homage Of France"

De Gaulle also was dressed for the subfreezing weather in a long khaki fur-lined coat and heavy gloves, but his nose and the tips of ears soon reddened in the cold as he saluted various persons in the crowd of diplomats, Russian generals and foreign office officials who surrounded him.

"It is an honor to come to Moscow," de Gaulle said via loudspeaker. "I bring you the homage of France. I come as a collaborator in the final victory and the peace for the good of all democratic nations that is to follow."

Stopped In Stalingrad

A company of guardsmen from the Moscow garrison stood at attention with fixed bayonets as de Gaulle strode down the long carpet to the exit. Soviet newsreel camera men were busy all the while.

Outside the station more than 5,000 persons lined the walks.

Members of his party, who included Foreign Minister Georges Bidault and Gen. Alphonse Juin, chief of the general staff, said that en route to Moscow de Gaulle had stopped in Stalingrad, where he presented a memorial plaque to the city and spoke before the tomb of Stalingrad fighters.

Gen. Gaulle Greeted In Moscow

Moscow, Dec. 2 (AP)—General de Gaulle arrived by train at Moscow's Kursk railway station today for talks with Marshal Stalin.

The station was decorated with French and Soviet flags. The Red Army band played the French national anthem foliowed by the Soviet hymn.

It was a cold, snowy day, but that did not hold back a large delegation of greeters from the Soviet foreign office and representatives of United Nations missions in the Soviet capital.

George F. Kennan, Charge D'Affaires, represented the United States in the absence from the country of Ambassador Harriman.

Russia Asserts

China's Officers Balk War Effort

'Izvestia' Says Government 'Reactionaries' Fail to Exploit Full Advantages

MOSCOW, Dec. 2 (AP).—The government paper "Izvestia" declared today that the recent Chinese government reorganization had failed to ease "the tense internal political situation."

A long article reviewing the Chinese war situation said the Pacific war had drawn a large number of Japanese troops out of China, yet the Chinese had done little or nothing to exploit this advantage, but instead, the Japanese were able to achieve offensive successes.

Noting that Chinese contended this was due to lack of equipment, the article said objective foreign observers pointed out that the real reason for China's "ineptness" was continuance by reactionaries of a policy opposed to national unity. Such reactionaries are especially strong among Chinese army officers, "Izvestia" said.

"As the result of the anti-democratic policy of the ruling circles, the Communist part of China has remained illegal and troops of a special district not only lack aid from the central government but are even blockaded by the command of reactionary generals," the article said.

Asserting that the Chinese Communists controlled more than five hundred thousand regular troops and more than two million guerrillas, "Izvestia" observed, "this is a big political force which cannot be ignored."

of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell. *Izvestia* declared that China's democratic masses and China's democratic allies clamored for real national unity, and intimated little was being done about it.

Pytor Krainov, writer of the article, said that ruling circles in China contended that lack of equipment from the Allies was responsible for the Japanese successes; then he asked if that was really the answer.

Izvestia said objective foreign observers had held that the ineptness of China was due to a policy of the reactionaries designed at interruption of the national unity. These reactionaries were declared to be especially strong among the officers of the Chinese Army.

Troops Withdrawn

The newspaper said large numbers of Japanese troops had been drawn out of China because of the battles in the Pacific, but declared that China had done little or nothing to exploit the situation. Instead, *Izvestia* said, the Japanese were able to launch a successful offensive.

The article asserted the Chinese Communist party (with which the Chungking Government is at odds), controlled more than 500,000 regular troops and over 2,000,000 guerrillas.

DEC 3 1944

This is a [illegible] ical force which cannot be ignored," the newspaper said.

Soviets Change Izvestia Editor

Moscow, Dec. 2 (AP)—The presidium of the Supreme Soviet changed the editor of *Izvestia*, the No. 2 Russian newspaper, today. L. F. Ilichev replaced L. K. Roginsky.

Izvestia was best known recently to the American public for its article two days before the United States Presidential election charging the Republicans were plotting a fake assassination attempt against Gov. Thomas E. Dewey to be blamed on the Communists.

Izvestia Criticizes Chinese Changes

Moscow, Dec. 2 (AP)—The newspaper *Izvestia* asserted today that the recent reorganization of the Chungking Government had not eased China's internal political situation and that the "dangerous policy of reactionaries and capitulators has not been eradicated."

Reactionaries Cited

The article was the first comment on the Chinese situation in the Soviet press since the removal

28 NAZI PLANES DOWNED BY YANKS

CHAMBERLAIN

Bombers Hit Benzol Plant at Dortmund, Hammer Coblenz.

LONDON, Dec. 2 — (AP) American fighter pilots escorting bombers raiding Coblenz shot down 28 Nazi planes today while a force of more than 500 RAF Lancaster heavy bombers hit a Benzol plant at Dortmund.

The German planes were knocked from the air by a force of almost 550 Thunderbolts and Mustangs of the U. S. Eighth air force which encountered several formations of enemy aircraft over the Bingen area, 25 miles southwest of Coblenz.

11 U. S. Bombers Missing

Eight American fighters and 11 bombers were reported missing, but six of the fighters were believed to have landed in friendly territory.

The destruction of 28 German planes in a single operation maintained the pace of aerial warfare which cost the Nazis 636 aircraft in November.

Target for the 250 American bombers was equipment massed in the Coblenz railroad yards ready for shipment to German forces on the Western front. One thousand tons of bombs were aimed by instrument through heavy clouds. Anti-aircraft fire was meager.

The Dortmund Benzol plant on which the British dropped a tremendous 3,000-ton bomb load, had been producing fuel for Nazi armor opposing the British Second army in the Venlo sector.

British Spitfires raked a V-2 storage site in Holland with cannon and machinegun fire today and destroyed a large motor truck and trailer in the rocket-launching area, the RAF reported. One plane was missing from this attack.

Each time the Luftwaffe chose to fight last month it suffered a crushing defeat. In all, there were great aerial battles on four days, during which the Eighth airforce's Mustangs and Thunderbolts shot down 421 German aircraft; an estimated 25 per cent of the attacking force, with a loss of 39 American fighters.

Nazi Luftwaffe Increases

Although the German airforce is receiving a beating, an Eighth airforce spokesman said today that German fighter production actually is increasing through the use of small widely-dispersed factories, some of them underground.

"The Luftwaffe has been hoarding its strength for a big battle under favorable weather conditions," he said. "At the same time, the Nazi defense area has contracted to the borders of Germany, permitting a concentration of forces. More big aerial battles can be expected."

The greatest number of German fighters ever encountered by the Eighth's planes came up last month. U. S. Mustangs, Thunderbolts and Lightnings picked off 464 of them in combat and destroyed 136 on the ground. Heavy bombers shot down 36 more. American losses for the month were 184 bombers, and 108 fighters.

The fighters destroyed German craft at a rate of better than five and one-half to one.

Sgt. Eric W. Johnson of Thrall, Tex., waist gunner on a Liberator bomber, said that in today's raid on Coblenz "our fighters were having battles right in the middle of bomber formations."

"The cannon fire from the enemy fighter guns was so thick that it looked like a flak barrage," he added.

U.S. Planes Hit Railroad Yards Near Coblenz

London, Dec. 2 (AP)—More than 250 American heavy bombers attacked three railroad yards today in the Coblenz area, 50 miles behind the German Western front, and at least 22 German planes were shot down when 550 escorting Thunderbolts and Mustangs tangled with 200 enemy fighters.

Air-raid warnings broadcast by Berlin indicated that American heavy bombers from Italy struck simultaneously at targets in southern Germany.

It was the first time in almost two weeks that weather had permitted a synchronized daylight operation.

1,000 Tons Of Explosives

The bomber fleet which hit rail facilities in the Coblenz area carried more than 1,000 tons of explosives.

Coblenz is as important as Cologne, immediately threatened by the American 9th and 1st armies, and Saarbrucken, under attack by the American 3d.

Cologne is 50 miles north of Coblenz. The Moselle River empties into the Rhine at Coblenz.

British Mosquitos raided Karlsruhe, on the Rhine north of Strasbourg, last night.

600 Sorties Flown

United States 9th Air Force fighters and bombers flew almost 600 sorties from airfields in France and Belgium yesterday. Five Thunderbolts were lost—four to ground fire and one in a dogfight with a German interceptor. Four German fighters were destroyed in combat.

Marauder medium bombers attacked German positions in the Saarlaute area with approximately 300 tons of explosives.

Fortress To Take Toys For English Children

A U.S. 8th Air Force Service Command Station, England, Dec. 2 (AP)—A Flying Fortress, its bomb bay loaded with toys made from salvaged aircraft material, will bring Santa Claus to a Christmas party here for 300 English children, many of them orphaned in air attacks on London.

Santa Claus will be played by Capt. Joseph Polk, Ambridge, Pa., who operates the machine shop at this strategic depot.

GERMANS HAVE V-3 FOR NEW YORK

DEC 3 1944

London, Dec. 2 (A.P.).—A Stockholm dispatch quoted Nazi Labor Chief Albert Speer yesterday as saying that Germany's V-3 weapon would be ready for firing against New York by the end of December.

No intimation was given as to the nature of V-3, if such a weapon has been perfected.

Ready, N.Y. Police Say

New York, Dec. 2 (AP)—Commenting on the reported statement by Nazi Labor Chief Albert Speer that Germany's V-3 weapon would be ready soon to blast New York Deputy Chief Police Inspector Arthur W. Wallander, chief of staff of the city protective forces, said today: "Our services are ready."

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia warned last November 12 that "although there is no reason for alarm, we must be ready."

Residents Warned

Declaring that "it is not over yet," LaGuardia said in a broadcast to city residents, "It would be a pity if, after the three years of hard work that has been put in, something untoward might happen and

we were to be found unprepared.

"So I make a special appeal to the volunteer protective services to resume refresher courses and to be on their toes right up to the very minute that the news comes that the fighting is over in Europe."

TWO SUPER FIGHTERS USED BY NAZIS IN WEST

LONDON, Dec. 2 — (AP) Germany has two super-speed fighter planes operating over the Western front, one of them the rocket-propelled interceptor ME163 capable of flying up to 600 miles an hour, Allied air sources disclosed today.

The other high-speed fighter is the jet-propelled, twin-engined ME262, capable of flying from 450 to 500 miles an hour. Forty-one enemy ships of this type were destroyed recently by U. S. fighters in a strafing attack at Leipheim.

Range and endurance of both types are extremely limited, front reports indicate, and they are regarded by Allied airmen as primarily defensive ships.

The rocket ship is a quick-interceptor fighter, but thus far has evaded combat. Pictures of it on the ground were taken by the RAF over Peenemunde, Germany's rocket experimental station.

Hungary Acts To Head Off Any Revolt Attempts

Warns Dissident Elements; Street Fighting Against Budapest Nazis Reported

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP).—A Hungarian warning that the government would extirpate ruthlessly and purposefully all attempts aimed at weakening the home front, focused attention on a report today by Archduke Robert of Austria of street fighting in Budapest between civilians and German police during the last two weeks.

Archduke Robert also reported skirmishes at Vienna, with many slain, and growing unrest in the Austrian capital and elsewhere throughout the country. In Hungary, he said, organized patriot bands were attacking German communications and preparing to aid Soviet forces hammering at the rear gateway to the Reich.

Archduke Robert said his information, obtained from reliable sources in Austria and Hungary, disclosed "a particularly grave situation" in Budapest, where Hungarian civilians erected street barricades and fought Gestapo battalions after the Germans had launched a roundup of underground suspects.

"My informants," he said, "reported that the Germans used Tiger tanks to smash the barricades, which had been erected across some of the capital's main thoroughfares."

Many persons were reported killed in the Vienna skirmishes between Austrian workers and German police in the factory district, he said.

Archduke Robert reported there also had been encounters between German troops and Hungarian patriots at Szombathely.

Riots Reported In Vienna And Budapest

London, Dec. 2 (AP)—Skirmishes in Vienna and street fighting in Budapest between civilians and German police have occurred during the last two weeks, Archduke Robert of Austria reported today as the Russians threatened the rear gateway of the Reich.

He said his information, obtained from reliable sources in Austria and Hungary, disclosed "a particularly grave situation" in Budapest. There Hungarian civilians erected street barricades and fought Gestapo battalions after the Germans began to round up persons suspected of underground activities, he said.

"My informants," the Archduke said, "reported that the Germans used Tiger tanks to smash the barricades."

"Many Persons Killed"

He said "many persons were killed" in Vienna in fights between Austrian workers and German police.

"These skirmishes occurred in the factory district," Robert said. "The situation became so bad that the Germans had to bring up reinforcements and call on the Vienna police for help."

The Archduke said two SS divisions which marched through Vienna on November 5 fired on refugees between Gyor and Budapest, killing and wounding large numbers. The Germans later warned refugees to stay off the roads, to keep them clear for military movement.

Tells Of Encounters

Robert said there had also been encounters at Szombathely between German troops and Hungarian Patriots aligned with Admiral Nicholas Horthy, deposed regent.

"The situation has become so bad in Graz (Austria) that a Gestapo division was sent to restore order," he said. "Dr. Robert Ley, Reich labor minister recently cancelled a speech at Klagenfurt because, it was reported, he feared he might be ambushed along the route where the Marburg Gestapo chief was assassinated by Austrian patriots.

"My informants also reported that Ley quarrelled with Baldur Schirach, Austrian Gauleiter, when he visited Graz.

DEC 3 1944

"Schirach May Lose Job"

"Ley was understood to have demanded that the disorders be put down with brutality immediately while Schirach insisted such action would create even more unrest.

"As a consequence of this argument, my informants believe Schirach may lose his job."

Robert reported that when the Germans began organizing the *Volkssturm* in Graz everybody volunteered, received their arms and equipment, and went home, but did not show up for parades and training.

"Perhaps," he said, "those arms will be put to use against the Germans in the near future."

EDITOR ATTACKS ATROCITY STORY

London, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Gerald Barry, editor of the London News Chronicle, charged Allied Army authorities in a signed editorial yesterday with spreading a false atrocity story.

He said a careful investigation had disclosed that four small German boys who had been taken into custody by Allied authorities in Germany and charged with sniping were completely innocent.

Pictures of the four boys, the captions and stories stating that they were "outstanding examples of born and bred Nazis—arrogant, tricky, intellgent and killers," were carried in the British press on October 25.

Mr. Barry said that AMG authorities who investigated the case concluded the boys were innocent, "had merely picked up a gun and were shooting at a sand-bag," and released them, although the unit which found the boys had told one correspondent there would probably be a court-martial.

"Who spread the original false story?" Mr. Barry wrote. "It came, you notice, from the Army. They even seem to have actively started it, by giving it to the correspondents. In other words, the blame for this sad and harmful story is not—let Parliament and the 'authorities' note—with the press, but with the 'authorities' themselves."

The Associated Press dispatch October 24 from Correspondent Don Whitehead with the First Army told of bullets whizzing over the head of an American artillery unit from weapons in the hands of four German youngsters who "had gotten hold of rifles and gone into a sandpit for a target shoot."

"Some bullets went over the embankment," he added.

"It has been definitely established that they were not firing intentionally at our troops," Mr. Whitehead quoted Capt. Phil Dunley of Manlius, N. Y., as saying.

Capt. Dunley said the boys' parents would be fined for permitting their sons, one 6 years old, two 10, and one 14, to play with firearms.

(The pictures were carried also in American newspapers.)

LUBLIN 'GOVERNMENT' SEEN

Moscow Reports Move to Form Provisional Regime for Poland

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Moscow radio said tonight that in the liberated sections of Poland "there is spreading a movement among the broad masses for transforming the Polish National Liberation Committee into a provisional government for democratic Poland."

The radio said resolutions to that effect were adopted by the populace of Praga, a suburb of Warsaw, and by the Trade Unions Council at Lublin, seat of the committee.

These resolutions, as quoted by the Moscow radio, said the committee stood for "close alliance with our brave neighbor, the Soviet Union."

The Moscow-backed Lublin Committee rejects the claim of the London Polish Government to leadership of Poland.

3 Pole Towns 'Razed'

London, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Polish Telegraph Agency, quoting underground radio reports, said today that the towns of Bikow, Bryzgow and Nowinki had been razed by the Germans and 55 Poles executed in retaliation for guerrilla activity.

The agency said men among the survivors of the three central Polish towns had been shipped off to Germany for forced labor and the women and children placed in concentration camps.

Home Guard Ends Service In Britain

London, Dec. 2 (AP)—Britain's Home Guard, its job done with the disappearance of the German invasion threat that never materialized, will "stand down" tomorrow, when a parade through the heart of London completes the ceremonies marking the end of its active career.

Picked contingents arrived by special train today from all parts of the United Kingdom. Every county had its representative at the dinner given tonight by the Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion House, in observance of the stand-down order.

More than 5,000 men will march in the parade tomorrow. Home Guard bands will be in the march, and the band of the Irish Guards will play as the troops pass the reviewing stand.

Among the units in the parade will be the First American Squadron, Home Guard, organized in July, 1940, by Americans living in London, and the only unit of foreigners in history to be incorporated in the British Army. Its officers hold the King's commission without an oath of allegiance.

The day's observances will end with a broadcast by the King expressing the nation's gratitude for the Home Guard's services.

30. 24 — 20895

Freed Areas of Norway Reported Plague-Ridden

Finnmark a 'Barren Desert' After Nazi Withdrawal

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP).—Still under the German scourge, the citizens of northern Norway are starving, freezing, disease-ridden bands of homeless wanderers, Terje Wold, Norwegian Minister of Justice, declared here today after a recent trip of investigation to newly liberated portions of his country. Wold said the Arctic province of Finnmark had been "burned, plundered and laid waste until it is only a barren desert."

Diphtheria and a form of dysentery are epidemic in Kirkenes, South Varanger, Vadsoe, North Varanger, Nesseby and Tana, he said, and supplies must be sent into the recently liberated areas much more quickly than had been expected.

He said damage in East Finnmark "is greater than the most pessimistic could imagine."

"This is not an act of panic on the part of the Germans," Wold added. "Everything was planned coolly, long in advance. In certain districts the Germans acted with extreme sadism."

Cigarette Rations Up

7 Packs Weekly Allotted to Combat Troops and the Wounded

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP).—American combat troops and Army hospital patients in the United Kingdom now can buy seven packs of cigarettes a week in post exchanges, and other personnel will be able to get five packages a week, base headquarters announced today.

DEC 3 1944

Authorization of the increased ration, effective immediately, supersedes an earlier announcement that, starting Dec. 4, combat soldiers would be permitted to buy five packs a week and non-combat troops two.

Huge British Ship Launched

Princess Elizabeth Sponsors Battle Wagon Reported as of Record Size.

London, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Princess Elizabeth, carrying out her first important public duty alone, has launched Britain's mightiest battleship.

The ceremony marked the first appearance of the 18-year-old Princess's personal standard, made for her by the Royal Navy.

The size, armament, date of the launching and even the name of the ship remained a secret. The place was described only as a northern shipyard in Britain.

The target of the battleship will be the Japanese Navy as A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that "she will sail in tropical waters against an enemy we particularly want to beat."

Jane's "Fighting Ships" lists as under construction the Lion, Temaraire and two unnamed battleships, each over 40,000 tons, designed for thirty knots or more and probably to have nine 16 inch guns.

Britain's previous largest warship was the 42,100-ton Hood, sunk by the Bismarck in May, 1941. The American Iowa class is rated at 45,000 tons.

Defense Minister in Finland

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 2 (AP).—Lieutenant General Vino Valve has been appointed Minister of Defense in Finland, succeeding Karl Rudolf Wadlen, who suffered a stroke a few days ago, a Helsinki dispatch said today.

Ship Torpedoed Off Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 2 (AP).—The steamship Kong Hafdan, en route from Trondheim, Norway, to Hamburg, Germany, was sunk by a torpedo off the Swedish port of Gothenburg today. Twelve Norwegian and four German members of the crew of twenty-six were rescued by Swedish ships.

U.S. AND SPAIN SIGN AIR PACT

This Nation Given 3 Routes To Europe And Africa

Washington, Dec. 2 (AP)—The United States today signed a commercial air transport agreement with Spain permitting American services to operate three routes to Europe and Africa from New York through Madrid.

The agreement, effective at once, provides that Spain may operate routes of comparable importance to and over territory controlled by the United States but they remain to be worked out "at such time as the Spanish Government desires to prepare for the inauguration of service by a Spanish air carrier."

There is no indication that Spain is currently prepared to set up such a service, but the agreement assures principal Spanish cities of trans-Atlantic service with the United States, providing them with a source of income which they might not have otherwise.

Air Terminals Assured

The agreement insures the United States of air terminals on the European continent regardless of the readiness of other countries to make similar reciprocal arrangements.

The three routes specified for American operation in the Spanish agreement are:

1. From New York through Lisbon to Madrid and Barcelona, proceeding therefrom to Marseille and points beyond, returning the same way.

Second Route Listed

2. From New York through Lisbon to Madrid and thence to Algiers and points beyond, returning the same way.

3. From New York or Miami through South America, West Africa, Ville-Cisneros and French Morocco to Seville, Madrid and Barcelona, then to Paris and beyond, returning the same way.

The agreement includes the "most favored nation" principle whereby both Spain and the United States agree that should they make additional airport facilities available to other countries the same facilities would be available to Spain or the United States.

Power Carried

The agreement empowers each country to "designate its own air-carrier enterprise or enterprises" to operate over the routes.

Each Government retains the right to refuse, suspend or otherwise limit a certificate for a carrier of the other country when it appears it is owned partly or wholly by citizens of a third country.

The agreement has been in negotiation since the Spring of 1943. It was concluded with an exchange of notes between Ambassador Carlton J. H. Hayes, of the United States, and Foreign Minister Don Jose Felix de Lequerica, of Spain.

U.S., SPAIN SIGN AVIATION PACT

MADRID, Dec. 2 — (AP) The United States and Spain signed an agreement today giving U. S. Commercial air companies the right to use Spanish air fields on three passengers, mail and freight routes.

The agreement, ending 18 months of negotiations, was signed by U. S. Ambassador Carlton J. Hayes and Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Felix Lequerica.

A foreign office communique said, "this agreement shows clearly Spain's desire to collaborate peacefully with all nations in these tragic moments for the world."

Hayes said the agreement was reciprocal and "it clearly is in the interest of both the United States and Spain.

The accord provides Spanish air carriers may operate similar lines through the United Sttaes on the same conditions, although each country is barred from engaging in purely internal traffic within the other country.

The routes are:

1—New York to Lisbon, Madrid, Barcelona and thence to Marseille and points beyond.

2—New York to Lisbon, Madrid, Algiers and points beyond.

3—New York to Miami, through South America to West Africa, to Villa Cisneros in Spanish Morocco; Rio de Oro, French Morocco; Sevilla, Madrid, Barcelona, Paris and points beyond.

Grants To Spain

Returns are made by the same routes.

The accord provides that Spanish air carriers may operate passenger and cargo mail lines through the United States under the same conditions, although each signatory is barred from engaging in purely internal traffic in the other country.

U.S.-Spanish Air Pact Signed

Madrid, Dec. 2 (AP)—Carlton J. Hayes, United States Ambassador, and Jose Felix Lequerica, Spanish Foreign Minister, today signed a commercial air agreement which permits the United States to use Spanish airfields on three passenger, freight and mail routes into Europe and Africa from America.

The agreement, signed at the Foreign Ministry, ended enghteen months of negotiations.

Routes Outlined

The routes are:

1. New York to Lisbon, Madrid, Barcelona and thence to Marseille and points beyond.

2. New York to Lisbon, Madrid, Algiers and points beyond.

3. New York to Miami, through South America to West Africa, to Villa Cisneros in Spanish Morocco; Rio de Oro, French Morocco; Sevilla, Madrid, Barcelona, Paris and points beyond.

Grants To Spain

Returns are made by the same routes.

The accord provides that Spanish air carriers may operate passenger and cargo mail lines through the United States under the same conditions, although each signatory is barred from engaging in purely internal traffic in the other country.

ALLIES GAIN NEAR FAENZA

Fifth Army Takes Monte Giornetto As Nazis Retreat

Rome, Dec. 2 (AP)—Two positions north and south of Faenza have fallen to Allied armies, headquarters announced today, as the German withdrawal through the mountains toward the Po plain continued in the face of threats against the enemy's eastern flank.

Indian troops of the British 8th Army seized strongly defended Albereto, a village five miles northeast of Faenza, capturing 100 prisoners.

The United States 5th Army, swinging across the Lamone River which blocks the approaches to Faenza, occupied Monte Giornetto, 11 miles west-southwest of the city.

DEC 3 1944

Dividend Of Withdrawal

This appeared to be a dividend of the German withdrawal from the Apennines' bulge between Faenza and Bologna to prevent entrapment should be the British break across the Lamone River on the east.

The Germas laid smoke screens on the west end of the front south of Massa to conceal movements in an area where it is believed they have been withdrawing their troops to bolster the Bologna-Faenza line. Italian Fascist troops have taken their places in this area.

Beat Back Counterattacks

The Germans threw in a steady series of small counterattacks in the vicinity of Bombiano, 25 miles southwest of Bologna, but these were beaten back. Fifth Army patrols, feeling out the enemy defenses in this sector, ran into sharp artillery and machine-gun fire.

[A German transocean dispatch said Bologna had become an underground city, with tens of thousands of evacuees and refugees from the front crowding into deep subterranean shelters.]

A drizzle of rain fell on the front, but fighter-bombers, pursuing a campaign to keep the Brenner Pass blocked as a route of supply, breached a dam, knocked out a bridge north of Verona and cut the same line in three other places.

8th Army Takes Town Near Faenza

London, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Algiers radio said tonight that Marshal Tito's Yugoslav troops had driven into the Istria Peninsula of northeastern Italy and reached Trieste.

Rome, Dec. 2 (AP)—Indian troops of the 8th Army, fighting through bitter German opposition, have seized the village of Albereto, five miles northeast of Faenza, Allied headquarters announced today.

Meanwhile, Monte Giornetto, eleven miles west-southwest of Faenza, fell to the 5th Army without a struggle.

The withdrawal from Monte Giornetto appeared to be a continuation of the Nazi necessity of pulling out of the deep bulge they have been holding in the northern Apennines, in order to prevent their forces from being trapped.

Nazi Blows Crushed

Farther west on the 5th Army front several German counter-attacks were beaten back in the vicinity of Bombiano, 25 miles southwest of Bologna, and subsequent attempts at infiltration were smashed.

Fifth Army patrols probing Nazi defenses south of Bologna met sharp artillery and machine-gun fire.

In the west coast area south of Massa the enemy is employing smoke screens in order to conceal movements, an official report said.

A continuous drizzle left the 8th Army front soggy, but British infantry, with strong tank support, moved up 500 yards between the Montone and Lamone rivers northeast of Faenza.

Despite unfavorable weather the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces flew more than 700 sorties.

Three planes were missing.

The MAAF said fighter-bombers breached a dam in Brenner Pass. The effect of the operation could not be discloced immediately. Thunderbolts knocked out a bridge north of Verona over a Brenner rail line and cut the same link between Germany and Italy in three other places.

Fist fights developed between small groups of Republican students and Monarchists yesterday in Rome on the Via Dell Impero when the students snatched a Monarchist flag. Carabinieri quickly separated them.

The incident preceded a review of new Italian troop units by Premier Ivanoe Bonomi, which passed without disturbance.

Bonomi Denies Charges Sforza Opposed Him

Believes Eden Was Confused by 'Error' in News Story

ROME, Dec. 2 (AP).—Count Carlo Sforza called on Premier Ivanoe Bonomi twice today, urging him to deny that Sforza had worked against him, as asserted by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. Bonomi finally came through with a statement tonight suggesting that the whole thing was probably a "transmission error."

[Eden, in explaining Friday to the House of Commons at London why Great Britain had turned thumbs down on Sforza as a possible Italian Premier or Foreign Minister, said Sforza had been working recently against the Bonomi government, of which he was a member, while Bonomi "has given us loyal support and fulfilled all his obligations toward us."]

Bonomi, whose Cabinet fell a week ago and who still is trying to form a new one, said his "ancient friendship" for Sforza led him to believe that Eden had meant Sforza worked against the former Badoglio regime and that perhaps there was a confusion of "Bonomi" for "Badoglio" in transmitting the story to the Italian press.

Bonomi added that except for a few disagreements on some particular questions he had no reason to believe that Sforza had failed him.

Meanwhile, the Italian political crisis remained unsolved, and few persons would predict success for Bonomi in his efforts to get the left wing to participate in a new government.

Former Fascist Held On War-Crime Charges

Rome, Dec. 2 (AP)—Mario Ghinelli, former Fascist official at Bologna, who allegedly organized the assault on Arturo Toscanini on May 14, 1931, has been arrested in Naples on a warrant issued by Mario Berlinguer, high commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes, it was announced tonight.

Ghinelli is charged with organizing Fascist squads which committed acts of violence in Bologna.

The warrant said it was a squad led by Ghinelli which slapped Toscanni after the latter refused to play the Fascist hymn at a concert at Bologna. The conductor suffered an injured arm in the melee. Five days afterward twenty persons were arrested by the Fascists for demonstrating in favor of Toscanini.

6 GREEK OFFICIALS RESIGN IN CRISIS

DEC 3 1944

ATHENS, Dec. 2—(AP) A Greek cabinet crisis over a British army proclamation disbanding guerrillas came to a head today with the resignation of all six ministers belonging to the left wing EAM party.

Premier George Papandreou, expressing regret at the resignations, reiterated his determination to stick to his task and called the cabinet into another session tonight.

John Zavgos, communist minister of agriculture, stepped down, protesting what he styled "unilateral decisions" of Major Gen. Ronald Mackenzie Scobie, British commander of Allied troops in Greece.

A spokesman for Scobie's headquarters said British troops would take no action in the Greek political situation "other than to maintain order and assist in the distribution of relief."

He added that it was impossible to tell how the situation would develop, but the country was generally quiet except for a few small incidents and armored cars had been removed from Athens' squares.

(The Athens radio quoted Scobie as saying he would "stand by the side" of the present government until it had a national army and was able to hold free elections.

(The broadcast, heard by the Federal Communications commission, said the general declared he was convinced that "in many parts of Greece freedom of the people does not exist. There is still terrorism and deception.")

It was reported officially that 9,250 national guardists had responded to Papandreou's call to arms in the first six days—better than expected—and they would help the British maintain law and order.

All 6 EAM Members Quit Greek Cabinet

Athens, Dec. 2 (AP)—All six Cabinet Ministers belonging to the left wing EAM party resigned early today in the dispute over disbanding Greek guerrillas.

John Zavgos, Communist Minister of Agriculture, protested what he called the "universal decisions" of Maj. Gen. Ronald Mackenzie Scobie, British commander of Allied troops in Greece.

General Scobie was quoted by the Athens radio as saying he would "stand by the side" of the "present constitutional Government" headed by Premier George Papandreou until it had a national army and was able to hold "free elections."

[The broadcast said that Scobie made his statement after informing the Greek people by pamphlets dropped by British planes that he had "undertaken to carry out" the Premier's orders on guerrilla demobilization.

[The general was quoted as saying that he was "convinced that in many parts of Greece, freedom of the peoples does not exist. There is still terrorism and deception. All this delays the distribution of food as well as general relief coming from Allied governments."]

Gen. Scobie was quoted by the Athens radio as saying he would stand by the side of the present constitutional government headed by Premier George Papandreou until it had a national army and was able to hold free elections.

The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said that Gen. Scobie made his statement after informing the Greek people by pamphlets dropped by British aircraft that he had undertaken to carry out the Premier's order on guerrilla demobilization.

30. 24 — 20897

Churchill Backs Scobie

LONDON, Dec. 2—(AP).—Prime Minister Churchill announced tonight that Great Britain was giving full support to the Papandreou government in Greece, which is beset with political difficulties.

The announcement gave full indorsement to the policy of Major General Ronald M. Scobie, Allied commander in Greece.

The text of the announcement: "The Prime Minister wishes it to be known that General Scobie's message on Dec. 1 to the Greek people stressing the need for unity and emphasizing our full support of the present Greek government was made with the knowledge and entire approval of His Majesty's government."

CRISIS IN GREEK CIVIL TROUBLES NEARING CLIMAX

By FLORA LEWIS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—(AP). The acid test is expected soon as to whether civil strife will rack tortured, hungry Greece or whether progress can be made towards order.

Prime Minister George Papandreou recently broadcast a statement that the EAM resistance organization had agreed to the government's demobilization dateline of December 10.

Like other liberated countries, Greece is torn by political unrest built up during the Nazi occupation. Hopes for solution are handicapped by a complete disintegration of transportation.

During the occupation, separate resistance movements grew up and at times were at each other's throats, while the government-in-exile tried to manage things from abroad.

Now the government is back and is experiencing troubles somewhat similar to those of Belgium and France in trying to reunite the population and dissolve the armed resistance groups so that national unity and order can be reestablished.

The best-organized and most powerful of the groups is the EAM (National Liberation Front). Theoretically it has dissolved, but its military organization, the ELAS (Greek People's Army of Liberation) carries on.

Another group—smaller and more conservative—is the EDES (national Democratic Coalition Army). Apparently it has begun to resolve its clash with ELAS.

Communist Influence

ELAS has been called Communist-dominated, and is the leftist group. There is, nevertheless, a Communist party in Greece which has two members in the present cabinet.

Moscow, according to best information here, has not interfered in the Greek situation—leaving outside political influence to Britain which has a profound interest in Greece because of the peninsula's important position across the Mediterranean sea-passage.

In the past, Greeks have charged Britain with trying to send King George II back to his throne in Athens. The issue of royalism was one cause of fights among Greeks during the days of the Nazi occupation, but it is almost a dead subject now because of general agreement on a plebiscite within six months after complete liberation of Greece to decide if the King can return. There seems little doubt that the monarchy will be disowned.

Basic trouble in Greece, diplomats say, is the critical economic situation. The Germans took or destroyed everything they could lay their hands on. Greece, which suffered perhaps more than any other part of Europe except Poland under the invader, faces a bleak and hungry winter before supplies can be brought in and distributed.

10,000 CRETANS SLAIN BY NAZIS

BARBER

Suffering Under Occupation Greater Than In Greece

Guerrilla Headquarters Outside Khania, Crete, Nov. 30 [AP—Delayed]—This island has suffered from the German occupation to an even greater degree than the Greek mainland, figures available at this headquarters indicate.

Since the British evacuation of Crete in May, 1941, it is estimated that the Germans have slain 10,000 Cretans, deported 5,000 and destroyed more than 40 villages, leaving several thousand persons homeless.

Crete has gone through a reign of terror under five German commanders. A sixth, Gen. Heinrich Kreipe, is the only one who cannot be charged with brutality. He was kidnapped and captured by the British last April, three weeks after he was appointed.

Heavy Occupation Load

The island has suffered a heavier load of occupation troops per capita than perhaps any other occupied territory. The prewar population of 350,000 had to support as many as 60,000 Nazi garrison troops at a time.

The record number descended on Crete just before the Allies' invasion of Sicily, when an underground deception scheme, implemented by less than a dozen Allied liaison officers, led the Germans to expect that Crete was the Allied objective. This scheme was led by Col. Thomas Dunbabbin, former archeologist fellow of All Souls College, Cambridge.

First of the brutal Nazi commanders of Crete was the parachute expert, Col. Gen. Kurt Student, now on the Western front. His reign lasted six weeks following the battle of Crete. Every village in the areas where the British made their last stand was forced to yield hostages—men, women and children—who were slaughtered by the hundreds. In a single day 1,200 fell before firing squads.

Former Governor Executed

An air force general, Waldemar Andrae, succeeded Student and continued the oppression. After one British Commando raid he executed 50 hostages, including Titus Georgiades, former Governor General of Crete.

The next commandant, a man named Brauer, wiped out an entire county, killing more than two thousand villagers aged 2 to 80. At one village 155 out of 160 inhabitants were killed for the "crime" that their village bore the name of the Cretan patriot leader Bandouvas.

Gen. Friedrich Wilhelm Muller followed Brauer and celebrated his appointment by killing a further 1,000 villagers, razing seven villages and dynamiting churches and springs.

Present Commander Marooned

The present commander, a Colonel Bentak, is now marooned on the northwest tip of Crete with 15,000 German and Fascist Italian troops. Although besieged by the guerrillas, this force only a fortnight ago razed seven villages and burned alive 22 persons, six of whom were bedridden.

All this catalogue of horror is vouched for by British and American liaison officers with the guerrillas.

The liberated area of Crete faces a bitter winter in which starvation can be avoided only if supplies are sent in immediately. The peasants now are pressing a good olive oil crop, but are desperately in need of wheat.

Supply routes are semi-paralyzed. The good harbor of Heraklion was not seriously damaged, however.

New Albanian Regime Enters Freed Capital

FEDER

Premier Hoxha Promises to Fight to Keep Borders With Greece Inviolate

DEC 3 1944

TIRANA, Albania, Dec. 2 (AP).—To the accompaniment of a twenty-one-gun salute and dancing and singing in the streets, the new Albanian government entered the liberated capital of Tirana today and promised it was ready to fight to preserve the nation's southern boundaries fronting Greece.

Colonel General Enver Hoxha, who heads both the Partisan Army and the government as Premier, said any attempts to alter the boundaries would be resisted wtih force. The arrival of the government in the capital today, the thirty-second anniversary of the Albanian independence, was the signal for three days of national rejoicing on the liberation of the small Adriatic nation, which now is virtually cleared of Germans.

Speaking from a stand erected in front of the palatial Hotel Dajti, Hoxha addressed about 40,000 Albanians massed along the boulevard and referred to statements he said were made by Greek Premier George Papandrou in Cairo to the effect that Greece wants territory to the north and west. Hoxha pledged a democratic regime, as he reviewed the achievements of Albanian partisans in freeing their capital from the Germans.

CHINESE FORCES CAPTURE CHEFANG

CHUNGKING, Dec. 2—(AP) The Chinese High command announced today the capture of Chefang, last Japanese-held town on the Burma road in Yunnan province short of the Burmese border town of Wanting.

Chinese forces and American liaison and combat command units took the town, 24 miles from Wanting against scant resistance yesterday.

(An Allied communique from Kandy, Ceylon, said Chinese forces were consolidating positions southeast of the by-passed enemy base of Bhamo, 50 miles of Wanting.)

Capture of Chefang kept up the pressure on the Japanese, who are falling back south burning villages as they go, and climaxed a 12-day drive from Mangshih, more than 30 miles up the Burma day drive from Mangshih, more than 30 miles up the Burma road.

Its fall opened up the road for 575 miles from Kunming, the capital of Yunnan providence.

Brig. Gen. Frank Dorn, commanding the American force that trained the Chinese forces in that area, was quoted in a Kunming interview as expressing the hope the Ledo-Burma road would be opened by Christmas, but it was uncertain when the first trucks would enter China.

(The Kandy communique said British troops in north Central Burma had pushed on south from newly-captured Pinwe, but troops in Western Burma closing in on the enemy base of Kalewa from the west and north had run into stiff opposition.)

Chinese Take Burma Road Town

Chungking, Dec. 2 (AP)—Chefang, next to the last Japanese-held town on the Burma road in China, has been captured by Chinese forces, the Chinese high command announced today.

American liaison units of the China Training and Combat Command and United States warplanes of the 14th Air Force assisted Chinese detachments in the seizure of the town, which left only about 24 miles of the Burma road to be taken for assault upon the border city of Wanting.

Japs Burn Bridges

Resistance was scant. Most of the defenders had withdrawn. As they retreated they set fire to near-by villages and bridges to delay pursuit.

P-40 fighters of the 14th Air Force gave direct support to the attackers and both fighters and B-25 bombers raided Wanting, striking Japanese headquarters and storage dumps, a communique from Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's headquarters announced.

Ends 12-Day Drive

The occupation of Chefang in the Yunnan Province offensive came at the end of a twelve-day push after the capture of Mangshih November 19.

Meanwhile the Chinese high comand admitted officially tonight that the Japanese had penetrated Kweichow province.

The Chinese told of skirmishes in the Limingkwan (Dawn Pass), through which runs the Kwangsi-Kweichow railroad. The pass begins just inside the Kweichow border north of Liuchai, on the railroad 110 miles southeast of the Kweichow Burma road capital of Kweiyang.

Thrust Repulsed

The high command said attacking enemy units were thrown back at Limingkwan, and also claimed to have repulsed Japanese thrusts east of Liuchai.

Penetration of Kweichow by Japanese cavalry units along the railway was regarded unofficially in Chungking as an established fact several days ago.

A commenator for Domei, Japanese news agency, said that Japanese forces had seized control of Kweichow's main communications arteries, threatening "its very existence."

Claim Rail Control

[The broadcast dispatch said the Japanese had seized the only two roads leading into Kweichow from Kwangsi province from Limingkwan and from Nantan, and had taken over control of the Kwangsi-Kweichow Railway. It said Limingkan, southern gateway to Kweichow province, now was in Japanese hands, and that Yunging (Naning), last big Kangsi city held by the Chinese was being reduced.]

Earlier, the Kweichow provincial government ordered evacuation of all its nonessential employes from the capital of Kweiyang.

Many of the city's 200,000 inhabitants and thousands of refugees who had taken brief sanctuary there from other danger zones also were leaving.

JAPANESE SMASH INTO LIMING PASS

MOOSA

CHUNGKING, Dec. 2—(AP) The Chinese admitted tonight that Japanesee skirmishers had thrust into Liming pass, 110 miles southeast of the Kweichow capital, Kweiyang, which was being evacuated ahead of the gathering menace.

This was the first official Chinese word that the Japanese had broken into Kweichow province, but the High command said the attackers were thrown back. The pass begins in Kweichow just north of the Kwangsi border town of Liuchai.

(Tokyo radio boasted that the Japanese advance had seized the only two highways and the railroad leading into Kweichow from Kwangsi province "along the shortest route to Chungking", the wartime capital less than 200 miles north of Kweiyang.)

The Kweichow provincial government ordered the evacuation of all its non-essential employes from Kweiyang, and the city's 200,000 population, swelled by scores of thousands of refugees, also were leaving.

(A dispatch from Kunming, in Yunnan province to the west, said that the Japanese would find the going tough in the mountains even though Kweiyang should fall. Kweiyang, in the mountain fastnesses, once was regarded as impregnable.

(This dispatch quoted a "reliable informant" as saying some Chinese soldiers were fading away into the hills, which provide better defensive positions than the plains of Kwangsi province.)

Chinese Guerrillas Raid Foe

CHUNGKING, Dec. 2 (AP).—A Chinese press report today said Chinese guerrillas broke into the Shantung seaport of Tsingtao last night and killed many Japanese officers and men in an attack on an enemy headquarters.

FLYERS TRADE LEYTE STRIKES

HUTCHESON

Both U.S. And Japanese Air Arms Active; Infantry Mired

General MacArthur's Philippine Headquarters, *Sunday*, Dec. 3 (AP). Aircraft traded vicious blows throughout the central Philippines, headquarters reported today, as blinding rains again halted the bitter ground battle for Leyte Island's Ormoc corridor.

Japanese planes in force attacked American positions along Carigara Bay, on Leyte's northwest coast. Other Nipponese bombers raided American-held Morotai Island, in the Moluccas, a springboard for the Philippines.

American bombers meanwhile heavily attacked imperial air bases throughout the central Philippines in new assaults to minimize the Nipponese aerial flank threat to Leyte.

Legaspi Drome Hit

The strikes included another blow at Legaspi airdrome on Luzon Island, where 27 tons of explosives cratered runways during a raid Wednesday.

A tanker and a small freighter were damaged in the other Visayan islands, and airfields at Davao, Mindanao, were hit.

The desperation of the Japanese defense and these uncompromising rains have squelched American hopes for an early end to the Leyte campaign.

Yank columns to the north and south of Ormoc inched ahead in their drive to take that enemy-held port, the main door for the entrance of Japanese reinforcements.

[A Japanese communique recorded by the Federal Communications Commission bragged that their airborne assault troops had landed on the eastern or American-held side of Leyte, a week ago, and damaged two airfields from which United States planes have been operating.

"Great War Results"

[The communique said four aerial transports loaded with Commando troops came down near the Dulag and Burauen airdromes and "made death-defying penetrations at important points on these airfields and caused great war results."

[A Japanese broadcast also boasted that two new types of planes were getting "brilliant results" for the Nipponese in the Philippines. It referred to one of the new types as the Ginga (Milky Way) which was touted as superior in speed to the American Grumman fighter, and the other as the Suisei (Comet) which was said to be "stirring up a fearful whirlwind" for the Yanks.

Attacks Night And Day

[There was no confirmation of either the communique or the story of the new planes.]

Night and day the Japanese have thrown counterattacks, some of them suicidal in nature, against the United States 7th Division, south of Ormoc. To the north of the enemy port the 32d Division wormed forward slightly yesterday after three days of stalemate due to rain and mud.

Suicide Charges Below Ormoc Smashed

DEC 3 1944

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Dec. 2 (AP)—Fanatical Japanese made repeated suicide charges south of Ormoc against the United States 7th Division, closest American unit to that vital port, but were beaten back after suffering heavy losses, a headquarters communique reported today.

At the northern end of the Ormoc corridor, American 32d Division troops inched forward after three days of absolute stalemate.

As the battle for Leyte Island entered its seventh week, the torrential rains, coupled with stubborn Japanese resistance, put an end to any American hopes for an early conclusion to the struggle.

Attacks Repulsed

The Japanese launched several attacks against the American 7th, which had been advancing slowly northward on the coast below Ormoc, the strategic Japanese-held port on western Leyte Island. The Nipponese have hurled many night counterattacks against the 7th in that sector.

The 32d pushed to a point one mile and a quarter south of Limon, which it captured last week.

The weather also retarded air operations. Leyte-based American fighter planes roared through the murky overcast to bomb Japanese supply depots in the Ormoc Bay area, and others attacked supply lines in the Ormoc and a suspected barge hideout at near-by Cebu Island.

Few Japs Attack

A few Japanese planes made desultory attempts to find targets but were apparently unsuccessful.

Japanese casualties in the Leyte fighting, and in attempts to reinforce their garrisons there are believed to be approaching 100,000. An estimated 26,000 Nipponese troops were lost at sea as American planes destroyed seven convoys seeking to sneak reinforcements onto the island.

At Pearl Harbor, a Navy communique reported that Liberator bombers made two more attacks Tuesday on airstrips on Iwo Jima Island in the Volcano group from which the Nipponese have been bombing United States Superfortress bases in the Marianas.

Interceptor Bagged

Army bombers attacked the island again Wednesday and shot down one of three or four Japanese interceptors, probably destroying another. All American planes got home, although five were damaged.

Safeguarding the aerial route to Tokyo, marine meduim and army heavy bombers hit at Japan's Bonin Island bases northeast of Iwo Jima Wednesday, the communique announced. Marine fighter planes set afire a supply dump on Babelthuap in the Palau group.

CIVIL GOODS FROM U. S. REACH PHILIPPINES

SPENCER

LEYTE, Philippines, Dec. 2 (AP)—The first shipments of food and clothing from the United States were placed on sale in the liberated Philippines' area today under price ceilings fixed by the Commonwealth Government.

Substantial quantities of rice, canned meats, pork and beans, cooking fats, flour and hard candy are on sale. Milk, sugar and salt are to be available shortly.

Most of the clothing consists of colored cotton prints and khaki and white thread.

The Philippine Civil Administration Unit is distributing the goods to wholesalers, who in turn make them available to retailers. They are then allocated to various towns on a population basis. Ceiling prices are enforced by regular courts. Supplies to violators will be stopped. Officials said this would be the same as putting them out of business.

VOLCANO ISLANDS HIT IN NEW BLOWS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—(AP) Land based bombers struck new blows at Paramushiro in the northern Kuriles and Iwo Jima in the Volcano islands on Wednesday and Thursday, the Navy reported today.

A communique from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific fleet commander, said Seventh army air force Liberators dropped 57 1-2 tons of bombs on the Iwo Jima air strip and other installations in the latter raid.

Other blows were reported at the Palaus, the Marianas, Wake island and the Marshalls.

The Liberators blasted the Iwo Jima airstrip and other installations in the Volcano islands, which have been subjected to a steady pounding ever since Nippon fighter planes began to sweep over Saipan on November 26, a fleet communique said.

Five enemy fighters attempted unsuccessfully to break up the Liberator attack Thursday. Ack ack damaged some of the American planes.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' communique also listed air strikes ranging from Paramushiro in Japan's Kurile islands to Wake and Palau.

Marine fighters set fire to ammunition dumps at Babelthuap, in the Palau group.

Iwo Jima Hit Fifth Time

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Dec. 2 (AP)—Seventh Army Air Force Liberators Thursday made their fifth raid in four days on Iwo Jima, in the Volcano Islands, launching point of Japanese raids on the Superfort base at Saipan.

The Liberators dropped 57½ tons of bombs on the Iwo Jima airstrip and other installations in the Volcano Islands, which have been subjected to a steady pounding ever since fighter planes began to sweep over Saipan on November 26, a fleet communique said.

Five enemy fighters attempted unsuccessfully to break up the Liberator attack Thursday. Flak damaged some of the American planes.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communique also listed air strikes ranging from Paramushiro, in Japan's Kurile Islands, to Wake and Palau.

Marine fighters set fire to ammunition dumps at Babelthuap, in the Palau group.

Operation Performed As Typhoon Rolls Ship

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Dec. 2 (AP)—Naval authorities disclosed today that, as the battle for liberation of the Philippines opened last month, units of the United States Fleet ran squarely into a tremendous typhoon which tossed even the heaviest battleships about like toys.

And at the height of the tropical storm, a medical officer aboard a baby carrier, Natoma Bay, formed a successful operation upon a seaman, Leo J. Pagni, aviation ordnanceman third class, of Cicero, Ill., who had been stricken with acute appendicitis.

Lieut. Com. Quay A. McCune, of Warren, Pa., went to work as the vessel shuddered under the smashing impact of the towering waves.

The surgery completed, the seaman was strapped into his bunk to prevent him from being heaved out on the deck, and by the time the storm had abated he was fully conscious and on the road to recovery.

Night Shore Leave Denied U. S. Sailors in Bermuda

Action Follows Charges of 'Lawlessness' on Island

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Dec. 2 (AP).—Rear Admiral Frank A. Braisted today canceled shore leave after 6 p. m. for all enlisted men of the United States Navy in Bermuda.

His order was published soon after Morris A. Gibbons had criticized the "behavior and lawlessness of certain men of the United States Navy" in a speech in the Bermuda House of Assembly. Gibbons said Navy men had been responsible for a series of recent crimes in which women had been attacked, men dragged from bicycles and an elderly couple driven from their home. He recommended that the sailors be denied shore leave at night.

The order issued by Braisted also prohibits drinking on public streets and provides stringent punishment for violation. Drinking on the street has been illegal in Bermuda for years.

Gibbons told the House of Assembly that a previous outbreak of lawlessness among American sailors had been brought under control after the Chamber of Commrece made representations to Rear Admiral Ingram C. Sowell, then United States Navy commandant here. Gibbons's remarks were applauded by other members of the House.

POLITICAL FUTURE OF KING REGIME VERY UNCERTAIN

MONTGOMERY

OTTAWA, Dec. 2 — (AP) Canada was emerging today from her conscription crisis, but the political future of the dominion remained as uncertain as the duration of the war.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King has won virtual assurance of victory in a vote of confidence to be taken in Parliament next week.

About the future of the Prime Minister and his liberal party government, however, cabinet ministers wonder as much as anyone else.

DEC 3 1944

The present Parliament expires next April 16. King has declared himself many times against an extension of the Parliament, which would be constitutionally possible, but he has always coupled this with the statement that he did not want a wartime election.

When he first took this stand there appeared to be a good chance that the war in Europe would end soon enough so that the election, which would follow expiration of Parliament, could be held in peace time. Now, however, with Allied leaders predicting that the war may well go into next Summer, King faces problems which he may not have expected a year ago. These are his only three possible courses:

1. The regular setting of an election date following the expiration of Parliament. A period of at least 60 days must be allowed for campaigning.

2. An extension of Parliament under constitutional provisions for such emergencies as war, similar to the extensions Prime Minister Churchill has had in England. A key difference is that whereas Britain has a national government formed by all parties, Canada's still is purely partisan.

3. King might let Parliament expire but not immediately call an election, a course constitutionally possible, but generally regarded as unlikely. It is provided that Parliament must meet at least every 12 months. Under Parliament might be held into session until April and then be allowed to expire without immediate calling of an election. An election would not be needed any earlier than necessary to get a new Parliament into office by April of 1946. Meanwhile the present government would continue in office, even without a Parliament.

The Prime Minister would like to "go to the country" immediately after the end of the war in an Allied victory, when his supporters feel he could be re-elected easily, and then undertake Canada's role in the making of the peace.

Although he will be 70 years old Dec. 17, King is in good health and has given every indication that he deeply desires to carry on. A bachelor, living the life of a recluse without the ordinary man's usual circle of intimates, King has been Canada's Prime Minister for 17 1-2 of the last 23 years.

Magazine Publishers Fined Under Paper Rule

Toronto, Dec. 2 (AP)—Fines totaling $10,000 and costs were levied against the Magazine Digest Publishing Company, Ltd., today on five charges under prices board paper control regulations. It was the first case of its kind in Canada.

The company pleaded guilty to using a type of paper for which it had no permit from the prices board and of falsely reporting the amount of its consumption of paper.

Sanatescu Cabinet Resigns, Radio Says

New York, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Romanian Cabinet of Premier General Constantin Sanatescu resigned today and King Mihai named Gen. Nicholas Radescu, chief of the general staff, to form a new Government, the Bucharest radio reported today. The broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

The radio gave no reason for the Cabinet's resignation, but said that the Ministers would remain in their posts until a new Government was announced.

Sanatescu became Premier on August 23. He reshuffled his Cabinet on November 4, eliminating leaders of the Peasant and Socialist parties. Radescu has been chief of staff for less than two months. An army-career man, he formerly was chief of Romanian cavalry.

30-24— 20899

BRITISH DENY FILM BANNED FROM AMERICA

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—(AP) The British information service denied today that the British merchant navy film "Western Approaches" had been banned in the United States by the Will H. Hayes office.

Earlier today the British film office in London suggested that the Hayes office had been "unnecessarily prudish" in banning the film. "Mild profanity," the office declared, caused the ban.

The Hays office declined comment.

In New York, the British information service said it did not know "how the mistaken report originated," and added that the film "has not yet been submitted to the Hays office, nor have any of the members of that office seen it."

The British film office in a formal statement today said the picture "was actually shot at sea with merchant navy men playing all of the parts" and that "it is an integral part of the reality of the film that they should use language which would hardly be in place in a drawing room."

Saipan 'Superforts' Bomb Tokyo Again

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 3—The B-29's hit Tokyo again today—the fourth blow by the big planes.

The War Department announced that the Saipan-based Superfortresses of Brig. Gen. H. S. Hansell's Twenty-first Bomber Command carried on their blasting of Japan's industry.

"General Hansell's Marianas-based B-29 aircraft returned to Tokyo again today, Dec. 3, in substantial force," the War Department said.

"The mission was a continuation of the present campaign to destroy Japan's industrial productive capacity, and today's objective was an industrial target previously attacked on an earlier mission by the same aircraft."

Allied Leaders In All Theaters Of War Listed

Round-Up Gives Air, Sea and Ground Commanders Throughout the World

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—Here is an up-to-date list of the Allied commanders in the various war theaters:

Western Europe

Allied Supreme Commander—General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Chief of Staff—Lieutenant General Walter B. Smith.

Deputy Supreme Commander—Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur W. Tedder.

Commander United States Strategic Air Force—Lieutenant General Carl Spaatz.

Commander British Ground Forces—Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery.

Commander United States 12th Army Group — Lieutenant General Omar N. Bradley.

Commander United States 7th Army Group—Lieutenant General Jacob L. Devers.

United States 1st Army—Lieutenant General Courtney H. Hodges.

United States 3d Army—Lieutenant General George S. Patton jr.

United States 7th Army—Lieutenant General Alexander M. Patch jr.

United States 9th Army—Lieutenant General William H. Simpson.

United States 1st Air-Borne Army—Lieutenant General Lewis H. Brereton.

Commander British 2d Army—Lieutenant General Sir Miles C. Dempsey.

Commander Canadian 1st Army—General H. D. G. Crerar.

United States 8th Air Force—Lieutenant General James H. Doolittle.

United States 9th Air Force—Major General Hoyt S. Vandenberg.

Second Tactical Air Force (British)—Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham.

Allied Naval Commander in Chief—Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsey.

Commander United States Naval Forces in Europe—Admiral Harold R. Stark.

Mediterranean Theater

Allied Supreme Commander—Field Marshal Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander.

Commander American and Allied Forces in Italy (15th Army Group)—Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark.

Commander United States 5th Army—(Clark's successor not announced.)

Twelfth United States Air Force—Major General John K. Cannon.

Fifteenth United States Air Force—Major General Nathan F. Twining.

Allied Air Commander—Lieutenant General Ira C. Eaker.

Allied Naval Commander—Admiral Sir John Cunningham.

Commander United States Naval Forces—Vice-Admiral Henry K. Hewitt.

Commander Royal Air Force units—Air Marshal Sir John Slessor.

Commander British 8th Army—Lieutenant General Sir Richard L. McCreery.

Southwest Pacific

Allied Supreme Commander—General Douglas MacArthur.

Commander in Chief Allied Land Forces—General Sir Thomas A. Blamey.

Commander Southwest Pacific Naval Forces 7th Fleet — Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid (United States).

Commander Allied Air Forces—Lieutenant General George C. Kenney (United States).

United States 6th Army—Lieutenant General Walter H. Krueger.

United States 13th Air Force—Major General Clair Streett.

United States 5th Air Force—Major General Ennis C. Whitehead.

Pacific

Commander in Chief Pacific Fleet—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

Commander United States 3d Fleet—Admiral William F. Halsey jr.

Commander United States 5th Fleet—Admiral Raymond A. Spruance.

Commander Task Force—Vice-Admiral Willis A. Lee jr.

Commander Task Force—Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher.

Commander Submarines, Pacific—Vice-Admiral Charles A. Lockwood jr.

Southeast Asia Command

Supreme Allied Commander—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten.

Commander British Eastern Fleet—Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser.

Commander United States Forces in China—Major General Albert C. Wedemeyer.

Commander United States Forces in Burma—Lieutenant General Daniel I. Sultan.

United States 14th Air Force, China—Major General Claire Chennault.

United States 10th Air Force, India—Major General Howard D. Davidson.

Other Commanders

United States 11th Air Force, Alaska—Major General Davenport Johnson.

United States 6th Air Force, Caribbean—Major General Edgar P. Sorenson.

Commander in Chief United States Atlantic Fleet—Admiral Jonas H. Ingram.

Commander Western Sea Frontier—Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll.

Commander Alaska Sea Frontier and Northern Pacific Area—Vice-Admiral Frank J. Fletcher.

Commander Forward Area, Central Pacific—Vice-Admiral John H. Hoover.

Commander Carrier Task Force at Sea—Vice-Admiral John S. McCain.

Commander Eastern Sea Frontier—Vice-Admiral Herbert F. Leary.

Commander Caribbean Sea Frontier—Vice-Admiral Robert C. Giffen.

DEC 3 1944

Grew May Be Appointed Under Secretary of State

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—(AP)—Joseph C. Grew, former ambassador to Japan and veteran American diplomat, was reported tonight to be receiving top consideration for appointment as Under Secretary of state.

Apparently no final decision has been made by Secretary Stettinius for recommendation to President Roosevelt, but Grew was understood to have the inside track.

In 40 years of diplomatic service, Grew once held the position—for a period of about four months in 1924. But in recent years he has been abroad as ambassador, first to Turkey in 1927 and then to Japan from 1932 to the outbreak of war.

After returning from the Japanese assignment Grew was appointed a special assistant by Secretary of State Hull and subsequently became head of the State department's Office of Far Eastern affairs, the position which he now holds.

Selection of a new under secretary, suceeding Stettinius who was sworn in as Hull's successor yesterday, is one of a number of appointments and organizational changes which are slated for action by Stettinius and the President in the near future.

Stettinius is understood to have been urged at various times to bring some of the principal functions of the wartime offices of inter-American affairs and the foreign Economic administration into the State department as part of a general reorganization.

However, it was learned that with respect to FEA the probability is that it will remain a separate agency at least until after the defeat of Germany.

Following an order by President Roosevelt, the FEA already has begun tapering off some of its activities in the European theater and is concentrating on the Pacific.

It was established as a separate organization last year partly because it was believed it could handle expanding problems more efficiently and partly because former Secretary of State Hull opposed increasing departmental personnel.

The only appointment on which Stettinius has definitely decided in the possible expansion is that of Will Clayton, former surplus property administrator.

Clayton is slated for one of the two new jobs as assistant secretary provided for in a House-approved bill now before the Senate.

There is a possibility that if the bill is passed Nelson Rockefeller, coordinator of inter-American affairs, will receive the other post as assistant secretary.

Rockefeller's office also has begun to shave down its functions with the possibility that it may close after the end of this fiscal year, on June 30, 1945.

In that case, some of its functions may be transferred to the State department.

PEACE FEELERS CIRCULATED IN ALLIED CAPITALS

WASHINGTON, Dec.2 — (AP) Peace feelers—vague, roundabout and evidently unauthorized—hit the Allied capitals at the rate of about one to two a week.

They all are based, it was learned today, on the assumption that the Allies in the last analysis are willing to make substantial concessions in order to get Germany out of war. Those taken seriously enough to get any response at all receive, in effect, the form reply: "Unconditional surrender."

These feelers, according to diplomatic authorities here, conform to the best ficton ideas of European intrigue. They're made for the most part in hoarse whispers by men in black hats and turned up coat collars.

These shadowy figures flit about the streets, foreign offices and embassies of such neutral capitals as Madrid, Ankara and Stockholm. The live on rumor and gossip.

In addition there turn up from time to time business or other representatives of interests inside Germany —at least so they say. One may profess to be acting solely on his own authority, another to be a bosom pal of Gestapo Boss Himmler, another to be an associate of Hitler or somebody who knows Hitler.

They all want to know whether the time has come when the Allies have had enough of this war to call it quits, making concessions beforehand in order to get Germany to agree to a "conditional surrender." All these inquiries and proposals are investigated on the spot or relayed to Allied capitals and so far none has proved to have any sort of authority behind it.

Should the German leadership or any responsible part of it capable of producing results ever want to undertake serious armistice negotiations it has one obvious and well used channel through which to approach the United States or other Allied governments. That is the diplomatic service of an interested neutral country.

The United States and the German government actually are in frequent contact on such matters as the treatment of prisoners of war, through Swiss diplomats who protect interests of Americans in Germany and of Germans in the United States.

At present, despite recurrent rumors of vague negotiations at the Vatican, there is no evidence in diplomatic or military quarters here that Germany has made any legitimate peace try. In fact, there is no evidence that there is any group in Germany which at this time has anything to gain by such an attempt.

The best informed authorities believe that the German crackup will come piecemeal, army by army. This probably will leave Germany in a state of chaos. The confusion will facilitate Nazi efforts to escape to whatever neutral havens they may think they have.

Against this estimate of possibilities which authorities consider realistic, the men with the black hats and turned up collars persistently carry on their vague activities.

Four Chaplains Give Away Own Lifebelts, Are Drowned

DEC 3 1944

Washington, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Army's distinguished Service Cross has been conferred posthumously on four chaplains who gave courage and their own life jackets to others aboard a sinking troop transport.

The War Department said today that the awards went to four Army chaplains who died when the transport Dorchester was torpedoed in icy seas of Greenland in the black hours of the morning of February 3, 1943. The chaplains, all with the Army rank of first lieutenant, were:

Clark V. Poling, Schnectady, N.Y., son of Dr. Daniel Poling, editor of the *Christian Herald*.

John P. Washington, son of Mrs. Mary Washington, of Newark, N.J.

Alexander D. Goode, husband of Mrs. Theresa F. Goode, of Washington.

George L. Fox, husband of Mrs. George Fox, of Chicopee Falls, Mass.

The Army said that survivors reported that fear of the sea made many aboard the Dorchester almost helpless because they were convinced that death awaited them if they went overside. The chaplains, the Army said, "calmed their fears and are given credit for saving men by persuading them to go overboard where there was a chance of rescue."

Remove Own Lifebelts

Those who escaped the sinking said they saw the four standing together, handing out life belts from a chest—and then when the chest was empty, each removed his own life belt and passed it out, too.

When the ship poised for the final plunge, the four men, representing three faiths, linked their arms and prayed together.

The Army's chief of chaplains, Brig. Gen. William R. Arnold, pays this tribute:

"The extraordinary heroism and devotion of these men of God has been an unwavering beacon for the thousands of chaplains of the armed forces. Their example has inspired and strengthened men everywhere. The manner of their dying was one of the noble deeds of the war.

"Two of the chaplains—Chaplains Poling and Fox—were protestants. Chaplain Washington was a Catholic. Chaplain Goode was Jew-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

ish. The churches of America can be proud that such men carried their banners into this war and men of all faiths can be proud that these men of different faiths died together."

The decorations will be presented to the next of kin by Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commander of Army Service Forces, at the Fort Myer (Va.) chapel on December 19. A national radio program "Service to the Front," will dramatize the action aboard the Dorchester on December 19 beginning at 10 P.M. Eastern War Time over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

18-Hour Swim Saves Eight in Pacific Sinking

Submarine Sailors Live on Cocoanuts, Are Rescued by Philippine Guerrillas

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP).—The story of eight survivors of the American submarine Flier—swimming eighteen hours in Japanese-controlled waters to a barren island and living for days on a pair of cocoanuts—was related today.

The story of two weeks' fight for survival and of rescue by Philippine guerrillas came from the skipper, Commander John D. Crowley, of Concordia, Kan.

Commander Crowley told how the little band, thrown into the sea by an explosion, made its way on a flimsy raft to one of the Philippine Islands after days of vainly hunting food on one deserted spot after another.

Raw sugar cane they found after reaching the Philippines was "the most delicious thing I ever tasted," Commander Crowley said.

Loss of the Flier in action against the enemy was announced by the Navy on Sept. 19.

"We were cruising on the surface at night in Japanese-controlled waters," Commander Crowley related, "when there was a terrific explosion. I was on the bridge, and in twenty to thirty seconds the ship went down. The night was completely dark and we couldn't orient ourselves. The survivors were gathered together and, though you couldn't see beyond three feet, we counted fifteen men in the water.

"The nearest land was 3½ miles away, an isolated island probably occupied by Japs, and in another direction, farther away, were more islands, probably unoccupied. We decided to head for the larger group, with the greater chance of making land.

"We had no life jackets and didn't know the distance. It turned out to be twelve miles to the island we reached. In the early morning we were able to see the silhouette of the island we made, though we suspected we had swum in circles part of the night."

Eighteen hours after the explosion, about 3 p. m., the eight survivors of the fifteen counted originally reached the coral beach after abandoning all clothing and gear except underclothes. While they swam in the afternoon, a Japanese plane passed overhead but did not see them.

About a mile from land five of the eight reached a floating palm tree and floated in, while the other three continued to swim.

The island yielded no wood, food or water. The men were sunburned from exposure in the water, and their feet were badly cut by the jagged coral. Nights were cold, and they slept covered with sand and hugging each other for body warmth.

Search of hundreds of floating cocoanuts revealed only one fit to eat.

The raft, which they made of bamboo and grass, permitted two men to ride and paddle while the other six swam alongside. In that fashion they traveled from island to island, all uninhabited and yielding no food or water. During the trip they found one other drifting cocoanut.

Several days later they reached a large island and sighted a group of buildings surrounded by an excellent cocoanut grove which they found deserted, looted and damaged.

The next morning two native guerrilla fighters, one of whom could speak a little English, appeared and agreed to lead them to food and water. They learned then that the guerrilla watchers had seen them come ashore, and came prepared to deal with them as friend or enemy.

Suffering from coral cuts and sunburn, aggravated by infection and flies, they were taken overland in caraboo carts to a point where they boarded small native boats for a trip to a guerrilla headquarters. There military secrecy ended the story.

The men were returned to the United States.

In addition to Commander Crowley, the survivors included Arthur G. Howell, chief radio technician, of East Moriches, L. I.

Jap Crew's 'Murder Gantlet' Described By U.S. Survivors

Washington, Dec. 2 (AP)—A Japanese submarine crew devised a "terrible and murderous gantlet" for the torture killing of captured Americans from a sunken Liberty ship, a West Coast maritime union reported tonight.

The Japanese sailors lined up in double row, heavy steel stanchions in hand, and forced 55 Americans to run between them, said the account compiled from reports of survivors. "Man after man was killed," it said, by blows from the steel clubs.

"As some of the men attempted to jump overboard," the Japs would slash a body going over the side," the document said.

DEC 3 1944

Ship Abandoned

The report was the most complete so far made on the fate of a torpedoed steamer from which only 23 survived of 100 crewmen, gun crew and passengers. It corroborated previous reports that the Japanese submerged leaving Americans on deck with their hands tied.

The ship was torpedoed in the Indian Ocean July 2. The personnel—41 merchant seamen, a navy gun crew of 28, 12 army enlisted men and various other Army and Navy men—abandoned ship safely.

The submarine came to the surface and picked up those in lifeboats under threat of machine-gun fire. Five men on a raft refused to swim to the submarine.

Two Killed First

"The Japanese, enraged," prepared to machine-gun them," the account continued. "Seeing this, the men jumped off the life raft and took what refuge they could behind it and in the shelter of the water. The Japs cut loose with the machine guns, but strangely enough, failed to hit any of the five.

"There were 95 men on the deck of the submarine, every man with his hands tied behind his back, so the Japs turned their attention to this large group of men."

[First, one was shot and a second bayoneted and their bodies thrown overboard. Then came the gantlet treatment for 55.

One Saved Knife

This torture was interrupted when the Japanese detection devices picked up the approach of an Allied bomber which had heard a distress signal from the torpedoed ship. The submarine submerged, leaving the bound men on deck to their fate.

A Navy man who had a concealed sheath knife the Japanese had overlooked managed to cut his own bonds and those of others near by. Some reached rafts and others swam until a patrol plane dropped small rubber boats.

On the morning of July 4, 23 were picked up by rescue craft.

Aviators' 'Escape' From Reds Told

Washington, Dec. 2 (AP)—The latest of Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle's Tokyo raiders to be heard from, the five who landed in Russia, "escaped" across one of the world's best-guarded borders, and have returned safely to the United States.

The inside story of their adventure was learned today from an authoritative source. The tale was one of pampered "captives," of prolonged bordom and finally of easy escape.

The five formed the crew of one of the 16 B-25 bombers which hit Tokyo April 18, 1942. This one made a forced landing on the Russion Maritime Province while the others flew on to China. This crew was interned in the Soviet Union, and left a year later.

Down Near Vladivostok

By a bit of fast talking the flyers almost escaped internment when they first came down without gasoline at an airport near Vladivostok.

They told the Russians their plane should be accorded the privilege of belligerent ships in distress to put into a neutral port, refuel and proceed. The Russians seemed willing and put the Americans up for the night.

The next morning, however, the flyers found they had been interned under international law and were not permitted to return to the plane.

The United States Embassy, then headed by Admiral William H. Standley, was notified through a message from the Soviet diplomatic agent in the Far East and undertook to make contact with the men.

Given A Country House

They turned up in the central Russian town of Penza, between Moscow and Kuibyshev, where they were given a *dacha*, or country house. The United States military attaché, Col. Joseph A. Michela, and Edward Page, second secretary of the embassy, were permitted to visit them.

When the German advance to Stalingrad that summer threatened central Russia, the flyers were moved east to Ohainsk, on the Kama river near Molotov, where they were given a large house.

Admiral Standley visited them September 12, 1942, inspected their quarters and took them for a boat excursion on the Kama, complete with caterers, musicians and an English-speaking hostess.

The flyers had comfortable rooms, plenty of food, servants and an interpreter-guard who taught them Russian. They had the freedom of the river-port town, went swimming and were promised hunting in the fall.

Wanted Action

But they were chafing at their inactivity. They could talk freely, because all Russians left the room while Admiral Standley listened to them, and they said they wanted to get back into action.

That winter they were transferred to Ashkhabad, where, as the Russians put it, they would be warmer and could be "usefully employed." Ashkhabad is on the Soviet-Iranian border, just east of the Caspian Sea.

One day they drove across the border in a truck to the Iranian city of Meshed and never returned.

Soviet officials never drew the attention of the United States Embassy to the "escape," and the Americans never mentioned it to the Russians.

The flyers interned in Russia were: Major Edward J. York, San Antonio, Texas; First Lieutenant Robert Gabel Emmens, Medford, Ore.; Second Lieutenant Nolan A. Herndon, Sulphur Springs, Texas; Sergt. Theodore H. Laban, Kenosha, Wis.; Corporal David W. Pohl, Wellesley, Mass.

Marshal Stalin Sends Best Wishes To Hull

Washington, Dec. 2 (AP)—Russian Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov sent Marshal Stalin's wishes of good health to former Secretary of State Cordell Hull today.

The ailing statesman also received messages from Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand, and Dr. Caracciolo Parra Perez, Foreign Minister of Venezuela.

ALLIES AWAITING RED STEAMROLLER DRIVE FROM EAST

DEC 3 1944

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—American strategists are looking toward the East for an indication that the Russian armies are about to begin their steamroller march across the Vistula River toward the heart of Germany. Unless such an offensive is launched in the near future the results of the present all-out drive on the Western Front may be less fruitful than has been anticipated.

Next Tuesday it will be one year since President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin completed their military and political conversations at Teheran which restored the full harmony among the Big Three and brought about the present operations on the Western Front.

The details of those momentous meetings were kept jealously guarded for several months. The conferences now have become history and some of the participants have felt free to tell what happened.

Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill did not see eye to eye about the strategy to be adopted for the final defeat of Germany. The British leader advocated a campaign across the Mediterranean, with British and American troops attacking Germany from the south, through Italy and the Balkans. This operation, according to Mr. Churchill and his military advisers, may have been longer than a direct attack across the Channel through France and the Lowlands. But it presented the great advantage of being less costly in lives and also in bringing into the war an additional ally, Turkey, with more than 1,000,000 men.

Premier Stalin was definitely opposed to this plan. The Balkans with their inadequate lines of communication were not as good a base of operations as Western Europe. From the military point of view, the Balkans, Stalin said, are inconsequential and Turkey's assistance would be bound to be only nominal. The Russian leader, who says all he has to say in a few crisp sentences, stated: "Our object is to defeat Hitler as quickly as possible. There is only one way to do this. The American and British forces must expend all they have and break him from the west. We shall do the same thing from the east. Caught between these huge forces, the Hitlerites are bound to collapse in a short time."

FDR Had Deciding Voice

President Roosevelt and his military advisers, who had known since the Casablanca meeting that America eventually would have to finish the main effort to defeat the Axis and that American troops and war material would be required to do the job, favored Premier Stalin's strategy. Logistically, the Mediterranean front meant at least another 1,000 miles added to our lines of communication, a very important consideration from the military point of view.

Moreover, Mr. Roosevelt and his political advisers who accompanied him to Teheran—Harry Hopkins and Ambassador Wynant—realize that politically the Balkans were laden with dynamite. Mr. Roosevelt joined his voice to that of Premier Stalin. The offensive in the west was thus decided. It was fully and solemnly agreed at that final military meeting that the offensives of the British and American armies in the west and drive of the Red Armies in the east would be synchronized. It was fully understood that within a short time after our landing in Normandy the Russian steam-roller, composed of at least 300 and probably 400 divisions, would start crushing the retreating Germans.

There was no immediate synchronization, however. The Russians waited for the final results of the cross-channel invasion before putting their masses in motion. In July the Russian armies started their operations which took them to the gates of Warsaw. But to the great astonishment of all the American and British strategists the Russian avalanche did not continue beyond Praga, the suburb of Warsaw on the eastern bank of the Vistula.

Instead, a force estimated at about 1,250,000 men was transferred to the south and the Russian conquest of the Balkans which had been described at Teheran as an "inconsequential and unimportant battle area" proceeded on a

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large scale. Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia and Hungary were targets of the Reds' mighty blows.

With the exception of the subborn resistance of Hungary, there has been little fighting in most of these Balkan states, which eagerly accepted Russia's "liberation" and integrated immediately their remaining weakened forces into the Red armies. Another group of armies estimated at about 800,000 men was ordered by Moscow to proceed to the north. Finland was easily conquered and now the Muscovite forces are in process of bringing into Soviet Union the Baltic states which had been occupied after June 1941 by the Nazis.

Unlike in the World War, there is no coordination of strategies among all the Allies. The American and British armies have a center where strategy is decided. There is the combined chiefs of staff organization in Washington composed of an equal number of American and British chief strategists. Gen. Eisenhower, the commander in chief of all Allied forces in the West, and Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, the commander in chief of Allied forces in the Mediterranean, receive their instructions from the combined chiefs of staff here and several times a day report on the results of their operations and the measures they intend to undertake on the spot. The same applies to the American and British commanders in chief in the Pacific, the Indian Ocean and in Asia.

But Russia has refused to be included in this cooperative organization for reasons of her own. Officially the reason is that since the Soviet is not at war with Japan she could not be represented permanently on the combined chiefs of staffs. But she is so punctillious about her neutrality regarding Japan that no one—neither President Roosevelt nor the high ranking generals and admirals who are formulating the strategy of the Allied forces—has the slightest idea as to what Russia's plans are or will be.

They all have to guess what Russia's strategy will be and must hope that the pledge given by Premier Stalin on December 3, 1943 at the last military meeting at Teheran will be fulfilled. Evasive and uninformative replies are given the frequent but discreet inquiries to Moscow as to the approximate date when the Red armies will start rolling again toward Berlin by way of the only important strategic route from Warsaw to Lodcz and thence to Breslau and Posen.

When it is pointed out that we seriously impaired the German power of resistance through the campaign of last summer, when the Wehrmacht lost more than 800,000 men and that now is the time for all Allies to deliver the coup de grace to the Nazis by a synchronization of operations, Moscow's answers can be paraphrased with the words of "wait and see."

In the meantime, Gen. Eisenhower has been instructed to start the second major assault against the Germans. Although conditions for attack are far less favorable than last summer, the chief strategy planners in Washington decided on immediate action because if we had decided to mark time until next spring the Germans would have had enough breathing time to reorganize their depleted forces and offer much more stubborn resistance a few months hence.

The loss of France, all Russian territories occupied since 1941 and of all the Balkans have been a severe blow to Germany's prestige and national economy. The loss of those regions which were the Reich's war granary means that the German people will have to tighten their belts further and eat much less than in the past. It also means that henceforth they will have to rely on the Reich exclusively for fuel for their mechanized forces and their remaining aviation. But from the strictly military defensive point of view it means that the Germans, if given time will be able to mobilize and train another 100 divisions by next spring.

SENATOR AGAINST PROBE OF PEARL HARBOR RAID

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.— (AP) Chairman Reynolds (D-NC) of the Senate Military Affairs committee contended today that a Congressional investigation of the Pearl Harbor debacle "would just confuse the whole issue."

There simply isn't time between now and Congress' pre-Christmas adjournment to make a full inquiry, he said in an interview. He predicted that a resolution by Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) for a Senate inquiry will be rejected.

Ferguson said yesterday's War and Navy department pronouncements declaring that available evidence is insufficient basis for charges against any military or naval personnel only emphasize the need for an investigation by Congress.

Reynolds, however, said the Senate's docket is jammed and that an investigation started during the waning session would die with adjournment.

KIMMEL-SHORT CLEARING STIRS INQUIRY MOVE

Boards See Mistakes but Find No Grounds for Courts-martial.

SOME SENATORS CRITICAL

Reports Charge That Official Errors Contributed to Disaster at Pearl Harbor.

DEC 3 1944

Washington, Dec. 2 (AP).—Any further punishment for the Pearl Harbor disaster probably will be visited upon the Japanese alone.

The Army and Navy announced last night that no grounds had been found for court-martial proceedings against United States military personnel.

Boards of inquiry reported, however, that errors in judgment and lack of skill in both Washington and Hawaii contributed to the tragedy.

While some demands immediately arose in Congress for a separate investigation there, faith in their vindication was voiced in behalf of the two men in command at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese struck their treacherous blow on December 7, 1941.

"When the entire story is unfolded, I am certain of complete vindication in the eyes of the American people," Major-Gen. Walter C. Short said in a statement issued to the press at Dallas, Tex.

"The statement of Secretary of Navy Forrestal means that Admiral Kimmel has been cleared," said Charles B. Rugg, counse for Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, in an oral comment at Boston.

Meanwhile, the inside story of why the United States garrisons at Pearl Harbor were taken by surprise, with resultant crippling blows to the fleet and air forces remains secret.

Statements issued simultaneously by War Secretary Stimson and Navy Secretary Forrestal said that the board's reports which they summarized could not be released in full until after the war, for reasons of military security.

Both secretaries said that they intended to continue personal investigations.

Demands for a congressional investigation came chiefly from the Republican side.

Demands Investigation.

Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) pressed for the adoption of his resolution for a Senate inquiry and also demanded immediate submission of the evidence obtained by the Army and Navy boards to both houses of Congress.

Senator Chandler (D.-Ky.), a member of the Military Affairs Committee, thought that in view of the Army and Navy decisions, Senator Ferguson's resolution did not have a good chance of adoption.

Representative May (D.-Ky.), chairman of the House Military Committee, said that the Army report ends the matter so far as he is concerned.

On the point of culpability, the Navy said: "The Secretary in his findings upon the evidence before the Court of Inquiry and all the other proceedings in the matter to date, has found that there were errors of judgment on the part of certain officers in the naval service, both at Pearl Harbor and at Washington."

Secretary Stimson said: "The Army Pearl Harbor Board, although it recommended no disciplinary or other action, concluded that there were several officers in the field and in the War Department who did not perform their duties with the necessary skill or exercise the judgment which was required under the circumstances. On the recorded evidence, I agree with some, but not all, of the board's conclusions."

Mr. Stimson said that in his opinion the removal of Gen. Short from his command was a "serious result" and "sufficient action" for an army officer of excellent record.

Mr. Forrestal did not mention Admiral Kimmel by name. His conclusion was that "the evidence now available does not warrant the trial by general court-martial of any person or persons in the naval service."

The Army and Navy boards of inquiry were appointed last July in compliance with a congressional resolution.

Admiral Kimmel, smiling and in obvious good spirits, would make no comment on the Navy Department's Pearl Harbor statement when he was interviewed at his home at 280 Bronxville Road, Yonkers.

"I have no statement," was all Admiral Kimmel would say when pressed for comment as to whether he would seek reinstatement and active duty. The former Pearl Harbor commander acknowledged he had heard the news but said he had not been officially notified of the War and Navy Department findings.

The Admiral avoided answering questions but there was an unmistakable air of joy about the household. Any future statement he may make will probably be through his attorney, Charles B. Rugg of Boston, Admiral Kimmel said.

Stay Requested for G. I In Slaying of Irish Gir

War Department Acts on Ple From Soldier's Mother

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP).—The War Department requested today a stay of execution for William Harrison jr., American soldier convicted in Ireland of attacking and killing a girl. Acting on a personal appeal of Harrison's mother, of Haverhill, Ohio, the the Judge Advocate General, M. C. Cramer, telegraphed the request to United States Army authorities in Ireland.

Mrs. Harrison came to Washington yesterday in a final effort to reverse a court-martial verdict. The department said that General Cramer requested a stay on the basis of Mrs. Harrison's assertions that her son's record indicated he had been ill and the slaying was not premeditated.

A decision in the case is up to Army authorities in the war theater in which the crime was committed, the department explained. General Cramer could do nothing more than request a stay, but officials said the move could delay the execution until a review was conducted.

Prisons' War Production Valued at $25,000,000

W. P. B. Releases Figures for July 1 to Nov. 1

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP).—Prisons and correctional institutions made nearly $25,000,000 worth of industrial war goods between July 1 and Nov. 1, the War Production Board said today.

These institutions, with 120,000 inmates, manufactured such items as steel pontoons, submarine and cargo nets, mattress covers, work garments, blankets, parachute cords, packing boxes for ammunition and rifles, rope, camouflage netting and stretchers.

Robert B. Bangham, Columbus, Ohio, chief of the W. P. B. prison war program branch, predicted even greater production in the future.

Prison systems of the following states were listed as the leading industrial producers of war goods, with the value of production between July 1 and Nov. 1: California, $3,141,114; Michigan, $2,708,373; Tennessee, $1,946,365; Maryland, $1,422,735; Oregon, $1,311,711; Missouri, $1,287,212; Minnesota, $1,085,326; Illinois, $1,078,904; Alabama, $977,187; Ney York, $921,024; Oklahoma, $880,897; Massachusetts, $776,216.

Daniels Sees Peace Snag In Treaty-Vote System

Urges Change From Two-thirds to Majority of Senate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP).—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy in Woodrow Wilson's Cabinet, said today that the future peace of the world is endangered by retention of the two-thirds Senate rule governing treaty ratification.

Urging immediate adoption of a resolution which would amend the Constitution to allow ratification by a majority of both houses of Congress, Mr. Daniels told the House Judiciary Committee. "Just as long as one-third of the Senators can prevent the ratification of a treaty, the sword of Damocles will hang over the head of majority rule in a republic founded upon the principle of consent of the governed."

The publisher of "The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer" former Ambassador to Mexico and reputedly the only person called "chief" by President Roosevelt (who served as Assistant Secretary of the Navy under him), maintained retention of the present mehtod is a "sword of defeat" of popular will.

"While I sincerely hope and believe the failure to enter the League of Nations twenty-five years ago, with the ills that have come to curse us, will not be repeated and invite another war," he said, "we cannot go to sleep in confidence that its repetition is impossible as long as a small majority in the Senate possesses power larger than should be invested in any thirty-three men. Under our present Constitution 45,000,000 people may vtoe one way and a small minority can veto the popular will."

DEC 3 1944

PACT WITH BRITAIN ON OIL FACES DOOM

Connally Calls Treaty Signed by Stettinius 'Unfair' to Our Petroleum Industry

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Administration's oil compact with Great Britain seems to be doomed.

Senator Connally, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, predicted today that the treaty, which the committee received Aug. 24, would "never be ratified." His attitude made it doubtful that it would ever get out of the committee pigeon-hole.

The treaty was signed Aug. 8 by Edward R. Stettinius Jr., then acting Secretary of State, and Lord Beaverbrook, British Lord Privy Seal.

The committee held no hearings, although it discussed whether such an agreement should be in the form of a treaty, requiring two-thirds Senate approval, or an executive agreement, which could be validated by a majority vote of both houses.

The treaty, first on post-war trade developed by the Administration, was looked upon by some as the pattern for agreements on tin, rubber, sugar and basic alloys.

It met resistance from the American petroleum industry and its apparent fate raises the question whether compacts covering other

materials could survive at the Capitol if subjected to fire from interested industry groups.

Connally's Statement

"It is my view," Senator Connally said in a statement, "that the treaty is unfair to the American oil industry and is not necessary for the general welfare. I have been opposed to ratification since it was first submitted to the committee."

Senator McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee, declared also that he doubted that the treaty would be ratified and made it clear that he was opposed to international allocation of our oil.

Senator White, Republican, of Maine, acting minority leader, likewise opposed the idea of having an international organization say how much oil the United States could produce.

The treaty provides for collaboration between the American and British Governments in the development of the world's petroleum resources. It calls also for eventual establishment of an international petroleum council representing all oil producing and consuming countries.

Various groups of the American petroleum industry have criticized it. Some have called it "vague" and "indefinite," yet protested that it might lead to extension of Federal control over the petroleum industry.

One of its critics has been Ralph T. Zook, president of the Independent Petroleum Association, who assailed today a suggestion from the National Planning Association that oil imports might be tremendously increased in postwar years.

Notes Posts Held by Officials

He noted that the planning association, a private organization, has among its officers and trustees "a number of men who occupy official positions" in the Government.

"If they do not speak with official sanction, there should be a quick repudiation of the proposal they have made," he asserted.

A committee of the planning association issued a report Tuesday recommending post-war exports of $10,000,000,000 a year and declaring that the only way to do it was "deliberately" to increase imports and loans abroad. The committee was headed by Stacy May, former War Production Board official.

In a table of possible imports, the report listed 1,000,000,000 barrels of petroleum in 1950. This compares with 1939 imports of 61,300,000 barrels and 1929 imports of 99,500,000 barrels.

Mr. Zook said that a similar import policy had been advocated in the past as "conservation of domestic resources.

"Had it prevailed," he added, "the present war would be over and the Axis would be victorious. It has been oil produced in the United States that has kept the allied nations going."

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—Among 1,405 casualties announced today by the War Department were the following from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

Pending Armaments Needs May Retard Reconversion

DEC 3 1944

Washington, Dec. 2 (AP)—The armament task now in sight may retard reconversion for some time after Germany collapses, J. A. Krug, War Production Board chairman, said today.

He made that observation in disclosing that $500,000,000 worth of new plant construction is planned to boost production of shells for infantry mortars.

The drive, meanwhile, to get lagging production programs of other war implements up to the pace needed to meet the demands of all-out war on two major fronts is showing "excellent progress," Krug told a news conference.

Numbers "Encouraging"

New workers, he said, are entering war plants in "encouraging" numbers.

The unexpectedly rapid advance against Japan, piling new Pacific demands atop the heavy requirements in Europe, has caused the Army to revise its V-E day cutback plans, Krug said.

Tentatively, the War Department has submitted estimates of anticipated contract cancellations appreciably lower than the 46 per cent estimated last summer, Krug explained. The estimate is bound to change again from time to time until the Nazis actually quit, he said.

Modifications Foreseen

But if the Army's present estimate holds good, the WPB chief continued, these modifications will have to take place in WPB's announced program to give industry virtually a free hand after Victory-in-Europe day:

1. Instead of entering unlimited production, the automobile industry and some other large lines of civilian production must be placed under production ceilings limiting output to the material and labor which can be spared.

2. The vast construction industry—counted on by many firms to build new factories for peacetime goods—would be continued under strict control.

3. Fewer WPB orders and regulations would be revoked automatically than the 350 previously announced as due for the scrap pile.

Krug said the drive to recruit labor and spur production of behind-schedule weapons and supplies is beginning to pay off.

Progress Reported

"Encouraging reports," he said, "have come in from Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and Philedalphia, where machine tools, foundry products, heavy tires and other urgently needed materials, are made."

"The whole spirit seems much better," he declared. "There has been an increase in the number of workers taking jobs in war plants. . . . The heavy artillery program shows very encouraging results."

While plane production failed to meet its goal in November, Krug observed:

"I don't think any of the lag can be traced to the complacency of labor in the aircraft plants." Changes in design were blamed for the output of slightly less than 6,800 planes, Krug said, compared with a schedule of around 7,000.

Policy Unchanged

The 90-day suspension of new "spot authorization for civilian goods manufacture in 126 labor shortage areas, announced yesterday, does not represent a change of WPB policy, the chairman stated.

"When the 'spot' authorization plan was adopted it appeared there would be a great many holes where civilian work could be fitted in without hurting war production. Developments of the last four or five months show that there are few if any holes in the critical areas, and with the new military programs we are trying to get into production, there will be even fewer holes."

Under the spot plan, local WPB field officers may authorize a manufacturer to make civilian goods if he can show he has machinery and manpower available.

Inaugural Bid To Be Sent to Thousand Club

Roosevelt Wants Members Invited; Senator Wherry Calls It 'First Pay-Off'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP).—President Roosevelt has directed that members of the One Thousand Club of Democratic campaign contributors be invited to the fourth-term inaugural at the White House.

At the same time the President has left up to Vice-President-elect Harry S. Truman whether Mr. Truman will take the oath of office in the precedent-breaking back-porch ceremony or will be sworn in at the Capitol in a separate function.

This became known in Congress today as an inaugural committee headed by Senator Harry F. Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia, awaited arrival of a guest list and other data from the White House.

More than 600 persons already are understood to have been listed for coveted bids to the ceremony, including those who contributed at least $1,000 to the election of the Roosevelt-Truman ticket and thus became members of the One Thousand Club.

Governor Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, the Republican Presidential candidate, directed several campaign attacks against the formation of this club. He declared that through it "brazen" attempts were being made to "sell" special privileges to members. He added that letters soliciting membership indicated those who contributed would receive an opportunity to share in the formation of government policies. Democrats replied no such privileges were involved. Some explained that members would have an opportunity to meet the President at the White House.

But Senator Kenneth S. Wherry, of Nebraska, told reporters that the invitation to the inaugural indicated that "this is the first pay-off the President expects to make when he begins his fourth term."

Mr. Roosevelt was said authoritatively to have decided originally that in order to keep the ceremony short Mr. Truman would have to take his oath elsewhere. Mr. Truman's friends, however, were represented as having interceded, and the decision apparently has been left to the Missouri Senator.

Legislators learned, meanwhile, that they will get only one ticket apiece to the ceremony, and will have to stand on the lawn with other guests picked by the White House.

Democratic Senate Chief Sees Approval of Hurley

Hill Predicts Favorable Report as Republicans Map Fight.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—(AP) A flat assertion that the Senate will confirm President Roosevelt's Surplus War Property board appointees came today from Acting Majority Leader Hill (Ala.) as Republicans raised new objections.

Hill told a reporter there is no doubt the Military committee, of which he is a member, will approve next week the nominations of former Gov. Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut and Lt. Col. Edward H. Heller, former San Francisco business man. He added that Senate confirmation is "assured."

But Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, chairman of the Republican conference, said the minority is prepared to fight on the grounds that neither Hurley, who was defeated in the Connecticut governorship race Nov. 7, nor Heller, is qualified. Previously the Republican Steering committee headed by Senator Taft of Ohio had agreed to oppose the appointments.

"We are dealing with surplus property and not surplus politicians," Vandenberg told a reporter. "Congress doesn't know anything about these gentlemen——that's the trouble.

"These jobs require men of large economic experience and well known reputations in the economic field. This is the biggest merchandising task in all history. We have at least 100 billion dollars of property at stake. Its disposition will vitally affect our postwar economy."

Committee to Meet

The Military committee will meet Tuesday to decide on further action following up its one day hearings on War department-defended loans obtained by the Narragansett Machine company, of which Hurley was vice president.

Heller, a War department finance officer at Boston, testified that his connection with the loans was to establish that Narragansett was doing essential war manufacturing and to protect the government's interests. Hurley said he was in the company as an engineer, not connected with financing.

Democrats Have Votes

The Republicans can command a maximum of 37 votes in the Senate and unless the minority side picks up support among the Democrats there appears little chance the nominations will be rejected. Senator Chandler (D-Ky.) said he was confident the Democrats would stand hitched, but there were some who had not made up their minds.

Among these was Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.), who said he wanted to study the records of Hurley and Heller further.

Senator Gillette (D-Iowa), defeated for reelection, is expected to be named the third member of the board when his term expires in January.

Congress Recess Date Set Back

DEC 3 1944

Washington, Dec. 2 (AP) — The Seventy-eighth Congress which once hoped to adjourn next week end is beginning to think it will be lucky to get home for Christmas.

Unfinished business is stacked up in both Senate and House. "We'll be here the week after next as I see it," said Representative McCormack (D., Mass.), the House majority leader.

"At least that long," said Republican Leader Martin (Mass.). Some members now think that the session which once set a December 10 deadline for itself actually will run to the December 23 week end—and a few think they may have to come back after Christmas.

House's Busiest Week

The House has the busiest week of the short session before it starting Monday. It hopes to dispose of this Congress' last appropriation bill along with a batch of controversial legislation, such as an attempt to freeze the social security tax at one per cent for another year.

A renewal of the Second War Powers Act, passed by the House late this week, hasn't yet reached the Senate floor. When it does there is a possibility that a House-inserted amendment might eventually force the legislation into a conference of both branches.

The House amended the bill to give Federal district courts jurisdiction to pass on some priority rulings of the War Production Board. Before it can get on with other business the Senate has to dispose of a rivers and harbors bill upon which it started work yesterday.

House Committees—Still working at full stride—have given no indication of preparing for an adjournment.

BOND SALES REACH HALF-WAY MARK

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 — (AP) Leaping ahead at an eleven-million-dollar-an-hour clip, war bond sales to individuals rose $282,000,000 in the 24-hour period ended yesterday.

With the 27-day Sixth War loan drive at about the half-way mark, total sales reported to the treasury were $5,364,000,000.

Of this amount, sales to individuals amounted to $1,691,000,000, and sales to corporations $3,673,000,000.

E-Bond sales, included in the sales-to-individuals total, reached the $807,000,000 mark.

The total campaign goal is $14,000,000,000.

Although the drive was half way toward the December 16 closing date, Treasury officials said this did not mean that the reported total should be at least half the goal because reports lagged considerably in some cases behind actual sales.

Officials pointed out, however, that the momentum of "E" bond sales will have to increase if the $2,500,000,000 goal for that category is reached by closing day.

Meanwhile, figures announced by Ted G. Gamble, the Treasury's War Finance director, indicated that today's football activities in Baltimore were as much a victory for the Sixth War Loan campaign as it was for the West Pointers—bond sales directly associated with the game totaled $58,637,000.

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Social Security Boost Faces Battle in Congress

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 — (AP) A divided House Ways and Means committee report laid the groundwork today for what probably will be the 78th Congress' final fight with the White House.

It pointed up the disagreement in the committee itself over the Administration-opposed proposal to block a scheduled doubling of Social Security taxes. The levy will rise automatically to two percent January 1 unless Congress, as it has done thrice before, freezes them.

The committee split 17 to 17 in reporting the bill favorably. The issue will be fought out on the House floor starting Monday.

Unless there is a sharp turnover in sentiment, the House and the Senate will send to the White House a "freeze" order expected to draw a veto to enliven the waning hours of the expiring Congress.

Committee action on the Social Security tax was the House highlight of a week that saw the legislative program stumble forward through a hedge of controversies that seriously threatened the plan to adjourn by Dec. 16.

Some members expected sessions up to Dec. 23 and a few said it might be necessary to come back after Christmas.

The Senate spent most of the week passing the billion-dollar Flood Control bill, pausing long enough to confirm the appointment of Edward Stettinius, Jr., as Secretary of State. Senator Langer (R-ND) called Stettinius a Wall Street product and cast the only "No" vote.

The House devoted its week to approving a $1,500,000,000 roads bill and the measure extending President Roosevelt's war powers, while its committees plodded ahead with legislation to modernize legislative machinery and give the House a voice with Senate in passing on treaties.

Senate action on Flood Control came after Senator Murray (D-Mont) agreed to hold off a proposed Missouri Valley authority until the next Congress. A conference committee will have to iron out differences between the Houses on the measure.

The House approved Rivers and Harbors bill, authorizing a postwar outlay of about half a billion dollars, came up in the Senate and met controversy over the proposed Tombigbee project.

The Military Affairs, committee heard testimony from both principals in a review of the President's appointment of former Gov. Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut and Lieut. Col. Edward H. Heller to be members of the Surplus War Property board. Republicans announced they would fight confirmation.

Advocates of the Social Security "freeze" contend the Security fund, expected to have $6,000,000,000 by the end of this year, will be big enough if its current income of one per cent of payrolls and employe paychecks is retained.

A committee minority and organized labor generally are fighting the "freeze."

"We believe that the very success of this contributory social-insurance system is at stake and not merely the fixing of a rate in the usual sense of the term," seven Democrats on the committee said in a minority report.

Citing estimates that the average annual cost of the social security system will be from four to seven per cent of payrolls, the minority declared it was "obvious that the actuarial soundness of this insurance system will continue to deteriorate so long as the current rate of contributions is kept at the present low level."

The committee majority said that by the end of 1945, the reserve will approximate $7,250,000,000 without boosting the rate, and that will be "more than two times the amount that was contemplated under the estimates used when the Social Security system was revised in 1939 and was placed on what was then considered to be a sound actuarial basis."

The majority cited Social Security board estimates that the highest annual expenditure during the next five years will be between $450,000,000 and $700,000,000, leaving the existing reserve from eight to 12 times as much as the highest annual outlay "instead of three times, as recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury."

The committee promised an early study of "what constitutes an adequate contingent reserve fund and the rates required to produce and maintain that fund on a sound financial basis."

CIGARET FAMINE TERMED A RESULT OF PANIC BUYING

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—(AP) From the Atlantic to the Pacific, the scramble for cigarets gets more and more terrific.

A nation-wide survey by the Associated Press indicates that "panic-buying" by smokers is about as much to blame for the shortage as the estimated 20 to 50 per cent reductions in supplies to wholesalers compared with their 1943 allotments.

Cigaret manufacturers, distributors and retailers, along with many regional OPA officials, say the buying of extra packs by famine-scared millions threatens to make the scarcity situation progressively worse.

All over this country innumerable persons keep tab on tobacco truck delivery hours and rush from one queue to another, or repeat in the same queue until the cigaret clerk spots them. A truck driver in Des Moines says he saw the same woman follow him into four stores and buy cigarets after he had delivered them.

In Albuquerque, N. M., a young married woman, her five year-old son and her white-haired mother joined a cigaret shopping line. Piped the five year-old boy: "What are you buying, those cigarets for, Grandma. You don't smoke."

A Buffalo, N. Y., retailer reports that a young woman asked him if he had any cigarets. He replied: "No, I wish I had some to smoke myself." Said she: "I'll sell you some," and reached into her handbag where she had at least a dozen packages. She explained she had been going from store to store collecting them.

In Portland, Ore., an old lady obtained a package from a grocery that sold only to regular customers with the plea "I need them so badly; my son is in pain and wants a cigaret." As the clerk handed them over, he caught sight of the interior of her shopping bag—some 30 packages of cigarets.

For a time, cigaret vending machines were good sources of supply. Many communities now report that boys empty the machines as soon as supply men fill them and re-sell the cigaret at a profit.

There is little evidence so far of extensive, organized blackmarket operations although there have been numerous complaints in Detroit, Buffalo, Philadelphia and other war-industry centers of sales of cigarets at over-ceiling prices in the vicinity of defense plants.

Many are the reports also of "tie-in" sales of cigarets with articles of merchandise, a customer getting a pack when he buys a dollar's worth of magazines, candy, etc. The OPA has filed injunction suits in a few of these cases.

In Phoenix, Ariz., two stores sold thousands of dollars worth of war bonds in combination with cartons of cigarets. Sales were stopped when the OPA ruled them illegal as tie-ins. In Rochester, N. Y., a grocery store was reported selling a pack of cigarets with a tin of cookies.

Desperate fag fans have bought $3.95 overseas gift packages in order to get a single pack of cigarets.

Dealers in several towns are trying to thwart "hoarding" by requiring prospective buyers to turn in an empty cigaret pack in exchange for a full pack. Three stores in Reno have inaugurated a date pack system. Customer must return package bearing name of store and date of purchase when he buys another. One woman returned the ashes of part of her package, saying she had inadvertently thrown it into a fireplace.

Some harassed retailers say they may not renew their cigaret licenses when they expire because of unreasonable customers. A dealer in New York state said: "Men and women accuse me of lying when I say I haven't any cigarets. One woman picked up a heavy cardboard "No Cigarets" sign from the counter and threw it at me—almost broke my glasses."

A few stores report brisk sales in ladies' pipes and some feminine trade in stogies. In general, however, there is apparently little pipe smoking by women unless, as one observer put it, "they are smoking in the basement or behind the garage."

A Seattle dealer, who got rid of a stock of small pipes by advertising them as pipes for women, was stumped when a customer asked him for a package of "women's tobacco." Another retailer sells customers the "makings" and lets them use his machine to roll their own when he's out of the pre-tailored brands.

DEC 3 1944

Father Dillon Ends 15,000-Mile Trip

New York, Dec. 2 (AP)—Father Dillon is home at last.

It was a few minutes before midnight Thursday when the policeman set down two shabby suitcases at the portals of the Franciscan Monastery, in midtown Manhattan.

"I've brought someone home to you," the policeman told Brother Lawrence, who stood in the vestibule.

Brother Lawrence faced a small, hatless man in a Roman collar and threadbare, patched cassock which covered a GI shirt and dungarees.

"I'm Father Dillon," the small priest said. "I just got in from China."

15,000-Mile Journey

Inside, in the warmth of the monastery, Msgr. Edward Dillon, a 47-year-old native of Hartford, Conn., told of journeying 15,000 miles from Shasi, Hupeh province, with no money or extra clothing and, most of the time, without a mass kit. He had gone to Shasi twelve years ago, and four years later became Prefect Apostolic of the province.

For four years, Father Dillon related, he remained with his people through the terrors and suffering of Japanese bombing. In September he left Shasi by plane for Chungking. From there he hitchhiked to Calcutta, where he shipped as chaplain for the merchant marine crew of a convoy. Fifty-three days later he reached New York.

Policeman Helps

When he debarked, a newsboy carried his bags for him to the Hudson Tube. When he reached 32d street—almost overcome at seeing New York for the first time in more than a decade—the policeman came over to him.

"Where do you want to go, Father?" he asked.

Father Dillon told him.

"Follow me. I'll take you home," the big, blue-uniformed man said, picking up the valises.

U.S.S. BROOKLYN BACK FROM MEDITERRANEAN

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—(AP) The light cruiser U. S. S. Brooklyn returned home today from three Mediterranean invasions, its personnel disappointed in but one thing, "we failed to break the bank of Monte Carlo—with six-inch shells."

As the ship's commanding officer, Capt. Frank R. Dodge, of Adrian, Mich., and Philadelphia, explained it during a press tour of the seven-year-old battlewagon in the New York Navy yard at Brooklyn:

"The Brooklyn, a workhorse ship—not the spectacular type—followed American troops from Cannes along the southern coast of France during the August invasion. We got within range of the Monte Carlo Casino too late.

"We had hoped to break the bank with six-inch shells but the Germans had left when we got there. There were too many French flags flying in the town, so we held our fire."

Bishop Tells Need For More Ammnuition

New York, Dec. 2 (AP)—Episcopal Bishop Henry W. Hobson, of Cincinnati, just arrived in New York after a two-month tour of the European War Theater, said today it was "essential that we supply at once more heavy ammunition, trucks and tanks."

Bishop Hobson, who went abroad for conferences with Church of England leaders about postwar missionary problems and also with assignments by the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, spoke of "the huge scope of the military operations, and the fanatic resistance offered by the enemy."

MacLeish Discusses Struggle For Peace

New York, Dec. 2 (AP)—Archibald MacLeish, poet and Librarian of Congress, today said the struggle for peace was a fight between those "who are determined to make peace, and those . . . who would be satisfied to end war, at least for the persent, and to let it go at that."

Addressing a Metropolitan Opera victory rally, MacLeish said the difference in views was one of a "peace affirmatively made in the image of a new, whole world and a peace negatively policed in the old dismembered world—the world as it is."

"To those who think of peace as merely the absence of war," he said, "the prescription for peace is to keep out of wars—to avoid infection by staying home. . . . To those to whom peace is a positive thing in itself, the prescription for peace is to create a new and whole and peaceful world."

Yule Gifts To Go To Prisoners In Reich

Philadelphia, Dec. 2 (AP) — The Swedish ship Saivo is ready to leave on a race with Santa Claus, bearing Red Cross bundles for 49,000 American prisoners of war in Germany.

The neutral mercy vessel, assured safe passage by both the Allies and the Germans, will pull into the Swedish port of Gothenburg just before Christmas if she keeps on schedule.

Three Red Cross boats then will take the cargo to Lubeck, Germany, for distribution.

Through "No-Man's Sea"

When the ship nears dangerous Atlantic waters, a British escort will join her, but at a designated point the British will leave her and she will proceed alone through a stretch of no man's sea to a rendezvous with a waiting German escort.

On her trip here the 9,000-ton vessel brought Christmas bundles for 281,344 German prisoners in this country. Each bundle, the Red Cross said, bore a card saying:

"Christmas greetings from the Führer and the high command of the German Army."

TRUMAN FOR PEACE PLANS

We Will Not Win Fully Unless We Act Now, He Warns

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 2 (AP) —"Our first objective is to win the war," says Senator Truman, Vice President-elect.

Stopping here briefly yesterday "en route to Washington via Florida to get a few days' sunshine," Mr. Truman said in an interview aboard the train that post-war planning should be carried on now by Government, State and city agencies.

"If we don't plan now, we won't win the peace," he said.

Declining to comment on the part of America in the post-war period, Mr. Truman declared he "had never claimed to be a prophet."

He said he was studying two volumes during his journey, and showed them to reporters—a life of Woodrow Wilson and a book called "The Peace Treaty of World War One and Tentative Suggestions for World War Two."

Mr. Truman said he expected to be in Washington by next Tuesday or Wednesday.

South Carolina's Presidential Vote

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 2 (AP)—The State Board of Canvassers today reported the official South Carolina vote in the November 7 election for President as follows: Roosevelt, 89,160; Dewey, 4,712; Senator Harry Byrd (D., Va.), 7,799; Watson, 365.

WillowRun to SpeedOutput

Bomber-an-Hour Rate Will Be Resumed Under New Army Plan

DETROIT, Dec. 2 (AP).—The Ford Motor Company announced today that under a new Army schedule production of four-engined Liberator bombers at the Ford-operated Willow Run plant will be restored to almost the bomber-an-hour rate of last spring and summer.

At the same time the company announced that the 7,000th Liberator to be produced at Willow Run would come from the final assembly line at Willow Run next Thursday, the anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor. Completion of the 7,000th ship will bring the total output at Willow Run since last January 1 to more than 4,500 bombers.

Delegates Call Pact The First Of A Series

Chicago, Dec. 2 (AP)—The agreement between the United States and Spain announced today to permit operation of three commercial air routes was described authoritatively by delegates to the international civil aviation conference as the "first of a series" of such arrangements being developed between the American Government and other countries.

No indication was given as to the countries involved in other negotiations or whether future announcements might involve equal importance to United States plans for serving the world by air.

Air Meet Okays 2 'Freedoms'

Chicago, Dec. 2 (AP)—The world air conference today unanimously accepted, subject to a redrafting of the language, two of the sky freedoms which have been under discussion for several weeks. These freedoms call for a universal grant of the right to fly peacefully over any territory and to make operational or noncommercial stops anywhere.

The question of where to place the "freedoms" was left for decision at another meeting of a joint subcommittee on which all of the 54 nations are represented.

The question is whether the grant of rights should be included in the main convention or agreement to be signed here; in an attached protocol, as the United States had suggested; or in an entirely separate document, as the British insisted be done with all five of the freedoms.

Agreed To Principle

The result of the closed session appeared to be that the delegates agreed to the principle of the right to fly peacefully and stop for servicing, such as fuel or weather information, and now must find language acceptable to all, and also decide the degree of standing to be given the "freedoms." Only if they are written in the main convention will they have the fullest measure of effect.

The third and fourth freedoms would permit a country to carry outbound business from the homeland to any other point and to pick up homebound business anywhere.

The fifth freedom is the right to carry traffic between two other countries. All hope of agreement on application of that privilege has been abandoned, the British insisting that it be limited to space casually available under a traffic allotment formula and the Americans demanding allotment of capacity for it.

FIRST LETTER --AND LAST

Message To Daughter Postmarked Day He Died

Parsons, Kan., Dec. 2 (AP)—"This is the first time your daddy has ever written to you. . . ."

Out on Palau, Capt. Gerald Marnell, 27, penned those words to "an important little lady," his 2-year-old daughter, Geraldine.

Someday when she's old enough to understand, it will be a very precious letter to the child. She'll know then that on the same day it was postmarked her father was reported killed in action while serving with an infantry battalion.

"She Will Save It For You"

Captain Marnell wrote his daughter that she had been so much on his mind "that he just had to set down a few lines to let you know how important a little lady you are.

"I know that you can't read this letter now, but your mother will read it to you and she will save it for you until you are old enough to read it yourself.

"Your daddy held you in his arms when you were only a few minutes old. . . . Your daddy saw you grow. He would beam with pride and joy when he would watch your mother rock you to sleep in her arms. Daddy saw you start to crawl and how you did get around. He remembers you standing alone and taking your first step and cutting your first tooth and saying your first word. . . ."

"You Cried So Hard"

"Then came a day when your daddy had to say good-by. . . . You cried so hard when daddy was driving away an ay she a tear himself. Your daddy didn't want to leave you, but he had to go to help make your country a safe and free place to live in. Little baby, God has blessed you with the finest mother in the world and daddy loves your mother very much. Be good to your mother, Geraldine, there is no one else like her in the world.

DEC 3 1944

"Daddy won't write much more to you. He will be back home some day, and you and he will play together again. Daddy asks God every night to guide and watch over you and your mother."

Entered As Selectee

The letter reached the officer's wife, Mrs. Florence Marnell, several days before the message from the War Department reporting his death.

Marnell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Marnell, Parsons, entered the Army as a selectee 3½ years ago. He became a captain in less than two years.

Army Bomber Crashes, Burns in Sioux City

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 2—(AP) Seven bodies had been recovered tonight from the wreckage of a B-17 which crashed and burned in the residential district of Sioux City.

The plane crashed in a vacant lot between two houses, damaging one.

Col. Wallace S. Dawson, commandant of the Sioux City air base said the cause of the crash was not known but the bomber might have hit the top of a hill just west of the scene and skidded into the lot. He said it had not been determined where the plane was based.

Slur on U. S. Troops Of Japanese Ancestry

Hood River, Ore., Dec. 1 (A. P.).—The Hood River Post of the American Legion has erased the names of sixteen Americans of Japanese ancestry, now serving in the United States Army, from its county war memorial, Commander Jess Edington said today. Many of these soldiers are serving on overseas battlefronts, the post reported.

Mr. Edington said his post would attempt to have excluded from the Hood River valley all persons of Japanese ancestry, including those moved from their homes to inland areas for security purposes by the Army.

Sharks Grabbed Two Men as They Leaped From Escort Carrier.

San Francisco, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Sharks grabbed two men as they leaped from the doomed escort carrier, Gambier Bay.

Other men were so sorely tempted by thirst as they bobbed in the Philippines Sea that they swallowed sea water, sickened and died.

Some injured in the fight with a numerically superior group of Japanese warships off Samar, in the Philippines, on October 25 breathed their last on rocking rubber rafts and were buried at sea.

But 730 lived to tell of stirring experiences. Many were among 1,200 survivors of the famed sea battle off the Philippines who arrived in San Francisco yesterday.

Ship Abandoned.

The Gambier Bay, among a group of American escort carriers and destroyers which were confronted by enemy battleships and cruisers off Samar, was hit by shells at 8:10 A. M., was ordered abandoned at 8:50 and went down at 9 o'clock.

Some survivors were in the water more than forty hours before being picked up from the rafts forty miles from the Philippines.

Some eyewitness glimpses of the battle follow:

Capt. Walter V. R. Vieweg of Elmira, N. Y., Gambier Bay commanding officer who corroborated accounts of sharks killing two men:

"I acted as doctor and chaplain for my group (of rubber rafts). We buried some of the men at sea, men who died of injuries received in the fight. We recited the Lord's Prayer in unison."

DEC 3 1944

Assails Fire Control.

Lieut. W. F. Cordner, Cranford, N. J.:

"Fire control of the Jap ships stinks. They should have got us a long time before they did."

Other survivors were from the destroyers Hoel and Johnston and destroyer escort Samuel B. Roberts, which also were lost. Although the attacking Japanese group was far more powerful, it was prevented by the plucky fight from getting to Gen. Douglas MacArthur's invasion scene at Leyte Gulf, and suffered terrific losses under persistent attack of carrier-based planes as it retired from the scene.

The battle off Samar was one of three segments of the second battle of the Philippines Sea and was the one in which the bulk of the American losses occurred. In the overall results more than sixty enemy warships were sunk or damaged—and Gen. MacArthur's invasion Army was saved.

Among other survivors, all with harrowing tales of their sea rescue, was J. M. Ros, machinist mate, first class, 3145 Baisley avenue, New York.

"RELIABLE WITNESSES STATE, FOR INSTANCE, THAT THE PEOPLE OF TANA BROUGHT OUT THEIR CATTLE AND SHEEP, AND THAT THE GERMANS POURED GASOLINE OVER THEM AND SET THEM AFIRE. THE GERMANS THEN SHOT AT THE ANIMALS WHILE THEY RAN AROUND IN THEIR DEATH AGONY. MOST OF THE PEOPLE FLED INTO THE MOUNTAINS TO SAVE THEIR LIVES, BUT IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS THE GERMANS CARRIED ON A VERITABLE VENDETTA. EVERYONE WHO WAS FOUND, EITHER AT HOME OR OUT OF DOORS, WAS FORCED AT THE POINT OF RIFLE TO EVACUATE TO THE SOUTH."

DEC 3 1944

WOLD REPORTED THAT IN SOME TOWNS AND VILLAGES BOTH THE SICK AND THE OLD WERE SEIZED AND COMPULSORILY EVACUATED."

"THERE ARE REPORTS," HE SAID, "OF NORWEGIANS BEING USED AS PACK-

HORSES FOR THE GERMANS."

HE SAID THAT KIRKENES WAS DESTROYED, AND THAT NOTHING REMAINED ON THE COASTAL STRETCH FROM BERLEVAAG TO MEHAVN.

HOLB DISCLOSED THAT NORWEGIAN CIVIL AUTHORITY HAD BEEN REESTABLISHED, AND REPRESENTATIVES WERE WORKING ACCORDING TO NORWEGIAN LAW, WITH THE APPOINTMENT OF A PROVISIONAL COUNTRY GOVERNOR AND THE RESUMPTION OF NORWEGIAN POLICE CONTROL.

THE RUSSIANS, WHO DROVE THE GERMANS OUT, HAVE NOT INTERFERED WITH NORWEGIAN ADMINISTRATION IN ANY WAY, HE SAID.

DEC 3 1944

JJ254PEW

LONDON, SUNDAY, DEC. 3-(AP)-THE RAF BOMBED HAGEN, 11 MILES SOUTH OF DORTMUND, AND OTHER OBJECTIVES IN GERMANY LAST NIGHT, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED EARLY TODAY.

THE NIGHT ATTACKS WERE CARRIED OUT BY STRONG FORCES AFTER DAYLIGHT OPERATIONS YESTERDAY IN WHICH THE RAF ATTACKED A LARGE BENZOL PLANT AT DORTMUND AND AMERICAN BOMBERS WENT AFTER RAIL YARDS IN THE COBLENZ AREA AND AT BIGEN. AMERICAN FIGHTERS ESCORTING THE BOMBERS ON THE COBLENZ RAID SHOT DOWN 28 NAZI PLANES.

THE SIZE OF THE RAF'S NIGHT RAIDERS WAS INDICATED BY THE FACT THAT ONE GROUP TOOK TWO HOURS TO PASS OVER AN ENGLISH SOUTH COAST TOWN.

THE GERMAN, ETC X X X SECOND GRAPH PREV.

WE215AEW

ADD LONDON -CCHAMBERLAIN)

SGT.GEORGE E.HARMON, 256 ALEX STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A LIBERATOR TAIL GUNNER, SAID HE SAW FOUR ME-109'S ABREAST ATTACKING ONE BOMBER.

"THEY HIT ONE ENGINE WHICH BURST INTO FLAMES AND THE BOMBER STARTE DOWN IN A SPIN," HE RELATED. "ABOUT HALF WAY DOWN ITS TAIL BROKE OFF. BUT I SAW AT LEAST FOUR ENEMY PLANES GOING DOWN, TOO."

JJ647PEW

LONDON, DEC (AP)-SIX FIGHTER PILOTS SHOT DOWN TWO NAZI PLANES APIECE TODAY DURING AIR BATTLES OVER THE RHINE VALLEY BETWEEN THE RAIL HUBS OF COBLENZ AND BINGEN.

AMONG THOSE REPORTING TWO KILLS WAS CAPT.LEONARD K.CARSON, 3308 FRANKLIN ST., DENVER, COLO., WHO WAS THE HIGH SCORING ACE OF THE GREATEST ALL-FIGHTER COMBAT OF THE WAR NOV. 27, WITH FIVE ENEMY SHIPS KNOCKED OUT.

OTHERS CREDITED WITH TWO PLANES TODAY WERE:

CAPT. JEROME R.MAU, 6315 NORTH CLAREMONT ST., CHICAGO; MAJ.PAUL A.CONGER, 560 BOULEVARD AVE., LIMA, OHIO; AND CAPT.ALVA C.MURPHY, CHEOAH DRIVE, NASHVILLE, TENN.

DEC 3 1944

THOSE WHO REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF ONE PLANE INCLUDED:

LT. HERMAN H.DELAGER, 47 WILLIAMS ST., ROCHELLE PARK, N.J.; LT. ROBERT L.SCHLIEKER, 41 CHATHAM ROAD, PEPPER PIKE OHIO; CAPT.ROBERT W.FOY, CHESTNUT ST., OSWEGO, OHIO;

LT.HAROLD B.MITCHELL, HOLLY, MICH.; LT.JACK B.MCFADDEN, BROOKVILLE, PA.; LT.SAMUEL K.BATSON, 5817 TROUVILLE, PLAYA DEL REY, CALIF.; LT.RUSSELL FREDRICKSON, 7409 SHERIDAN RD., KENOSHA, WIS.; AND LT.RICHARD L.ANDERSON, 221 NEVADA ST., WICHITA, KANS.

WD710PEW

LONDON, DEC.2-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAYS IT IS CONSIDERING ABANDONING INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS ON THE LAWS OF WAR, WHICH AMONG OTHER THINGS BAN USE OF POISON GAS AND PROVIDE FOR HUMANE TREATMENT OF WAR PRISONERS.

PROVOKED BY THE PROCLAMATION OF FRENCH MAJ.GEN.JACQUES LECLERC THAT UNLESS SNIPING CEASED IN STRASBOURG FIVE GERMAN HOSTAGES WOULD BE EXECUTED FOR EACH FRENCHMAN SHOT, THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND SAID YESTERDAY, THAT THE "STRONGEST COUNTER-REPRISALS AGAINST FRENCH PRISONERS IN GERMANY WOULD BE TAKEN AS A RESULT OF SUCH A STEP."

"AS CONDITIONS ARE, AN INQUIRY IS ALREADY IN PROGRESS AS TO WHETHER GERMANY SHOULD CONTINUE TO REGARD HERSELF BOUND BY THE GENEVA AND HAGUE CONVENTIONS, RESPECTIVELY, AS WELL AS BY OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS ABOUT THE LAWS OF WAR, INSOFAR AS THEY HAVE BEEN BROKEN BY OUR ENEMIES," SAID THE HIGH COMMAND STATEMENT, BROADCAST BY THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB.

BEFORE LECLERC AND HIS FRENCH SECOND ARMORED DIVISION HAD A CHANCE TO CARRY OUT HIS PROCLAMATION THEY WERE MOVED FROM STRASBOURG. IT APPEARED THAT HIS ORDER--SCHEDULED TO HAVE GONE INTO EFFECT TODAY--WOULD DIE A NATURAL DEATH.

IT HAD BEEN POINTED OUT PREVIOUSLY THAT EXECUTION OF HOSTAGES IN

REPRISAL FOR SNIPING COULD BE DONE WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION, AS LONG AS THE HOSTAGES WERE NOT WAR PRISONERS.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND STATEMENT ASSERTED THAT THE INQUIRY INTO WHETHER THE NAZIS SHOULD ADHERE TO INTERNATIONAL RULES OF WAR WAS TAKEN "IN VIEW OF THE INCREASING INFRINGEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW BY OUR ENEMIES." THESE INFRINGEMENTS, SAID THE GERMANS, "CAN ONLY HAVE BEEN PERPRETRATED INTENTIONALLY."

JP343AEW

LONDON, DEC 2-(AP)-PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS HAS BANNED PUBLIC DISCUSSION IN GERMANY OF SHORTCOMINGS OR BOTTLENECKS IN THE NAZI WAR EFFORT IN ORDER TO "CONCEAL THEM FROM THE ENEMY."

IN A DIRECTIVE BROADCAST BY ALL GERMAN HOME RADIO STATIONS LAST NIGHT, GOEBBELS EXPLAINED THAT MISTAKES IN THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR ARE CAUSED BY HUMAN AND OTHER SHORTCOMINGS THAT "MAY WELL ENTAIL REGRETTABLE CONSEQUENCES. BUT NO BELLIGERENT IS INNOCENT OF MISTAKES. WHAT COUNTS IN THE LONG RUN IS WHICH SIDE MAKES THE FEWER MISTAKES."

THEN HE ADDED: "NO DOUBTS MUST BE EXPRESSED AS TO THE FINAL OUTCOME OF THE WAR--THAT IS THE PARAMOUNT RULING."

DEC 3 1944

MK616AEW

LONDON, DEC 2-(AP)-THE LONDON TIMES, CALLING GENERALLISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO'S SPANISH REGIME "INCREASINGLY INSECURE," SAID TODAY THERE IS A DANGER THAT WHEN A CHANGE COMES IT WILL "TAKE THE FORM OF A CATASTROPHIC UPHEAVAL WHICH MAY WELL RESULT IN CIVIL WAR."

"MANY SPANIARDS LOOK TO BRITAIN AS A CHAMPION OF LIBERTY AND TOLERANCE AND AS AN EXPONENT OF WELL-TRIED METHODS OF COMPROMISE AND PEACEFUL CHANGE," THE TIMES SAID. "THAT FACT NO DOUBT IMPOSES ON THIS COUNTRY SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY BUT IT ESTABLISHES NO KIND OF BRITISH INTEREST IN THE SURVIVAL OF A REGIME WHICH HAS CONSISTENTLY EMULATED OUR ENEMIES AND SPARES NO DEMONSTRATION SHORT OF ACTUAL WAR OF ITS SYMPATHY WITH THEM."

MK703AEW

LONDON, DEC. 2-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THAT EFFORTS TO FORM A NEW POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE WHICH COULD DEAL WITH RUSSIA IN SEEKING A SOLUTION TO THE POLISH PROBLEM "HAVE FAILED."

THE REACTION EXPRESSED IN THE MOSCOW BROADCAST MIGHT MEAN THE QUICK DEMISE OF THE NEW POLISH CABINET, FORMED IN LONDON UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF TOMASZ ARCISZEWSKI.

THE MOSCOW BROADCAST ASSERTED POINTEDLY THAT "ALL THE POLISH PATRIOTS WILL SERVE THE POLISH PEOPLE UNITED BY THE POLISH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION" -- THE RIVAL LUBLIN GROUP FORMED WITH RUSSIAN APPROVAL.

JR713AEW

LONDON, DEC. 2-(AP)-THE BRITISH FILM OFFICE SUGGESTED TODAY THAT WILL H. HAYS OFFICE HAD BEEN "UNNECESSARILY PRUDISH" IN BANNING THE BRITISH MERCHANT NAVY PICTURE, WESTERN APPROACHES.

"MILD PROFANITY," T

BRITISH OFFICE SAID, CAUSED THE BAN.

ANNOUNCING THAT IT WAS DISAPPOINTED AT THE REPORT THE HAYS OFFICE HAD BARRED THE PICTURE IN THE UNITED STATES, THE FILM DIVISION OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION SAID IN A FORMAL STATEMENT:

"THE FILM, WHICH HAS BEEN DESCRIBED BY THE PRESS OF THIS COUNTRY AS ONE OF THE FINEST SEA PICTURES EVER MADE, WAS ACTUALLY SHOT AT SEA WITH MERCHANT NAVY MEN PLAYING ALL OF THE PARTS.

"IT IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE REALITY OF THE FILM THAT THEY SHOULD USE A LANGUAGE WHICH WOULD HARDLY BE IN PLACE IN A DRAWING ROOM."

WITHOUT SPECIFYING WHAT THE "MILD PROFANITY" WAS THE MINISTRY SAID:

"IT IS ON THE GROUNDS THAT THESE WORDS ARE USED IN A WAR PICTURE FOR DRAMATIC EMPHASIS THAT THE BRITISH BOARD OF FILM CENSORS HAVE PASSED WESTERN APPROACHES FOR SHOWING IN THIS COUNTRY."

FD928AEW

(100) LONDON DEC 2-(AP)-TERJE WOLD, NORWEGIAN MINISTER OF JUSTICE, REPORTED TODAY THAT NORWEGIANS IN THE ARCTIC PROVINCE OF FINMARK WHO HAVE BEEN TURNED INTO FREEZING, STARVING BANDS OF WANDERERS BY THE GERMANS, HAVE STOCKS OF FOOD SUFFICIENT FOR ONLY TWO OR THREE WEEKS.

IN THE FIRST FULL OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF GERMAN DEVASTATION IN NORWAY, GATHERED AT FIRST HAND DURING A RECENT VISIT, WOLD DESCRIBED THE FORCED EVACUATION OF NORWEGIANS AS AN "EXODOUS OF MISERY" FROM A SECTION OF THE COUNTRY THAT HAS BEEN "BURNED, PLUNDERED, AND LAID WASTE UNTIL IT IS ONLY A BARREN DESERT."

THE HEALTH POSITION, HE SAID, IS SERIOUS WITH DOCTORS AND MEDICINE LACKING.

KK1110AEW

LONDON, SUNDAY, DEC. 3-(AP)-EDMUND POLMANN, NAZI OVERSEER IN THE MAJDANEK MASS MURDER CAMP, WHO WAS ACCUSED PERSONALLY OF KILLING THOUSANDS, HANGED HIMSELF IN HIS CELL, A SOVIET NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH FROM LUBLIN, BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO, SAID TODAY.

TRIAL OF POLMANN AND FIVE OTHERS ACCUSED OF THE TORTURE-KILLINGS HAD REACHED ITS THIRD DAY YESTERDAY WHEN THE NEWS OF POLMANN'S SUICIDE REACHED THE COURT.

K.SOBOLEWSKI, CHIEF SECRETARY OF THE POLISH-SOVIET COMMISSION FOR INVESTIGATING THE CRIMES, TESTIFIED THAT 18 DITCHES YIELDED 1,500,000 BODIES OF PERSONS TORTURED TO DEATH.

(A FRIDAY NIGHT BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW REPORTED BY THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING STATION IN EUROPE AND HEARD BY THE BLUE NETWORK SAID THAT THE SIX GERMAN OFFICIALS HAD BEEN CONVICTED OF THE MASS MURDER CHARGES.)

DEC 3 1944

TA1118PEW

LONDON, DEC. 2-(AP)-BRITAIN'S WORLD PRESS NEWS, NEWSPAPER TRADE PUBLICATION, SAID TODAY EFFORTS OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION TO PUBLICIZE THE STORY OF BRITAIN ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE HAVE BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL, WHILE ITS U.S. COUNTERPART, OWI, "IS GETTING ITS STORY ACROSS IN BOTH LIBERATED FRANCE AND BELGIUM WITH COMPLETE SUCCESS."

WORLD PRESS NEWS SAID MOI APPEARED TO HAVE DIFFICULTY DISTRIBUTING MATERIAL TO THE PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS OF FRANCE, AND ADDED THAT LACK OF ADEQUATE COMMUNICATIONS WAS A BARRIER. "THE OWI, HOWEVER," SAID THE PUBLICATION, "IS OVERCOMING THAT TROUBLE BY SENDING OUT 19 MOBILE INFORMATION UNITS INTO THE PROVINCES.

"THESE UNITS WILL BE IN POSITION TO GIVE A STORY OF THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE AND AMERICA AT WAR TO THE PRESS OF FRANCE."

THE PAPER SAID THERE WAS NO INDICATION WHETHER MOI PLANNED SIMILAR DISTRIBUTION. "IT IS KNOWN, THOUGH, THAT THE AMOUNT OF MATERIAL SENT OUT THROUGH PWD (PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE DEPARTMENT) BY THE OWI IS CONSIDERABLY GREATER THAN THAT EMANATING FROM THE MOI," THE PAPER SAID.

WORLD PRESS NEWS ENDORSED A STATEMENT BY LORD WINSTER AT A RECENT PRESS EXHIBITION, THAT "THE TASK OF TELLING THE WORLD ABOUT BRITAIN AFTER THE WAR IS THE JOB OF NEWSPAPERS," AND COMMENDED HIS PROPOSAL THAT THE JOB "BE LEFT TO THE EXPERT, HIGHLY-TRAINED JOURNALISTS OF WHICH BRITAIN HAS A GREAT NUMBER.

THE TRADE PUBLICATION SUGGESTED, HOWEVER: "MANY PEOPLE ARE ASKING WHY TRAINED MEN SHOULDN'T TAKE OVER THAT WORK NOW.

"WHY," THEY SAY, "LEAVE IT TO THE MOI UNTIL THE END OF THE WAR."

TA946PEW

30 24— 20907

LONDON, DEC 2-(AP)-THE PRESS FREEDOM CAMPAIGN CONDUCTED BY KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WAS ATTACKED YESTERDAY BY A BRITISH WEEKLY MAGAZINE, THE ECONOMIST, WITH A SUGGESTION THAT HIS PROGRAM MIGHT ALLOW AMERICAN NEWS AGENCIES "TO DOMINATE THE WORLD."

THE POLITICO-ECONOMIC PUBLICATION, ESTABLISHED IN 1843, INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING IN AN "AMERICAN SURVEY" SECTION DEVOTED TO SHORT ARTICLES ON THE UNITED STATES:

"MR.KENT COOPER, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND AUTHOR OF 'BARRIERS DOWN', IS LEADING A CRUSADE TO INCORPORATE A 'CHARTER OF FREEDOM FOR NEWS AND COMMUNICATIONS' IN THE PEACE SETTLEMENTS.

"IN AN ARTICLE IN LIFE HE DEMANDS FREEDOM OF ACCESS TO NEWS, FREEDOM FOR AGENCIES TO COMPETE OR TO EXCHANGE NEWS AND AN END TO PREFERENTIAL RATES OF TRANSMISSION. MR.COOPER, LIKE MOST BIG BUSINESS EXECUTIVES, EXPERIENCES A PECULIAR MORAL GLOW IN FINDING THAT HIS IDEA OF FREEDOM COINCIDES WITH HIS COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGE. IN HIS ODE TO LIBERTY THERE IS NO SUGGESTION THAT WHEN ALL BARRIERS ARE DOWN THE HUGE FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF THE AMERICAN AGENCIES MIGHT ENABLE THEM TO DOMINATE THE WORLD. HIS DESIRE TO PREVENT ANOTHER GOEBBELS FROM POISONING THE WELLS WILL BE UNIVERSALLY APPLAUDED, BUT DEMOCRACY DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN MAKING THE WHOLE WORLD SAFE FOR THE AP.

"IN THIS, AS IN OTHER POSTWAR ISSUES SUCH AS CIVIL AVIATION COMMERCIAL PRACTICES ARE HABITUALLY CONFUSED WITH SUCH BIG WORDS AS LIBERTY AND THE RIGHTS OF MAN. ONE OF MR.COOPER'S HAPPIER SUGGESTIONS IS THAT NEWS CORRESPONDENTS ABROAD SHOULD ENJOY DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY, WITHOUT ANY OF ITS RESPONSIBILITIES. THIS WOULD TURN THE FOURTH ESTATE INTO A KING THAT CAN DO NO WRONG. THE COMMENTS OF MARSHAL STALIN AND THE GENERALISSIMO ON THE PROPOSITION THAT THE WAR IS BEING WAGED TO SECURE EXTRA TERRITORIAL RIGHTS FOR, SAY, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, WOULD BE WORTH HEARING."

DAS

FOLO LONDON PRESS FREEDOM

NEW YORK, DEC.2-(AP)-COMMENTING ON THE PUBLISHED VIEWS OF THE ECONOMIST, KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID:

"SURELY THE ECONOMIST DOES NOT WANT THE ACTIVITIES OF ALL NEWS AGENCIES EXCEPT THE BRITISH CONFINED TO THEIR OWN COUNTRIES AS WAS LARGELY THE CASE BEFORE REUTERS, REORGANIZED AND OWNED BY THE BRITISH NEWSPAPERS, WITHDREW ITS CARTEL DOMINATION OVER THE NEWS ACTIVITIES OF MANY COUNTRIES FOREIGN TO ENGLAND. IF THERE IS COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGE TO AN AMERICAN NEWS ASSOCIATION IN MAKING ITS NEWS SERVICE AVAILABLE IN OTHER COUNTRIES, THERE IS, UNDER THE PLAN I ADVOCATE, THE SAME OPPORTUNITY FOR THE BRITISH OR ANY OTHER NEWS AGENCY TO MAKE ITS NEWS SERVICE AVAILABLE IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

"FOR EXAMPLE, THE REUTERS AGENCY WAS QUICK TO SEE THIS AND IS NOW SELLING ITS NEWS IN THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AMERICA FOR THE FIRST TIME.

"ALL OF THIS IS TO THE GOOD AS LONG AS NEWSPAPERS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE WANT THE REUTERS SERVICE. SIMILARLY, IF THE NEWSPAPERS OF THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE WANT THE SERVICES OF THE AMERICAN NEWS AGENCIES, OR ANY OTHER NEWS AGENCIES, THEY PROPERLY SHOULD HAVE THEM.

"THE ECONOMIST'S COMMENT AS TO DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY IS EVEN MORE INEPT. IMMUNITY DOES NOT MEAN THAT A FOREIGNER, WHETHER A DIPLOMAT OR NEWSPAPERMAN, CAN REMAIN IN ANY FOREIGN COUNTRY WHERE HE IS PERSON NON GRATA. IT DOES MEAN THAT IN SUCH CASE HE WOULD LEAVE THE COUNTRY WITHOUT BEING ARRESTED AND UNCIVILLY DEPORTED AND WITHOUT ANY OTHER INDIGNITIES BEING IMPOSED UPON HIM.

"BUT IF THE ECONOMIST IS SPEAKING FOR BRITAIN IN WANTING TO MAINTAIN, EXCLUSIVELY FOR BRITISH INTERESTS, ITS EFFECTIVE CONTROL OVER VAST WORLD COMMUNICATIONS, A THING THAT REUTERS, THE BRITISH AGENCY, DOES NOT ITSELF DEMAND, THEN PERHAPS MORE THAN EVER THE ISSUE THAT THERE SHOULD BE EQUALITY FOR NEWS TRANSMISSION OVER ALL INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE FOUGHT OUT EVEN IN ADVANCE OF THE PEACE. THE BRITISH ACCOUNT OF WHAT IS GOING ON IN WORLD AFFAIRS IS NOT THE ONLY ACCOUNT OF WORLD AFFAIRS THAT SHOULD BE DISSEMINATED."

JP339AEW

WASHINGTON,DEC.2-(AP)-THE ATTACK OF THE BRITISH MAGAZINE, THE ECONOMIST, ON THE WORLD NEWS FREEDOM CAMPAIGN OF KENT COOPER AND OTHERS WAS CALLED "A PITY" TODAY BY CHAIRMAN BLOOM (D-NY) OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

BLOOM WAS AMONG THOSE INSTRUMENTAL IN HAVING CONGRESS PASS RECENTLY A RESOLUTION ENDORSING THE IDEALS ESPOUSED BY COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND GENERAL MANAGER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

APPARENTLY, THE NEW YORKER COMMENTED, THE ECONOMIST LACKED "THE FACTS."

"WE ASK FOR NOTHING AT ALL OTHER THAN WHAT THE DIFFERENT NEWS AGENCIES CONTROLLED BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS NOW HAVE," HE SAID. "WE WANT THE SAME PRIVILEGES. WE ASK FOR AN INDEPENDENT AND FREE PRESS EVERYWHERE IN THE WORLD, NOT ONLY FOR OURSELVES BUT FOR OTHERS, BECAUSE WE BELIEVE THAT IF THE PRESS IS ABLE TO PRINT THE TRUTH FREELY THAT WILL DO MORE TO BRING ABOUT A LASTING PEACE THAN ANY OTHER FORCE IN THE WORLD.

"WE MUST HAVE THE TRUTH THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. IT IS A PITY THAT A CAMPAIGN TO BRING THIS ABOUT SHOULD BE CRITICIZED BY ONE OF OUR ALLIES."

FR1201PEW DEC 2 194

URBANA,ILL.,DEC 2-(AP)-CRITICISM BY A BRITISH MAGAZINE OF THE PRESS FREEDOM CAMPAIGN CONDUCTED BY KENT COOPER EVOKED FROM A JOURNALISM SCHOOL DIRECTOR TODAY THE ASSERTION THAT BRITISH NEWS AGENCIES FEAR THEY CAN'T COMPETE WITH AMERICAN AGENCIES ON A WORLD-WIDE BASIS "WITHOUT SPECIAL PRIVILEGE."

THE STATEMENT WAS ISSUED BY FREDERICK S.SIEBERT, DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS JOURNALISM SCHOOL, IN CONNECTION WITH AN ARTICLE IN THE BRITISH WEEKLY PUBLICATION, THE ECONOMIST. THE PERIODICAL CRITICIZED THE COURSE ADVOCATED BY KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, FOR FREEDOM OF ACCESS TO NEWS AND ITS TRANSMISSION.

IN REPLY TO THE ECONOMIST'S CHARGE THAT COOPER'S CAMPAIGN IS "AN ATTEMPT TO DOMINATE" WORLD NEWS, SIEBERT SAID THE BRITISH ATTACK REVEALED "A FEAR THAT PRESENT BRITISH DOMINATION OF WORLD COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS WOULD BE THREATENED IF THE 'HUGE FINANCIAL POWER OF THE AMERICAN AGENCIES' IS PERMITTED TO OPERATE ON EQUAL TERMS WITH OTHER NEWS AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

SIEBERT CONTINUED:

"THE REASONING OF THE ECONOMIST WRITER INDICATES THAT THE BRITISH NEWS AGENCIES ARE FEARFUL THAT THEY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO COMPETE WITH AMERICAN NEWS AGENCIES ON A WORLD-WIDE BASIS UNLESS THEY ARE GIVEN SPECIAL PREFERENCES, ESPECIALLY IN ACCESS TO COMMUNICATION FACILITIES AND IN TRANSMISSION COSTS.

"AT THE PRESENT TIME REUTERS ENJOYS A GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED MONOPOLY IN THE GATHERING AND TRANSMISSION OF FOREIGN NEWS. THROUGHOUT THE LAST QUARTER OF THE 19TH CENTURY AND THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE 20TH CENTURY THIS BRITISH NEWS AGENCY "DOMINATED" WORLD NEWS. THIS DOMINATION WAS BASED ON TWO FACTORS, THE WORLD-WIDE AND EFFICIENT BRITISH SYSTEM OF COMMUNICATIONS, AND THE CONTRACT SYSTEM WHEREBY THE BRITISH AGENCY DIVIDED UP THE WORLD NEWS AND KEPT NEWS AGENCIES OF

FOREIGN NATIONS, INCLUDING THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, CONFINED TO SPECIAL AREAS.

"IN RECENT YEARS THE DOMINANT POSITION OF THE BRITISH NEWS HAS BEEN SHATTERED PRINCIPALLY BECAUSE THE ASSOCIATED PRESS REFUSED TO CONTINUE TO BE A PARTY THROUGH EXCHANGE CONTRACTS TO THE 19TH CENTURY SYSTEM OF DIVIDING UP THE WORLD. LACKING ITS CONTRACT AGREEMENTS, REUTERS RETAINS AS ITS ONLY COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE THE SPECIAL RATES WHICH IT ENJOYS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD-WIDE BRITISH COMMUNICATION SYSTEM."

AB/AJ728PCW

BY JAMES F. KING

(ADVANCE)...HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND, DEC. 2-(AP)-HOME SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON ASSERTED TODAY THAT THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN SEVERAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES "SHOWS SIGNS OF SUPPORTING AND WORKING WITH SOME CURIOUS FORCES" WHILE IN THE UNITED STATES ITS GHOST APPEARS INCLINED TO ENTER UPON AN ALLIANCE WITH AMERICAN CAPITALISM.

WITHOUT ELABORATING ON THESE ASSERTIONS, MORRISON TOLD A YORKSHIRE CONFERENCE OF THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY THAT IN SOME WAYS TOO MUCH ATTENTION WAS GIVEN TO THE "PROBLEM" OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY HERE AND DECLARED:

"I DON'T MYSELF THINK THAT THE MEMBERSHIP OF THIS PARTY OR ITS DIRECT NUMERICAL INFLUENCE IS AS GREAT AS IS SOMETIMES SUPPOSED, NOR AM I PARTICULARLY AFRAID OF ITS SUBVERSIVE TENDENCIES IN ITS PRESENT PHASE. INDEED, I WOULD BE MORE DISPOSED TO CRITICIZE IT FOR SWINGING TOO FAR TO THE RIGHT THAN FOR BEING TOO FAR TO THE LEFT. ITS 'RESPECTABILITY' IS PORTENTOUS AND ITS FLAG-WAGGING A MARVEL TO BEHOLD."

THE LABORITE MINISTER IN PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S COALITION CABINET DIRECTED HIS REMARKS CHIEFLY AT THE POSITION OF THE COMMUNISTS IN BRITAIN, WHOSE APPLICATION FOR AFFILIATION HAS BEEN REJECTED BY THE LABOR PARTY.

(END ADVANCE FOR 11 A.M.E.W.T. TODAY, DEC 2.) DEC 3 1944

JR825AEW

PARIS--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD WESTERN FRONT XXX DISPATCH SAID. TROOPS

A SAVAGE BATTLE RAGED AT INDEN ALONG THE CENTER OF THE AMERICAN BULGE TOWARD COLOGNE. FIRST ARMY TROOPS OF LT.-GEN.COURTNEY HODGES FOUGHT TO CROSS THE INDE RIVER TO THE EASTERN PART OF THE TOWN, BUT WERE BROUGHT UNDER HEAVY MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE. HEAVY GUNS SUPPORTED THE DOUGHBOYS. A FRONT DISPATCH SAID THE BATTLE WAS ONE OF THE MOST INTENSE SMALL-SCALE ARTILLERY DUELS SINCE THE START OF THE OFFENSIVE. CLANG

THE WESTERN PART OF INDEN, ROAD JUNCTION ON THE MAIN HIGHWAY BETWEEN GEILENKIRCHEN AND DUREN, HAD BEEN CLEARED OF GERMANS IN HOUSE TO HOUSE FIGHTING, EXCEPT FOR ONE POCKET OF INFANTRYMEN SUPPORTED BY TANKS AND HOWITZERS.

MEN OF LT.-GEN.WILLIAM SIMPSON'S NINTH ARMY FOUGHT INTO LINNICH, AND SURGED BACK INTO THE LOST TOWNS OF ROERDORF AND FLOSSDORF TO THE SOUTH.

LINNICH, JULICH, AND DUREN FORM THREE MAIN BUTTRESSES OF THE GERMANS' ROER RIVER LINE.

FIRST ARMY ELEMENTS WON HIGH GROUND WITHIN 1,000 YARDS WEST OF GEY, FOUR MILES SOUTHWEST OF DUREN, AND MADE MODERATE GAINS TOWARD BRANDENBERG, SEVEN MILES SOUTHWEST OF DUREN.

BATTLE PLANES RAKED GERMAN TANKS AND DEFENSES ALONG THE COLOGNE PLAIN FRONT.

GEN.EISENHOWER'S ALLIED ARMIES WERE ON THE WESTERN BANKS OF FOUR RIVERS FORMING NATURAL BARRIERS TO FURTHER PENETRATION OF WESTERN GERMANY. THE NAZIS WERE STRIVING DESPERATELY TO KEEP THE ALLIES FROM SMASHING ACROSS AT SUCH KEY POINTS AS VENLO ON THE MASS, DUREN ON THE ROER, MERZIG ON THE SAAR AND STRASBOURG ON THE RHINE.

THE BITTEREST STRUGGLE WAS TAKING PLACE ON THE ROER, THE ONE PLACE THE RIVER BARRIERS ARE NOT BACKED UP BY THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

THE FIRST SIZEABLE FORCE OF GERMAN PLANES TO APPEAR OVER THE BATTLEFRONT IN DAYLIGHT BOMBED NINTH ARMY TROOPS YESTERDAY. WHILE NAZI GROUND UNITS CONTESTED EVERY YARD ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE ROER, OTHER FORCES ON THE EAST BANK STRUGGLED FRANTICALLY TO BOLSTER THEIR DEFENSES.

DEC

THE GERMANS BLEW UP A BRIDGE AT MERZIG AFTER BEING FORCED ACROSS THE SAAR BY THE THIRD ARMY TROOPS. THE AMERICANS ARE ALREADY ACROSS THE SAAR FARTHER SOUTH ON THE THIRD ARMY'S RIGHT FLANK, BUT THERE THEY ARE OUTSIDE THE REICH FRONTIER.

SAARBRUCKEN, LARGEST OF THE SAAR CITIES, WAS THREATENED BY AN 80TH DIVISION REGIMENT AT THEDING, ONLY 8 1/2 MILES AWAY.

STILL FARTHER SOUTH AT STRASBOURG THE ALLIES SMASHED AN ATTEMPT BY THE GERMANS TO ESTABLISH A NEW BRIDGEHEAD ON THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE BEHIND A SMOKE SCREEN 1,000 YARDS LONG.

AUGMENTING THE GERMAN AIR FORCE ATTACK, THE ENEMY LOOSED A BARRAGE A FLYING BOMBS ON REAR AREAS IN BELGIUM AND HOLLAND. A FRONT DISPATCH SAID THE BARRAGE REPRESENTED AN INCREASE OF ALMOST 100 PER CENT IN 24 HOURS.

ALLIED WARPLANES DUMPED TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON GERMAN TROOPS, GUNS AND FORTIFICATIONS AS AMERICAN FIRST ARMY TROOPS FOUGHT HOUSE-TO-HOUSE AGAINST THE ENEMY IN INDEN, SIX MILES NORTHWEST OF DUREN.

FIELD DISPATCHES SAID THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY ALONG THE RHINE HAD BROKEN THROUGH MAIN ENEMY DEFENSES AND FOUGHT INTO THE WESTERN OUTSKIRTS OF HAGENAU, SUPPLY CENTER 15 MILES NORTH OF STRASBOURG, AFTER OVER-RUNNING SEVERAL TOWNS. THE SEVENTH WAS WITHIN 30 MILES OF A JUNCTURE WITH THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY.

JP319AEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

PARIS, DEC 2-(AP)-THE HEAVIEST FIGHTING OF THE WAR IS RAGING ALONG THE WESTERN FRONT AS THE GERMAN ARMIES MAKE THEIR LAST SAVAGE STAND IN AN EFFORT TO STEM THE AMERICAN ADVANCE INTO GERMANY.

THE SOIL OF HITLER'S REICH IS BEING WON SLOWLY. EVERY YARD IS CONTESTED BY GERMANS FIGHTING AS THEY NEVER HAVE FOUGHT BEFORE.

THE GERMANS ARE MAKING THE AMERICAN GAINS AS COSTLY AS POSSIBLE, AND THEY ARE COSTLY. THERE IS EVERY INDICATION THAT THE FIGHTING THROUGHOUT THE WINTER WILL BE THE SAME BITTER SLAUGHTER UNTIL A FINAL DECISION IS WON.

THREE MONTHS AGO HOPES RAN HIGH THAT THE WAR WOULD BE OVER BEFORE CHRISTMAS. BUT THE GERMAN ARMIES DID NOT COLLAPSE AS EXPECTED. THE GERMAN HOME FRONT, IN ITS STRAITJACKET OF NAZI CONTROL, DID NOT FOLD UP AS SO MANY PERSONS HAD THOUGHT IT WOULD. THE ENEMY SHOWED THAT HE INTENDED TO FIGHT TO THE LAST, AND THAT IS WHAT HE IS DOING NOW.

DEC 3 1944

THERE ALWAYS IS THE PROBABILITY OF A SUDDEN CRUMBLING OF GERMAN RESISTANCE, BUT THERE ARE NO SIGNS OF IT UP FRONT, WHERE THE FIGHTING IS HARD AND BLOODY AND WHERE THE ROAR OF CANNON ECHOES CONTINUOUSLY ACROSS THE COLD, SODDEN FORESTS AND PLAINS.

A GREAT DEAL OF AMERICAN BLOOD IS BEING SPILLED ON GERMAN SOIL. NO BATTLE IN THIS WAR--AND MANY VETERANS SAY NONE IN THE LAST WAR--CAN COMPARE IN HEARTBREAKING SACRIFICE AND HARDSHIP WITH THE BATTLE FOR HURTGEN FOREST SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN.

SO FAR THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN CLUBBED BACK SLOWLY UNDER A TERRIFIC ARTILLERY BARRAGE, ARMORED ASSAULT AND, WHENEVER THE SKIES HAVE CLEARED, BY AIR POWER. BUT THESE ALL HAVE BEEN SECONDARY INSTRUMENTS OF DESTRUCTION.

MUDDY, SLOGGING G.I.JOE, THE INFANTRYMAN, STILL CARRIES THE BURDEN

OF THE BATTLE.
IN NORMANDY THE ENEMY HAD ONLY A THICK CRUST OF DEFENSES. ONCE A BREAK WAS ACHIEVED, THERE WAS NOTHING BEHIND. ON THEIR HOME GROUNDS, THE GERMANS HAVE DEFENSES IN DEPTH, AND DOUGHBOYS MUST FIGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH ALL OF THEM TO GET AT DEFENDERS WHO ARE UNDER ORDERS TO FIGHT TO THE DEATH.
A SUDDEN BREAKTHROUGH SUCH AS THAT AT ST.LO LOOKS VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO THOSE OF US WHO HAVE BEEN WATCHING THE FIRST ARMY'S OFFENSIVE PLOWING THROUGH THE DEEP MUD AND THICK FORESTS.
THE CONSENSUS IS THAT THE AMERICAN ARMIES FACE A LONG, HARD WINTER OF FIGHTING WHICH IS TO COST MUCH IN LIVES AND SUFFERING--A PRICE THAT MUST BE PAID FOR VICTORY OVER A FANATICAL ENEMY.
G435PEW

ADD PARIS - CDYNAND KROTHER

THEY AND TEN COLLEAGUES ARE ON TRIAL CHARGED WITH HELPING THE GERMANS TRACK DOWN FRENCH PATRIOTS.

DEC 3 1944

AS LAFONT PLEADED IGNORANCE OR INNOCENCE, BONY FOUR TIMES LEAPED UP AND SHOUTED, "HE IS LYING TO SAVE HIMSELF."
BONY CONTENDED THAT LAFONT WAS THE ONE WHO HAD CHARGE OF QUESTIONING PRISONERS AND THEN TURNED THEM OVER TO THE NAZI AFTER "TAKING CARE OF THEIR MONEY AND JEWELRY." THE STATE CHARGES THAT SUCH PRISONERS WERE MAIMED AND BEATEN.
LAFONT TESTIFIED TODAY THAT HE HIMSELF HAD BEEN BEATEN FOR SEVERAL DAYS BY THE PRESENT POLICE BEFORE SIGNING A STATEMENT. HE GOT AN ANGRY LAUGH FROM THE AUDIENCE WHEN HE SAID THE "BRUTAL METHODS OF THE PRESENT POLICE" DID NOT EXIST WHEN HE WAS WORKING FOR THE GESTAPO.
TA900PEW

ADD PARIS KX POSTS

COMMITTEE MEMBER BROOKS (D-LA), SAID HE BELIEVES CONGRESS MUST START IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION AT ITS NEXT SESSION OF COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING IN ORDER TO RAISE A PEACETIME ARMY OF A MILLION MEN TO HELP POLICE EUROPE. THIS, HE ADDED, WOULD PERMIT MEN NOW OVERSEAS TO RETURN HOME.

DEC 3 1944

MK614AEW

PIKARD, GERMANY, DEC. 2-(AP)-THREE INFANTRYMEN WERE RELAXING IN CHAIRS IN THE KITCHEN OF A HOUSE OF THIS SAARLAUTERN SUBURB TODA WHILE WAITING FOR THEIR NEXT ASSIGNMENT.
PFC. WILLIAM RASMUSSEN, OF GLENCOE, ILL., WAS STANDING IN THE DOORWAY PASSING THE TIME OF DAY WITH THE RELAXING TRIO WHEN A BLUNT INSTRUMENT CRASHED THROUGH THE WINDOW, PASSED UNDER A CHAIR AND BOUNCED AROUND THE ROOM.
THE RELAXING SOLDIERS DASHED FOR THE CELLAR AS SOON AS THEY REALIZED THAT THE BLUNT INSTRUMENT WAS AN 88 SHELL THAT FAILED TO EXPLODE.
TA933PEW

BY WILLIAM F.BONI
WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY ATTACKING INDEN DEC 2-(AP)-GERMAN INFANTRY MEN DEFENDING INDEN ALL ARE ARMED WITH AUTOMATIC WEAPONS, AND ENEMY ARTILLERY IS DROPPING SHELLS AT THE RATE OF ONE A SECOND INTO ALL VULNERABLE AREAS.

30. 24 — 20909

BUT IN THE FACE OF THIS BITTER RESISTANCE, FIRST ARMY TROOPS HAVE CLEARED THE GERMANS FROM THIS VILLAGE EXCEPT FOR ONE SMALL, DEEPLY-ENTRENCHED POCKET IN THE SOUTH.
IT IS ANOTHER MEAN, MISERABLE LITTLE INDUSTRIAL VILLAGE FOR WHICH BOTH SIDES HAVE BEEN BATTLING SAVAGELY FOR SIX DAYS. IN WHAT TODAY ESPECIALLY WAS MEAN, MISERABLE WEATHER. THE WIND WHIPPED COLD SHEET OF RAIN FROM LOW CLOUDS.
IN DAYLIGHT OUR TROOPS AND THE GERMANS FIGHT ALMOST ENTIRELY FROM CELLARS, WHOSE WALLS THE JERRIES HAVE KNOCKED THROUGH TO MAKE A VIRTUAL SUBWAY SYSTEM.
IT IS NOT SAFE TO EXPOSE ONESELF IN THE OPEN. TWO COMPANY COMMANDERS WHO WERE PURSUED ACROSS AN OPEN SPACE BY 88S FIRED AS SNIPING RIFLES ARE READY TO BEAR WITNESS THAT THE GERMANS ARE NOT SUFFERING ANY AMMUNITION SHORTAGE.
KK132PEW

DEC 3 1944

BY WES GALLAGHER
WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, DEC. 2-(AP)-VIRTUALLY THE ENTIRE NINTH ARMY STOOD TONIGHT ON THE WEST BANK OF THE ROER RIVER.
AMERICAN INFANTRY FOUGHT INTO LINNICH, THE RIVER BOTTOM CITY WHERE HEAVY FIGHTING STILL IS GOING ON.
THE GERMANS USED TANKS AND INFANTRY IN AND ALONG A LINE NORTH OF LINDERN SOUTH TO THE TOWN OF BEECK, WHERE DOUGHBOYS AND GERMAN INFANTRY STILL ARE LOCKED IN HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING ON THE NORTHERN EDGE OF THE BURNED OUT VILLAGE.
LINDERN IS FIRMLY HELD BY AMERICAN TANKS AND INFANTRY, BUT IT IS UNDER HEAVY SHELLING FROM THE GERMANS. MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE IS SO INTENSE ALONG THIS SECTOR THAT IT IS DIFFICULT TO BRING UP SUPPLIES.
THE ENTRY INTO LINNICH CAME LAST NIGHT IN SPORADIC FIGHTING. THERE WERE INDICATIONS THE GERMANS WERE FIGHTING JUST LONG ENOUGH ON THE WEST BANK OF THE RIVER TO GET OUT THEIR TANKS AND ARTILLERY.
"THE GERMANS ARE SLOWLY GETTING ACROSS THE RIVER, BUT THEY ARE MAKING ADVANCES TOUGH," DECLARED CAPT. CLIFFORD ROFFINA, 27 WEBSTER ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF
TA701PEW

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

DEC 3 1944

WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY ATTACKING INDEN, DEC. 2-(AP)-THE AMERICANS TODAY HAD CLEARED THE GERMANS OUT OF INDEN, A MISERABLE LITTLE INDUSTRIAL VILLAGE, EXCEPT FOR A SMALL SOUTHSIDE POCKET AFTER SIX DAYS OF BITTER SAVAGE FIGHTING.

THE GERMANS, ALL ARMED WITH AUTOMATIC WEAPONS, HAVE RESISTED BITTERLY AND ENEMY SHELLS HAVE FALLEN IN VULNERABLE AREAS AT THE RATE OF ONE A SECOND.

INDEN PROBABLY HAD ONLY 100 HOUSES AT THE MOST. IT LIES ON THE WEST BANK OF THE INDE RIVER. BUT IN THE HILLS NORTHEAST AND SOUTHWEST OF THE FACTORIES WHICH ARE ON THE STREAM'S EAST BANK, THE GERMANS

HAVE ARTILLERY AND MORTAR EMPLACEMENTS FROM WHICH THEY CAN DIRECT AND OBSERVE THEIR ARTILLERY FIRE OVER A WIDE AREA.

IN AND AROUND THE VILLAGE, INFANTRY ENTRENCHMENTS ARE SO DEEP AND WIDE THAT TWICE AMERICANS LOST TANKS WHICH ROLLED OVER THE TRENCHES' CAMOUFLAGED TOPS AND DROPPED INTO THE DIGGINGS.

THE CALIBER OF GERMAN RESISTANCE AND THE EXTENT OF SUPPORTING FIRE GIVEN THE INFANTRY IS EQUALLY MARKED FARTHER SOUTH ON THE FIRST ARMY SECTOR.

EAST OF LANGERWEHE YESTERDAY ONE U.S.PLATOON ATTACKED A LARGE FARMHOUSE, TOOK IT, AND CAPTURED SEVERAL PRISONERS. BUT THE SITUATION BARELY HAD BEEN "SECURED" WHEN THE GERMANS OPENED UP WITH A SHELLING WHICH DROPPED 300 ROUNDS IN THE VICINITY IN 30 MINUTES. WHEN THE BARRAGE ENDED THE YANKS WERE SURROUNDED. THE GERMANS FOUGHT STUBBORNLY TO PREVENT RELIEF UNITS FROM BREAKING THROUGH TO THE PLATOON, BUT EVENTALLY THE MEN WERE RESCUED.

THE AMERICANS ARE SUFFERING CONSIDERABLE CASUALTIES, BUT THE RATE AT WHICH THE GERMANS ARE LOSING MEN IS MUCH HIGHER. THE GERMAN THIRD PARACHUTE TROOP DIVISION HAS BEEN BADLY MAULED SINCE IT ENTERED THE LINE EARLY IN THE WEEK IN A RELIEF ROLE.

JJ405PEW

DEC 2 1944

BY WES GALLAGHER

PUFFENDORF, GERMANY, DEC. 2 (AP)--HE HAD TO GO A.WE. A.W.O.L. TO DO IT BUT WILLIAM WALTON STROZIER, A QUIET SOFT-SPOKEN GEORGIAN, FINISHED HIS JOB IN THE ARMY WITH HIS FAVORITE OUTFIT. COMPLETED THE JOB FOR WHICH HE ENTERED THE ARMY.

STROZIER, A FIRST LIEUTENANT FROM STOVALL, GA., FIRST WAS ASSIGNED TO THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION IN THE 41ST REGIMENT INFANTRY REGIMENT. HE MISSED THE ORIGINAL LANDINGS IN NORTH AFRICA BUT FOLLOWED SOON AFTERWARDS AND IN FEBRUARY, 1943 HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE FIRST ARMORED DIVISION IN TUNISIA.

DEC 3 1944

THE YOUNG GEORGIAN FOUGHT THROUGH THE REST OF THE AFRICAN CAMPAIGN. AS THE FIRST ARMORED DIVISION WAS NOT IN ON THE CAMPAIGN IN SICILY STROZIER TRIED TO TRANSFER BACK TO THE SECOND BUT WAS TURNED DOWN BECAUSE HIS REQUEST WAS "PURELY PERSONAL."

HE WAS ON THE FIRING LINE IN ITALY, HOWEVER, BUT A MEDICAL BOARD CAUGHT UP WITH HIS GROWING DEAFNESS AND RECLASSIFIED HIM FOR LIMITED SERVICE AND HE FOUND HIMSELF BEHIND A DESK IN NAPLES.

THERE ARE WORSE PLACES IN THE ARMY THAN NAPLES WITH A WARM SUN, SWIMMING AND BEAUTIFUL GIRLS. MANY A YOUNG MAN WOULD HAVE GIVEN UP HIS MEDALS AND HONORS TO HAVE TRADED PLACES WITH STROZIER. BUT BILL PESTERED HIS MEDICAL BOARD AT EVERY OPPORTUNITY FOR ACTIVE DUTY. FINALLY AFTER MONTHS OF EFFORT HE WAS RE-

CLASSIFIED FOR COMBAT DUTY ON OCT.8 OF THIS YEAR. HE IMMEDIATELY SENT A REQUEST TO THE COMMANDING GENERAL FOR TRANSFER TO THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION WRITING OF HIS FORMER EXPERIENCE WITH THE OUTFIT AND ADDING "I HAVE MANY FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES AMONG ITS PRESENT MEMBERS NOW ENGAGED IN COMBAT AND I FEEL IMPELLED TO JOIN THEM TO COMPLETE THE JOB FOR WHICH I ENTERED THE SERVICE."

DEC 3 1944

HE DID NOT WAIT FOR A REPLY,HOWEVER, BUT WENT A.W.O.L. HITCH-HIKING BY AIR FROM NAPLES TO MARSEILLES AND THEN ACROSS FRANCE,BELGIUM AND HOLLAND TO GERMANY.

HE HAD NO ORDERS AND HIS FORMAL REQUEST FOR A TRANSFER HAD NOT ARRIVED BUT HIS QUICK TONGUE GAVE PLAUSIBILITY TO HIS ARGUMENT WITH DIVISION ADJUTANT GENERAL LT.COL. R.A.SHELL OF 584 PARK AVE.,ATLANTA,GA., FOR AN ASSIGNMENT. HE WAS GIVEN A COMPANY COMMAND IN HIS OLD REGIMENT.

HIS FIRST ACTION SINCE TUNISIA CAME ON NOV.16 WHEN THE NINTH ARMY JUMPED OFF IN AN OFFENSIVE TOWARD THE ROER RIVER. ALL DAY LONG STROZIER'S COMPANY WAS IN THE FOREFRONT OF THE FIGHTING AND AS NIGHT FELL THE YOUNG GEORGIAN WENT ABOUT ORGANIZING HIS MEN FOR THE NIGHT.

FROM A DARKENED HOUSE THERE WAS A SHARP CRACK AND STROZIER'S JOB WAS FINISHED.

DEC 3 1944

BY ROBERT WILSON

STRASBOURG, DEC. 2-(AP)-THE BATTLE OF THE APARTMENT HOUSES ENDED TODAY. TROOPS OF THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY WIPED OUT THE ENEMY POCKET ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE RHINE AT THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY.

ONLY 37 GERMANS REMAINED TO BE TAKEN PRISONER OF AN ORIGINAL FORCE ESTIMATED AT 200. MOST OF THEM ESCAPED ACROSS THE RIVER LAST NIGHT IN MOTOR LAUNCHES UNDER CM

FORCE ESTIMATED AT 200. MOST OF THEM ESCAPED ACROSS THE RIVER LAST NIGHT IN MOTOR LAUNCHES UNDER COVER OF FOG.

THE GERMANS BLEW ALL THREE BRIDGES, LEAVING ONLY TWO PERMANENT ONES ACROSS THE RHINE FROM HERE SOUTH TO THE SWISS BORDER. BOTH ARE RAIL BRIDGES.

"THE BATTLE ENDED LAST NIGHT," MAJ. JACK DUNCAN OF WOODLAWN, CALIF., SAID. "BUT WE DIDN'T KNOW IT FOR SURE UNTIL MORNING. WHEN THE FOG LIFTED THE APARTMENT HOUSES WERE ALL CLEARED. WE NOW HAVE A 3,000-YARD LINE ALONG THE WATERFRONT."

OTHER SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS WERE MAKING STEADY BUT SLOW PROGRESS TODAY ON A 40-MILE FRONT FROM THE RHINE WEST TO NORTH OF SARREBOURG. THE ENEMY STILL WAS HOLDING GRIMLY TO THE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER OF HAGENAU.

ON THE ALSACE PLAIN, TANKS DRIVING SOUTH IN THE DIRECTION OF COLMAR WERE MEETING STRONG RESISTANCE IN THE SELESTATE AREA. AN ESTIMATED 30,000 GERMANS STILL ARE IN THE ARE NORTH OF MULHOUSE.

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

OUTSIDE SAARLAUTERN, GERMANY, DEC 2-(AP) OST OF THE OLD SAAR CITY OF SAARLAUTERN WAS OVERWHELMED TODAY B THE 95TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN THE FIRST GOUGING OF HITLER'S CITIES IN THE INDUSTRIAL BASIN.

THE AMERICANS ENTERED FROM THE WEST AS GREAT FIRES BURNED FROM AN AERIAL BOMBARDMENT, AND NOW ARE ALMOST THROUGH ALL SAARLAUTERN LYING WEST OF THE SAAR RIVER.

I WATCHED INFANTRY MEN FIGHTING IN PIKARD, A HALF MILE OUTSIDE THE CITY. ARMORED TANK DESTROYERS MOVED ALONGSIDE, BLASTING STRONG-POINTS. THE INFANTRY MOVED IN FROM TWO DIRECTIONS.

THE DRIVE, WHICH CARRIED THREE MILES ALMOST TO THE SAAR RIVER, WAS MADE QUICKLY AFTER HEAVY PRELIMINARY BOMBING AND SHELLING. NEARLY 250 MEDIUM BOMBERS AND 300 FIGHTERBOMBERS PACED THE ASSAULT.

THE AMERICANS CAME UNDER SPORADICALLY HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE, PRESUMABLY FROM THE SIEGFRIED LINE POSITIONS, BUT THE GERMANS INSIDE THE CITY MADE FEW DEATH STANDS.

THE 95TH'S 379TH REGIMENT ADDED TO LAURELS WON AT METZ BY SPEAR-HEADING THE WAY INTO SAARLAUTERN. THE 377TH REGIMENT OVERCAME STUBBORN RESISTANCE IN A THREE-QUARTER MILE ADVANCE BEYOND

ALTFORWEILER, THREE MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAARLAUTERN.
ON THE NORTH THE 90TH DIVISION'S 357TH REGIMENT EDGED AHEAD A HALF MILE TO REHLINGEN, FOUR AND A HALF MILES SOUTHEAST OF MERZIG, PUTTING AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN AND TANKS ON OR NEAR THE SAAR FACING THE SIEGFRIED DEFENSES ALONG AN 11-MILE STRETCH.
TO THE SOUTHEAST, THE 26TH INFANTRY DIVISION FOUGHT INTO THE FRENCH INDUSTRIAL CITY OF SARRE UNION, 12 MILES SOUTH OF THE SAAR BORDER, WHILE ELEMENTS OF THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION ADVANCED TO A POINT A MILE AND A HALF DUE EAST OF THERE.
FOUR MILES EAST OF SARRE UNION, THE GERMANS AFTER BEING BEATEN BACK IN ONE PRE-DAWN ATTACK IN THE MACKWILLER AREA THREW IN 40 TO 50 TANKS AND A LARGE FORCE OF INFANTRY, FORCING AMERICAN ARMORED UNITS TO WITHDRAW FROM THE TOWN.
FROM HIGH GROUND IN FELSBERG, TWO AND A HALF MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAARLAUTERN, LARGE FIRES COULD BE SEEN FLAMING IN THE CITY.
ONE OF THE LARGEST WAS IN THE MAIN PART OF THE CITY. OTHERS COULD BE SEEN IN SUBURBS ON THE SOUTHEAST, EAST AND NORTHEAST ACROSS THE SAAR.
G537PEW

A TENTH REGIMENT COMMAND POST, FRANCE, DEC. 2-(AP)-COL.ROBERT P. BELL, OF DENVER, COL., AS BOSS OF THE TENTH REGIMENT OF THE U.S. FIFTH DIVISION, OWES A BOTTLE AND/OR A HANDFUL OF CIGARS TO SOMEONE. IT IS NOT CLEAR YET JUST WHO GETS THE REWARD--THE PRIZE BELL NAMED FOR BEING THE FIRST FIFTH DIVISION MAN IN GERMANY.

DEC 3 1944

MAYBE IT IS BRAWNY CAPT. WILLIAM A.HALLOWELL FROM EVANSTON, ILL., A COMPANY LEADER FROM THE FIRST BATTALION COMMANDED BY MAJ. WILFRED H.HAUGHEY, OF BATTLE CREEK, MICH. BUT HIS CLAIM WAS BASED ON INCOMPLETE RETURNS, BEFORE THE PRECINCTS UNDER MAJ.HARRIS C. WALKER, OF MAYSVILLE, KY., TOP MAN OF THE SECOND BATTALION, HAD REPORTED.

BELL OFFERED THE REWARD YESTERDAY WHEN HIS TWO BATTALIONS APPROACHED THE GERMAN BORDER IN THE FORET DE LA HOUVE SOUTHWEST OF SAARLAUTERN. HALLOWELL RADIOED THAT HE AND HIS COMPANY HAD PUSHED ACROSS THE LINE JUST NORTHEAST OF THE CITY OF KREUZWALD AFTER A MILE AND ONE-HALF DASH THROUGH THE WOODS.

JUST TO COMPLICATE MATTERS, CAPT.WILLIAM BYRNE, OF HOPKINS ST., WATERBURY, CONN., DROPPED INTO THE COMMAND POST AS LIAISON OFFICER FOR ANOTHER OUTFIT AND HE REPORTED THAT A COUPLE OF COMPANIES OF HIS UNIT HAD SENT PATROLS ACROSS THE BORDER SOUTH OF KREUZWALD. HE SAID THESE WERE LED BY CAPT.WILLIAM PEPPER OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., AND CAPT.EDWARD LUTHER, OF SOUTH BOSTON, MASS.

WD747PEW

BY JOSEPH DYNAN

PARIS, DEC. 2-(AP)-HENRI LAFONTE AND PIERRE BONY, CHARGED WITH BEING RINGLEADERS OF A FRENCH GESTAPO DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION, INTERRUPTED THEIR TRIAL IN THE COLLABORATION COURT TODAY WITH SHARP ATTACKS ON EACH OTHER.

DEC 3 1944

THEY AND TEN COLLEAGUES ARE ON TRIAL CHARGED WITH HELPING THE GERMANS TO TRACK DOWN FRENCH PATRIOTS.

AS LAFONT PLEADED IGNORANCE OR INNOCENCE, BONY FOUR TIMES LEAPED UP AND SHOUTED, "HE ISLYING TO SAVE HIMSELF."

BONY CONTENDED THAT LAFONT WAS THE ONE WHO HAD CHARGE OF QUESTIONING PRISONERS AND THEN TURNED THEM OVER TO THE NAZIS AFTER "TAKING CARE OF THEIR MONEY AND JEWELRY." THE STATECHARGES THAT SUCH PRISONERS WERE MAIMED AND BEATEN.

LAFONT TESTIFIED TODAY THAT HE HIMSELF HAD BEEN BEATEN

FOR SEVERAL DAYS BY THE PRESENT POLICE BEFORE SIGNING A STATEMENT. HE GOT AN ANGRY LAUGH FROM THE AUDIENCE WHEN HE SAID THE "BRUTAL METHODS OF THE PRESENT POLICE" DID NOT EXIST WHEN HE WAS WORKING FOR THE GESTAPO.

THE TRIAL WILL CONTINUE MONDAY. PKL DYNANS 1-2ND1855PW

DEC 3 194

AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER BASE, SOUTHERN ENGLAND, DEC. 2-(AP)-AND NOW IT'S GHOST VOICES OVER GERMANY.

PILOTS AT THIS FIGHTER BASE DISCLOSED TODAY THE LATEST IN THE CONTINUOUS BATTLE OF WITS--AN ENGLISH-SPEAKING KIBITZER WITH A SIMULATED BROOKLYN ACCENT WHO COMES IN ON THEIR RADIOS WITH ERRONEOUS HOMING DIRECTIONS.

PILOTS AT ANOTHER FIGHTER BASE REPORTED THE GERMANS ALSO HURL INVECTIVES AT THE AMERICANS.

"I HEARD THEM WORKING OVER A NEIGHBORING GROUP," SAID ONE PILOT, "BUT IT WAS ALL IN GERMAN, SO PRACTICALLY NOBODY UNDERSTOOD THE GUY."

JR753AEW

DEC 3 194

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD DE GAULLE (ORIGINAL) X X X STALINGRAD FIGHTERS.

MEMBERS OF DE GAULLE'S PARTY DESCRIBED HIS VISIT TO STALINGRAD AS THE HIGH POINT OF HIS TRIP BEFORE HIS ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW. THEY SAID HE SPENT TWO HOURS IN THE RED OCTOBER METAL FACTORY AND STALINGRAD TRACTOR WORKS AND SAW STEEL FURNACES OPERATING IN THE MIDST OF RUINS AND HUNDREDS OF NEW TRACTORS COMING OFF THE ASSEMBLY LINE.

HE WAS SAID TO HAVE EXPRESSED ASTONISHMENT THAT THE STALINGRAD FACTORY SHOULD BE PRODUCING STEEL AT 60 PER CENT OF ITS PRE-WAR RATE.

TA950PEW

ADD MOSCOW AS IGNORED

IT QUOTED THE AMERICAN PUBLICATION THE NEW REPUBLIC AS SAYING, "NOT WITHOUT REASON," THAT "AS LONG AS THE KUOMINTANG MAINTAINS ITS ANTI-DEMOCRATIC POLICY, THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND POWERFUL GUERRILLA DETACHMENTS WILL REMAIN THE ONLY RELIABLE GUARANTEES AGAINST FASCISM IN CHINA."

SAYING THAT THE CHINESE CABINET SHUFFLE WOULD MEAN NO GREAT CHANGE IN POLICY, IZVESTIA ASSERTED, "IN THE MEANTIME, LOUDER AND LOUDER RISE THE VOICES OF CHINESE PATRIOTS AS WELL AS SYMPATHIZERS OF PROGRESSIVE ELEMENTS OF THE COUNTRY AND HER FRIENDS IN FOREIGN DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES WHO INSIST UPON ESTABLISHMENT OF REAL NATIONAL UNITY AND A UNION OF FORCES, DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE STATE WITH THE PURPOSE OF BRINGING THE WAR OF LIBERATION TO A SWIFT, SUCCESSFUL END

KK110PEW

30.24— 20913

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

MOSCOW, DEC.2-(AP)-RUSSIAN TROOPS, CROSSING THE MECSEK MOUNTAINS SOUTHWEST OF BUDAPEST, HEADED TODAY ONTO A PLAIN STRETCHING TO THE BORDER OF AUSTRIA 90 MILES AWAY.

IN THIS EXPANSION OF MARSHAL FEODOR I.TOLBUKHIN'S OFFENSIVE WEST OF THE DANUBE, THE THIRD UKRAINIAN ARMY OVERRAN MORE THAN 60 TOWNS AND VILLAGES AND INCREASED ITS PRESSURE ON THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL FROM THE REAR. THE RUSSIANS HAD BEATEN DOWN HASTILY SUMMONED GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS.

(TO MEET THE RUSSIAN THREAT, PEST WAS BEING EVACUATED, THE GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCED. PEST IS THE MAJOR PART OF BUDAPEST AND LIES ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE DANUBE.

(THE BERLIN BROADCAST SAID BRIDGES WERE CLOGGED WITH BOTH MILITARY AND CIVILIAN TRAFFIC BUT THAT THE GERMANS WERE PREPARING FOR ALL-OUT RESISTANCE IN BUDA ON THE WEST BANK OF THE DANUBE.

(THE CAPITAL HAS BEEN UNDER SIEGE BY THE RED ARMY FOR MANY DAYS.)

TOLBUKHIN'S TROOPS BASING THEIR DRIVE FROM THE CAPTURED HUNGARIAN INDUSTRIAL CENTER OF PECS, PUNCHED INTO GERMAN DEFENSES IN TWO DIRECTIONS YESTERDAY.

NORTHWARD HIS FORCES PRESSED TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF SZEKSZARD, 74 MILES SOUTH OF BUDAPEST, AND ALREADY HAD THIS STRONGHOLD OUTFLANKED ALTHOUGH THERE WAS EVIDENCE THE GERMANS INTENDED TO MAKE A BITTER STAND IN THE TOWN ITSELF.

OTHER UNITS HAMMERED NORTHWESTWARD TOWARD LAKE BALATON, CAPTURING THE FORTIFIED HIGHWAY JUNCTION OF SASD AND THE VILLAGE OF CSIKOSTOTTOS ON THE HABER CANAL, 18 MILES NORTH OF PECS AND 37 MILES FROM THE LAKE.

(TOLBUKHIN'S TROOPS 60 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL ARE FIGHTING IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF DUNBOVAR, RAIL JUNCTION MORE THAN 30 MILES WEST OF THE DANUBE ON THE BUDAPEST-ZAGREB RAILWAY, THE BRITISH RADIO SAID, QUOTING MOSCOW CORRESPONDENTS. CBS RECORDED THE BROADCAST.)

HAVING CROSSED THE MECSEK HEIGHTS, THE THIRD UKRAINIAN ARMY REACHED ALMOST IDEAL TERRAIN FOR VAST ENVELOPING MOVEMENTS IN WHICH TOLBUKHIN EXCELS.

WHILE THIS CLIMACTIC BATTLE RAGED IN SOUTHERN HUNGARY, COL.GEN. IVAN PETROV'S FOURTH UKRAINIAN ARMY, DRIVING WESTWARD THROUGH CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FORCED THE ONDAVA RIVER ON A 30-MILE FRONT AND PROBED WITHIN 20 MILES OF THE IMPORTANT RAILWAY AND HIGHWAY CENTER OF KASSA (KOSICE).

PETROV'S ADVANCE ACROSS THE SWOLLEN ONDAVA IN THE MIDST OF A SLUSHY SNOWSTORM BAGGED 3,000 PRISONERS IN ONE DAY'S FIGHTING AND SEVERED THE RAILWAY BETWEEN SECOVCE AND SATORALJAUJHELY BY SEIZING TREBISOV AND UPOR.

JP326AEW

MOSCOW, DEC. 2--(AP)--THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THE SECOND SECTION OF THE NATURAL GAS PIPELINE BETWEEN BUGURUSLAN AND KUIBYSHEV HAS BEEN COMPLETED, AND THAT WORK HAS COMMENCED ON LAYING A PARALLEL LINE WIT THE AIM OF DOUBLING THE CAPACITY.

"THE DISCOVERY OF NATURAL GAS AND THE EXPLOTATION OF ENORMOUS BUGURUSLAN DEPOSITS OF NATURAL GAS HAVE GREATLY CHEAPENED AND ENHANCED THE WWW VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN THIS REGION," SAID THE BROADCAST.

BUGURUSLAN LIES BETWEEN THE VOLGA AND THE URALS. KUIBYSHEV IS ON A LOOP OF THE B VOLGA 550 MILES SOUTH-SOUTHEAST OF MOSCOW.

PREWI GIMORES 00835 MB/7858

MOSCOW, DEC. 2--(AP)--THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT THE LAND REFORM OF THE ESTONIAN SOVIET REPUBLIC IS ABOUT COMPLETED WITH THE PEASANTS GETTING BACK THE LAND ALLOTTED BY THE SOVIETS IN 1940 AND CONFISCATED BY THE GERMANS DURING THE OCCUPATION.

DEC 3 1944

PW/00830/THO/6A

ROME--FIRST ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN POLITICAL (BY BRIA)
X X X NEW GOVERNMENT.
A LIBERAL PARTY DELEGATION PLEDGED HIM SUPPORT TODAY, BUT THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS, REGARDED BY MANY AS A PIVOTAL GROUP IN THE OLD SIX-PARTY COALITION, ISSUED A NONCOMMITTAL STATEMENT.
(NO PICKUP)

(NY) ROME--FIRST ADD GHINELLI ARRESTED X X X OF TOSCANINI.
IN NEW YORK, WALTER TOSCANINI, THE CONDUCTOR'S SON, SAID HIS FATHER WOULD HAVE NO COMMENT ON GHINELLI'S ARREST AND ADDED: "IT WAS A SAD THING THEN, AND IT IS A SAD THING NOW."
G517PEW

VATICAN CITY, DEC. 2--(AP)--L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO, VATICAN CITY NEWSPAPER, TODAY DENOUNCED THE FORCED SHIPMENTS OF WORKERS TO GERMANY FROM FASCIST ITALY AS AN "ILL-ORGANIZED"EMIGRATION WHICH WOULD TROUBLE ITALY'S EFFORTS XX XXXZXXXXXX TO EXCHANGE LABOR FOR RAW MATERIALS IN FUTURE TRADE AGREEMENTS.

"RECENT EXPORTATIONS OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF WORKERS' SAID THE ARTICLE SIGNED BY GIOVANNI SOVIA, HAS BEEN MARKED BY "ABSOLUTE LACK OF FREEDOM AND BAD HYGENIEC HYGEN HYGIENIC AND MORAL CONDITIONS."

DEC 3 1944

APR MASSOCKS 01810 CCC 2P

MADRID DEC 2-(AP)-U.S.AMBASSADOR CARLTON J.HAYES AND SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER JOSE FELIX LEQUERICA TODAY SIGNED A COMMERCIAL AIR AGREEMENT WHICH PERMITS THE UNITED STATES TO USE SPANISH AIRFIELDS ON THREE PASSENGER, FREIGHT AND MAIL ROUTES INTO EUROPE AND AFRICA FROM AMERICA.
KK1026AEW

TIRANA,ALBANI--FIRST ADD FEDER'S ALBANIAN (TOP A&S) XXX GERMANS.

THE 36-YEAR-OLD PRIME MINISTER ENTERED THE CITY BY WALKING THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF MUSSOLINI BOULEVARD SURROUNDED BY HIS STAFF AND ALLIED LIAISON OFFICERS, INCLUDING CAPT.THOMAS STEFAN, AN ATTORNEY, OF 610 UNION AVE., LACONIA, N.H., WHO HAS BECOME A PERSONAL FRIEND OF HOXHA. STEFAN IS A GRADUATE OF MARIETTA COLLEGE IN OHIO.

LIBERATION OF THE CAPITAL DISCLOSED THAT THE AMERICAN LEGATION WAS UNTOUCHED. RUDOLPH, AN AUSTRIAN WHO HAS BEEN THE LEGATION CARETAKER FOR THE PAST 25 YEARS, SAID THE GERMANS JAILED HIM FOR THREE WEEKS ON A TRUMPED-UP CHARGE IN A VAIN EFFORT TO MAKE HIM DISCLOSE WHERE VALUABLES HAD BEEN HIDDEN.

DEC 1944

STEFAN, LTS.JOHN J.O'KEEFE, OF ONOKE, ARK., AND NICHOLAS COOKY, OF JACOBSBURG, OHIO, AND SGTS.GEORGE CHEKANI, 28 NORTHBORO ST., WORCESTER, MASS., ALBERT C.TOLIE, 1848 RUSSELL BOULEVARD, ST.LOUIS, MO., SPIRO THANIS, OF BOSTON, MASS. AND CORPS.MILTON TASSI,

30.24 — 20915

1600 DELAWARE ST., GARY, IND., AND GEORGE AND KOSTAS ROUTSIS, BROTHERS, OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN., SHARED LEGATION BEDROOMS WITH THIS CORRESPONDENT.

WD 46PEW

HERAKLION, CRETE, DEC. 2-(AP)-LT. JAMES G.SYMVOULAKIS OF ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING, AND MODESTO, CALIF., VISITED HIS FATHER'S FAMILY RECENTLY IN A VILLAGE LYING BETWEEN GUERILLA FIGHTERS' AND GERMAN LINE ON THE NORTHWEST TIP OF CRETE.

FOUR DAYS AFTER HIS VISIT, THE GERMANS LAID DOWN A FIERCE ARTILLERY BARRAGE ON THE VILLAGE, SHATTERING HIS GRANDPARENTS' HOME. THE FAMILY ESCAPED UNHARMED.

JJ705PEW

DEC 3 1944

(170) NEW DELHI DEC 2-(AP)-THE PROPOSAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS IN FAVOR OF A NEWS CHARTER FOR THE WORLD BROUGHT AN EDITORIAL SUGGESTION TODAY FROM THE STRONGLY NATIONALIST HINDUSTAN TIMES THAT THE PLAN SHOULD BE ENLARGED SO THAT PLACES SUCH AS INDIA WOULD NOT BE OVERLOOKED.

COMMENTING ON THE SOCIETY'S PROPOSAL THAT NO TECHNICAL, LEGAL OR OTHER GOVERNMENTAL BARRIERS BE PLACED IN THE WAY OF FREE INTERCHANGE OF NEWS, THE NEWSPAPER SAID:

"INFORMATION AND RADIO SERVICES IN COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES AND ALSO IN COUNTRIES GOVERNED AUTOCRATICALLY SHOULD BE ENTIRELY FREE FROM GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL, OR DIRECT AND INDIRECT SUBSIDIES.

"WE URGE THAT THE PROPOSED NEWS CHARTER BE EMBODIED IN THE PEACE TREATY SIGNED AFTER THE WAR. XXX WE BELIEVE THE MAINTENANCE OF WORLD PEACE AND DEMOCRATIC PROGRESS IN ALL COUNTRIES WILL DEPEND LARGELY ON THE FREEDOM OF EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION. AND NEWS AGENCIES GIVING IMPARTIAL AND OBJECTIVE ACCOUNTS HAVE A GREAT ROLE TO PLAY.

"IF INDIA, FOR INSTANCE, WERE TO BECOME AN OPEN BOOK, THE BRITISH WOULD BE FORCED TO ABANDON THE POSE OF TRUSTEESHIP AND NO FUTURE GOVERNMENT IN THIS COUNTRY WOULD UNABASHEDLY ATTEMPT TO GAG OR DOPE THE PRESS TO HOLD THE PEOPLE DOWN."

KK1035AEW

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, CEYLON, DEC 2-(AP)-AMERICAN-TRAINED CHINESE TROOPS TIGHTENED THEIR HOLD TODAY ON THE NORTH BURMA STRONGHOLD OF BHAMO, WHERE 1,000 ENCIRCLED JAPANESE TROOPS FACE ANNIHILATION.

EXCEPT FOR A SMALL FRONTAGE ON THE IRRAVADDY RIVER, ALL ENTRANCES TO THE TOWN ARE BLOCKED AND THE ENTIRE AREA IS COVERED BY CHINESE ARTILLERY FIRE.

WEST OF BHAMO BRITISH 36TH DIVISION TROOPS COMPLETED THEIR OCCUPATION OF PINWE WHICH THE JAPANESE ABANDONED WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT. THE ENEMY RETREATED SOUTHWARD ALONG THE RAILROAD TOWARD MANDALAY AND RANGOON. PINWE IS SEVEN MILES NORTH OF NABA AND 167 MILES NORTH OF MANDALAY.

PLANES OF THE EASTERN AIR COMMAND SMASHED AT JAPANESE FORCES IN THE NORTHERN BURMA AREA, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, AS THE ENEMY, POSSIBLY HAVING DECIDED TO QUIT BURMA, CLOGGED THE ROADS WITH MEN AND VEHICLES.

KK1002AEW

BY SGT.HENRY MCLEMORE, MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DEC 3 1944

SOMEWHERE IN THE PHILIPPINES-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE BOAT WAS ON HER OWN NOW. HER AIR COVER WAS GONE AND FROM HERE OUT SHE WOULD DEPEND ON INKY BLACKNESS, SPEED AND HER OWN FIREPOWER.

PT 497, ON THE PROWL FOR LUGGERS AND BARGES REINFORCING AND SUPPLYING HARD PRESSED JAPANESE TROOPS, HER CREW AT BATTLE STATIONS UNTIL COMPLETION OF THE 300-400 MILE MISSION, REACHED HUNTING GROUNDS IN JAPANESE CONTROLLED WATERS NEAR MIDNIGHT.

NOTHING WAS SIGHTED FOR AN HOUR AND TORPEDOMAN 2ND CLASS NORMAN RICHARD OF RUMFORD, ME., GRIPED "DON'T TELL ME THIS IS GOING TO BE A DRY RUN."

GUNNER'S MATE THOMAS WHITTEN, OF EAST WATERBORO, ME., BET 20 PESOS IT WASN'T AND WON HIS BET INSIDE OF FIVE MINUTES WHEN THE

SKIPPER CALLED "A LUGGER OFF THE PORT BOW. READY FOR A STARBOARD RUN."

THE PT UNLEASHED ALL HER FIRE POWER. SHE BOUNCED, BUCKED AND SHIVERED AND WAS ENVELOPED IN THE MULTI-COLORED FLAME FROM HER OWN GUNS.

THE LUGGER CAUGHT FIRE--A SMALL BLAZE--THEN A BIG ONE--THEN A BIGGER ONE AND THE OIL EXPLODED.

DEC 3 1944

AS WE PULLED AWAY, WE COULD SEE JAPANESE SOLDIERS, OUTLINED LIKE FIREMEN ON A BURNING BUILDING, JUMPING INTO THE WATER AFLAME WITH OIL.

AN HOUR LATER THE SKIPPER CALLED: "A LUGGER AND BARGE DEAD AHEAD."

THE JAPS NEVER KNEW WHAT HIT THEM. THE PTS GOT BOTH BOATS ON THE SINGLE RUN. THE JAPANESE WHO SURVIVED THE CASCADE OF LEAD JUMPED INTO THE SEA, MOST OF THEM BURNING LIKE TORCHES.

XZ1229ACW

SAIPAN,DEC.2-(AP)-SIGNS OF THE TIMES IN SAIPAN, AS PAINTED BY THE YANKS:

BESIDE A PRINCIPAL WATER POINT "GREATER EAST ASIA CO-PROSPERITY WATER COMPANY."

ON THE SIDE OF A GARBAGE TRUCK "SAIPAN SANITATION COMPANY--SERVICE WITH A SMELL."

DEC 3 1944

BY VERN HAUGLAND

SAIPAN, DEC. 2-(AP)-THE JAPANESE, STUNG BY B29 ASSAULTS ON TOKYO FROM SAIPAN BASES, HAVE BEEN SENDING PLANES AGAINST THE MARIANAS, WITH THE RESULT THAT ARMY FIGHTERS BASED HERE HAVE PICKED UP AGAIN THEIR DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT AFTER AN INTERLUDE OF NEARLY SIX MONTHS.

SINCE NOV. 21, THE YANK PURSUITS HAVE ACCOUNTED FOR THREE JAPANESE BOMBERS AND 10 FIGHTERS AND HAVE BEEN CREDITED WITH NINE PROBABLES. THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE PLANES DESTROYED ON THE GROUND.

AMERICAN FIGHTERS ENCOUNTERED THEIR FIRST AIRBORNE ENEMY SINCE LAST JULY IN ESCORTING LIBERATORS NOV.21 ON A 720 MILE FLIGHT TO IWO JIMA SOUTH OF THE BONINS ON THE ROAD TO TOKYO.

THE HUNTING OVER SAIPAN ITSELF BECAME BETTER AT THE SAME TIME AND A BLACK WIDOW, PILOTED BY 1ST LT.FRANCIS C.EATON, RT. 2, ROANOKE,VA., SHOT DOWN A BETTY BOMBER NOV.21.

DEC 3 194

THE NEXT DAY MAJ.WARREN K.ROESER, 34-40 169TH ST., FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., DOWNED ANOTHER BETTY OVER SAIPAN.

ON NOV. 22, LIGHTNINGS ESCORTED LIBERATORS IN THE FIRST LAND-BASED AMERICAN FIGHTER FLIGHT EVER MADE TO TRUK, 690 MILES FROM SAIPAN, AND DOWNED FOUR ZEROS. THEY LISTED EIGHT MORE AS PROBABLES IN BEATING OFF INTERCEPTOR ATTACKS WITHOUT LOSS. PILOTS SCORING KILLS IN THIS FLIGHT INCLUDED:

CAPT.WINSTON H.PARK, 1107 AVENUE A, FLINT,MICH., AND MAJ.JOHN J.HUSSEY, 58 SIXTEENTH AVE., SEA CLIFF,N.Y.

A FIFTH JAPANESE PLANE WAS DAMAGED BY 1ST LT.HERBERT N.AMON, 1326 E. SIXTH ST., DULUTH, MINN., AFTER ONE ENGINE OF HIS P-38 WAS KNOCKED OUT. THE NIPPONESE PILOT NOTING AMON'S DISTRESS, ATTACKED, BUT LEFT WITH HIS PLANE SMOKING, DISCOURAGED BY THE YANK'S ACCURATE FIRE.

DEC 3 194

SIX ZEROS WERE DOWNED BETWEEN SAIPAN AND IWO DURING THE JAPANESE DAYLIGHT RAID OF NOV. 27. ONE EACH WAS CREDITED TO 1ST LTS.JAMES A.BEYONKER, 178 TEMPLE ST., PATTERSON, N.J.; WILLIAM FANCHER, BRONXVILLE, N.Y., AND 2ND LT.STANLEY J.LUSTIC [illegible]BERT, W.VA.

30.24— 20917

SHARING IN THE DESTRUCTION OF ANOTHER WERE THESE THREE:

1ST LT.DONALD C.KANE, 2725 NORTH 45TH ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; 2ND LT.ROBERT B.MILLER, 1525 MONTROSE AVE., BETHLEHEM, PA.; GLENN L.ANDERSON, 314 W.TWELFTH ST., SIOUX FALLS, S.D.

DEC 3 1944

DV457PCW

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, DEC.3-(AP)-A UNITED STATES ARMY CORPORAL WAS KING FOR A DAY OF A SOUTHWEST PACIFIC TROPICAL ISLAND WHERE THE GIRLS REALLY ARE PRETTY, THE 31ST INFANTRY DIVISION ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE CORPORAL WAS FRANK SOCHETS, SON OF MR. AND MRS. JOHN SOCHETS OF CONWAY, PA., A SUBURB OF PITTSBURGH. HE WAS CHOSEN AT THE INSTANCE OF AN ISLAND OFFICIAL TO REPRESENT THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES ARMY GROUND FORCES AS TYPICAL SOLDIER TO BE SHOWN NATIVES WHO NEVER HAD SEEN ONE BEFORE.

DEC 3 1944

FROM THE FIRST, CORPORAL SOCHETS WAS GREETED LIKE A KING. A VILLAGE CHIEF IN A GAILY BEDECKED CRAFT MET THE CORPORAL'S SMALL BOAT AND HAD HIM CARRIED ASHORE ON THE SHOULDERS OF A NATIVE.

A CYMBAL AND DRUM BAND AND FLOWER WREATHED NATIVES LED A PARADE TO THE CHIEF'S FLOWER BANKED HOUSE WHERE THE SOLDIER FIRST NOTICED THE UNMARRIED GIRLS, ALL OF WHOM HE SAID WERE PRETTY. HE REPORTED THEY WERE WELL FORMED, MODEST APPEARING, HAD SHINY WHITE TEETH, BEAUTIFUL WAVY HAIR AND SKIN THAT VARIED FROM BURNISHED COPPER TO PALE GOLD. THE OLDER WOMAN, HE SAID, SEEMED "BEATEN DOWN."

THE GIRLS AND YOUNG MEN GAVE A TEMPLE DANCE IN THE SOLDIER'S HONOR, A DANCE IN WHICH THE MEN DID THE FOOTWORK AND THE GIRLS STOOD FIRM, WIGGLING THEIR WRISTS, ARMS A[illegible] AND TORSOS.

THEN FRANK EMBARKED FOR ANOTHER PORT WHERE TWO FLOWER-BEDECKED FLOATS AWAITED HIM AND A BAND PLAYED JUBILANTLY. AFTER APPROPRIATE CEREMONIES, THE ENTIRE VILLAGE PARADED WITH HIM A MILE AWAY TO THE NEXT TOWN WHERE IT ALL HAPPENED OVER AGAIN.

THE CITIZENS OF BOTH VILLAGES PARADED TO THE BEACH TO BID THEIR VISITOR GOODBYE.

DEC 3 1944

LATE THAT NIGHT HE WAS BACK AT HIS OUTPOST, COMMANDED BY 1ST LT. FRANCIS T. O'FLAHERTY, 219 FOREST ST., MEDFORD, MASS.

XZ115PCW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN MARINE ENLISTED MEN WHO COOLY TOOK OVER WHEN THEIR COMMANDING OFFICER WAS INJURED FOILED A JAPANESE AMBUSH ON SAIPAN ISLAND AND PREVENTED WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A MASSACRE.

DEC 3 1944

THIS STORY INVOLVES MEN OF THE SECOND MARINE DIVISION, WHICH PARTICIPATED IN THE BLOODY CONQUEST OF SAIPAN AND TINIAN, IN THE SOUTHERN MARIANAS. 1ST PLATOON SGT.HENRY H.RAINES, OF HOLYOKE, MASS., AND MIDDLETOWN,OHIO, BEGIN THE ACCOUNT:

"WE WERE PROCEEDING UP AA DRAW WHICH ENDED IN A THICK CLUMP OF BANYANS AND BANANA TREES, WITH A SHEER LEDGE DROPPING DOWN TO A VALLEY ON THE LEFT, AND A CORAL CLIFF REARING ON THE RIGHT. WE LEARNED LATER THAT BEHIND THE TREES WAS A SLANTING SHELF LEADING DOWNWARD INTO THE CLIFF.

"THE JAPANESE HELD THEIR FIRE UNTIL WE GOT WITHIN 10 YARDS OF THE TREES. THEY COULD SEE US CLEARLY, AND WE COULDN'T SEE ANYTHING

AT ALL IN THOSE BUSHES. IT WAS A PERFECT AMBUSH.

"A SNIPER WITH AN M-1 RIFLE FIRED FIRST. HIS SIGNAL SAVED US, FOR WE HIT THE GROUND JUST AS THREE MACHINEGUNS OPENED UP."

WITH RAINS WERE SGT.EMORY L.BURNETT, WAUCHULA,FLA., AND PFC.NED H.WEAVIL, WINSTON-SALEM,N.C.

DEC 3 1944

"EVIDENTLY THE JAPS WERE A HOLDING FORCE, GUARDING THE VALLEY-BOUND RETREAT OF THE MAIN BODY," RAINS CONTINUED. "IN THE FIRST EXCHANGE OF FIRE, THE LIEUTENANT COMMANDING US WAS HIT IN THE HEAD. IT WAS EIGHT OR 10 MINUTES BEFORE WE COULD GET THE SKIPPER OUT.

"AS SOON AS THE NIPS LET UP A LITTLE, WE CALLED OUR MACHINEGUN CREW UP--(IT INCLUDED PFC.GEORGE GALLI, NORTH ADAMS,MASS.)

"THEY EXCHANGED FIRE WITH THE JAPS, ROUND FOR ROUND, UNTIL THEIR GUN WAS KNOCKED OUT. THEY STAYED RIGHT IN THERE WHERE IT WAS HOTTEST, AND SAVED A LOT OF LIVES.

"MEANWHILE THE LIEUTENANT WHO TOOK OVER FROM OUR C.O. WAS SHOT IN THE STOMACH. WE FELL BACK A BIT BECAUSE THE JAPS HAD TOO MUCH FIRE POWER FOR A FRONTAL ATTACK AND WE COULDN'T MANEUVER.

"THE JAPS KILLED ONE OF OUR MEN AND PINNED DOWN THREE OTHERS WITH THEIR FIRE. THEY KEPT PUTTING SLUGS INTO THE DEAD MAN'S BODY BUT COULDN'T GET TO THE OTHER MEN.

"I CALLED FOR VOLUNTEERS TO HELP ME GET THOSE MEN OUT. THE MEN I CHOSE, BECAUSE THEY'D HAD PLENTY OF EXPERIENCE,WERE BURNETT, WEAVIL, SGT.DONALD B.STOCKER, EASTON,PENN., PFC.HARRY RICHARDSON, JR., MIDDLETOWN,OHIO, AND PVT.DANIEL S.SALADNA, 1610 WEST TAYLOR STREET, CHICAGO.

"WITH OTHER MEN IN OUR OUTFITS COVERING US, WE GOT TWO MEN OUT ALL RIGHT, GOT OUT THE THIRD WHO WAS SO BADLY WOUNDED HE DIED SOON AFTERWARD, AND WE ALSO RECOVERED THE BODY OF THE OTHER MAN KILLED."

RAINES CREDITS WEAVIL, WHO SERVED AS RUNNER UNDER CONTINUAL FIRE, WITH ESPECIALLY FINE WORK.

HE AND HIS ASSOCIATES ALSO PRAISED TWO CORPSMEN, PHM 3/C CARLOS A.ECKERTY OF RICHMOND,IND., AND HA 1/C FRANK C.WELLS OF 162 PICHENOR AVENUE, SOUTH ORANGE,N.J., WHO BRAVED HEAVY JAPANESE FIRE TO ADMINISTER FIRST AID TO THE WOUNDED AND TO CARRY THEM TO SAFETY.

TWO SUPERIOR OFFICERS, LT.COL.RICHARD C.NUTTING, FORMER UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO FOOTBALL PLAYER FROM RUPERT AND KELLOGG,IDAHO, AND SPOKANE,WASH., AND LT.COL.FRANCIU J.MCQUILLEN, BETHESDA, MD., PRAISED THE MARINES FOR THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY TOOK CARE OF THEIR COMRADES.

COL.RICHARD M.CUTTS,JR., OF BONDORIC FARM, THE PLAINS,VA., HUMOROUSLY COMPLAINED THAT "ALL I DO THESE DAYS, ON ACCOUNT OF THE FINE MEN, IS HAND OUT MEDALS."

BV925PCW DEC 3 1944

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

ANCHORAGE,ALASKA, DEC.2-(AP)-TOUGH, HARD PUNCHING BOYS FROM THE ALEUTIAN CHAIN CAME TO THE MAINLAND LAST NIGHT AND TOOK FIVE OF THE SIX BOUTS OF THE SEMIFINAL ROUND OF THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT BOXING TOURNAMENT FOR SERVICE MEN.

PROBABLY THE BEST FIGHT OF THE NIGHT SAW ANGULAR M.M. 3/C BILL DEVRIES, 135, OF 738 LYNCH ST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., TAKE A DECISION OVER GAME AND HARD HITTING CPL.CHARLES MC GOWAN, 132, OF HOUSTON, TEX.

OTHER RESULTS:

30. 24— 20919

PVT.GEORGE HOLLY, 144, OF 66 OXFORD ST., DAYTON, OHIO, WON DECISION OVER PFC ABRAHAM SIMON LIDER, 144, CLOVIS, CALIF.

SGT.ELESTER GARNER, 155, MEEKER, LA., DEFEATED P.H.M. 2/C JOHN ROWE, 134, MAN, W.VA.

DEC 3 1944

PFC.ROBERT BURGER, 175, CHICAGO, KNOCKED OUT PVT.ALEXANDER MOON ZALYCKI, 173, OF 160 WILSONIA ROAD, ROCHESTER, N.Y., IN THIRD ROUND.

THE VETERAN ART DONOVAN OF THE BRONX, N.Y., REFEREED THE MAIN GO. TOMORROW THE RUNNERS-UP FROM THE ALEUTIANS AND ALASKAN AREAS MEET AND MONDAY NIGHT THE CHAMPIONSHIPS WILL BE DECIDED.

RA544PCW

BUENOS AIRES, DEC. 2-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE FEDERAL COURT OF APPEALS TODAY INCREASED THE SENTENCE OF HANS ZWEIGERT, CONVICTED AS A GERMAN SPY, FROM TWO TO FOUR YEARS. IT SAID THE HEAVIER PENALTY WAS BEING IMPOSED BECAUSE ZWEIGERT'S ACTIVITIES WERE "DIRECTED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN AND OCCASIONED REPRESENTATIONS BY THOSE COUNTRIES WHICH JEOPARIZED OUR FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH THEM."

TA921PEW

OTTAWA, DEC 2-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER W. L. MACKENZIE KING HAS WON ALMOST CERTAIN VICTORY FOR HIS GOVERNMENT AFTER A WEEK OF CRISIS CAUSED BY HIS ADOPTION OF A POLICY OF PARTIAL OVERSEAS CONSCRIPTION FOR CANADIANS IN THE ARMED FORCES.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED DEBATE LAST NIGHT UNTIL MONDAY. DRAFTEE TROOP DISORDERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST AND CIVILIAN DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE FRENCH-SPEAKING PROVINCE OF QUEBEC SUBSIDED UNDER CAUTIOUS BUT FIRM HANDLING BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES AND APPEALS BY FRENCHSPEAKING POLITICAL LEADERS.

A MOTION OF CONFIDENCE IN KING'S GOVERNMENT IS PENDING, AND HE IS EXPECTED TO WIN HANDILY.

MK701AEW

OTTAWA, DEC. 2--(AP)--FLIGHT OFFICER STEPHEN RAFTERY WAS REPORTE

MISSING IN AN RCAF CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY. ...D FATHER LIVES AT

93 MORRIS STREET, EVERETT, MASS.

CP/THO/437A

OTTAWA, DEC 2-(AP)-FLIGHT SERGEANT JAMES MICHAEL CURRIE WAS REPORTED MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS OVERSEAS IN AN RCAF CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY. HIS MOTHER, MRS.M.G.BENDER, LIVES AT 2 AVERY AVENUE, BUFFALO, N.Y.

PRIVATE JACOB HENRY WOLFE, A MEMBER OF A MANITOBA REGIMENT, WAS REPORTED SLIGHTLY WOUNDED IN A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST. HIS MOTHER MRS.ETHEL G.BRADY, LIVES AT 22 SOLDIERS PLACE, BUFFALO, N.Y. DEC 3 1944

BZ439AEW

WASHINGTON,DEC.3-(AP)-THE B-29'S HIT TOKYO AGAIN TODAY -- THE FOURTH BLOW IN SIX DAYS.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED THAT THE MARIANA-BASED AIRCRAFT OF BRIG.GEN.H.S.HANSELL CARRIED ON THEIR BLASTING OF JAPAN'S INDUSTRY BUT DISCLOSED ONLY THAT THE TARGET WAS ONE WHICH HAD BEEN HIT PREVIOUSLY BY THE TWENTIETH AIR FORCE.

THE COMMUNIQUE READ:

"GENERAL HANSELL'S MARIANA BASED B-29 AIRCRAFT RETURNED TO TOKYO AGAIN TODAY DEC.3, IN SUBSTANTIAL FORCE, GEN. H.H.ARNOLD, IN HIS CAPACITY OF COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE TWENTIETH AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

"THE MISSION WAS A CONTINUATION OF THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN TO DESTROY JAPAN'S INDUSTRAL PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY, AND TODAY'S OBJECTIVE WAS AN INDUSTRIAL TARGET PREVIOUSLY ATTACKED ON AN EARLIER MISSION BY THE SAME AIRCRAFT. FURTHER DETAILS WILL BE RELEASED WHEN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE."

THE RAID WAS THE THIRD DAYLIGHT SLUG AT THE ENEMY CAPITAL. THE FIRST DAYLIGHT BLOW WAS ON NOV. 24, THE SECOND, NOV.27 AND LAST WEDNESDAY THE B-29'S STOLE IN AT NIGHT TO BLAST THE INDUSTRIAL CENTER.

TODAY'S RAID WAS TIPPED OFF BY THE JAPANESE RADIO. AS HAS BEEN CUSTOMARY, THE ANNOUNCERS DID NOT SAY BOMBS WERE DROPPED BUT MENTIONED THAT "SEVERAL FORMATIONS" HAD APPEARED OVER JAPAN.

RECENTLY, IN THE MIDST OF THE CONSISTENT RAIDING OF JAPAN BY THE SUPERFORTRESSES, THE TOKYO RADIO VOICED THREATS OF VIOLENT DEATH FOR ANY PARACHUTING AMERICAN PILOT WHO FELL INTO THE HANDS OF JAPANESE.

LH250AEW

UNDATED JAPANESE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A NEW SUPERFORTRESS RAID ON TOKYO WAS REPORTED TODAY BY THE ENEMY'S RADIO.

THE RAID, LACKING CONFIRMATION FROM ALLIED SOURCES--TOKYO USUALLY IS FIRST TO REPORT THE STRIKES--WOULD BE THE FOURTH SINCE THE B29S STARTED THE ATTACKS IN LATE NOVEMBER FROM BASES ON SAIPAN.

TOKYO RADIO, WHOSE BROADCAET WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID "ENEMY AIRCRAFT FLYING IN SEVERAL FORMATIONS HAD PASSED OVER TOKYO TODAY (SUNDAY) AT 2:10 P.M. (JAPANESE TIME)" AND THAT THE NIPPONESE AIRFORCE "IS NOW INTERCEPTING THESE PLANES."

DEC 3 1944

THE FIRST REPORTS, AS IS CUSTOMARY WITH JAPANESE BROADCASTS, DID NOT SAY BOMBS WERE DROPPED BUT THE MENTION OF "SEVERAL FORMATIONS" SUGGESTED SOMETHING MORE THAN A RECONNAISSANCE MISSION.

IF CONFIRMED, IT WOULD BE THY THIRD DAYLIGHT ATTACK ON JAPAN'S WAR INDUSTRIES IN THE ENEMY CAPITAL.

THE FIRST OCCURRED NOV. 24, THE SECOND NOV. 27.

NOV. 29 THE SUPERFORTRESSES STAGED THEIR FIRST NIGHT RAID ON TOKYO, ROAMING OVER THE TARGET AREA FOR MORE THAN THREE HOURS AND THE ENEMY ACKNOWLEDGED RAGING FIRES WERE SET.

THE CONTINUED RAIDS CAUSED TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCERS TO VOICE THREATS OF VIOLENT DEATH FOR ANY PARACHUTING YANK PILOTS.

MM1130PPW

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, DEC. 2-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAYS "ULTIMATE VICTORY IS INEVITABLE, BUT IN THE MEANTIME THE AMERICAN PEOPLE MUST NOT RELAX FOR A MOMENT THEIR INFLEXIBLE DETERMINATION."

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE COUPLES WITH THIS STATEMENT, MADE IN THE ANNUAL "UNITED STATES AT WAR" EDITION OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, A RENEWED PLEA TO WAR WORKERS TO CONTINUE ON THEIR JOBS.

"THE WEAPONS OF WAR WHICH AMERICA HAS TURNED OUT AND WHICH HAVE GIVEN US SUPERIORITY ON LAND, ON THE SEA, AND IN THE AIR MUST CONTINUE TO FLOW IF WE ARE TO ATTAIN THAT VICTORY. EVERYBODY ON A WAR JOB MUST STICK TO THAT JOB."

MR. ROOSEVELT TOLD THE JOURNAL'S EDITOR IN A LETTER THAT "THIS HAS BEEN A YEAR OF OUTSTANDING ACCOMPLISHMENT FOR THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES. DURING THE LAST YEAR OUR ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCES HAVE TAKEN PART IN 27 DIFFERENT D-DAYS -- EACH ONE A TRIUMPHAL SUCCESS."

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3).

DEC 3 1944

EG813PEW

WASHINGTON, DEC 2-(AP)-NOT [illegible] BE OUTDONE BY THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE WHICH IS IN EUROPE INSPECTING THE ARMY, THE HOUSE NAVAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE TAKES OFF WEDNESDAY TO INSPECT THE NAVY IN THE PACIFIC.

TEN MEMBERS IN ONE PLANE WILL PROCEED TO SAN FRANCISCO AND THENCE TO PEARL HARBOR WHERE THEY WILL DISCUSS WITH ADMIRAL CHESTER W. NIMITZ WHAT HAS BEEN

DEC 3 1944

D

ONE WITH THE AUTHORITY THEY VOTED IN THE 78TH CONGRESS.

ONE IS A WOMAN, MARGARET CHASE SMITH OF MAINE.

LEADING THE DELEGATION IS REP. HEFFERNAN (D-NY) DESIGNATED AS SUCH BY CHAIRMAN VINSON (D-GA) OF THE FULL COMMITTEE.

VINSON SAID HE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE GONE BUT HE HAD TOO MUCH WORK TO DO.

THE GROUP MAY GO BEYOND PEARL HARBOR, DEPENDING ON NIMITZ' ADVICE.

DEC 1944

INCLUDED ARE REPRESENTATIVES WARD JOHNSON (R-CALIF), PRICE (D-FLA), ROWAN (D-ILL) HAAS (R-MINN) BLACKNEY (R-MICH), WOLFENDEN, (R-(PA) GRANT (R-IND) AND MCWILLIAMS (R-CONN).

SW717AEW

DAYTON, O., DEC. 2-(AP)-LT.GEN.WILLIAM S.KNUDSEN SAYS THAT AMERICANS SHOULD TAKE ANOTHER LOOK AT THE WAR "AND THEN GET BACK TO WORK."

IN A PLEA TO A GATHERING OF INDUSTRIALISTS HERE LAST NIGHT, THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE AIR TECHNICAL SERVICE COMMAND DECLARED THERE STILL WAS TREMENDOUS NEED FOR PRODUCTION OF MANY ARTICLES OF WAR AND EXPRESSED "GREAT CONCERN OVER THE GROWING FEELING OF OPTIMISM WHICH SEEMS TO PERVADE AMERICAN LIFE."

"OUR BOYS OVERSEAS AREN'T TAKING TIME OFF," HE SAID, "AND UNTIL GENERAL MARSHALL, GENERAL ARNOLD AND ADMIRAL KING TELL US DEFINITELY THE WAR IS OVER, WE'D BETTER KEEP WORKING.

"AMERICANS SHOULD TAKE ANOTHER LOOK AT THE WAR AND THEN GET BACK TO WORK."

UNDATED TOKYO NEW PLANES
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE JAPANESE RADIO BOASTED TODAY THAT NEW NIPPON WAR PLANES ARE BEING USED "WITH BRILLIANT SUCCESS" IN THE PHILIPPINE THEATER.

THE GINGA (MILKY WAY), SAID DOMEI NEWS AGENCY, IS "INDEED THE PRIDE OF THE JAPANESE NAVY" AND CLAIMED THAT "EVEN THE GRUMMAN FIGHTER PLANES CANNOT MATCH THE GINGA IN SPEED."

A SECOND NAVY-TYPE PLANE, THE SUISEI (COMET), ADDED THE BROADCAST INTERCEPTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, "IS STIRRING UP A FEARFUL WHIRLWIND IN THE ENEMY CAMP IN THE PHILIPPINES." IN SPEED AND ACCURACY, SAID DOMEI, THE AMERICAN HELLDIVER IS NO MATCH.

UNDATED LEYTE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A JAPANESE IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE CLAIMED TODAY THAT AIRBORNE JAPANESE ASSAULT UNITS WERE LANDED ON WESTERN LEYTE ISLAND LAST SUNDAY NEAR TWO AMERICAN AIR FIELDS IN THE PHILIPPINES AND WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE CAUSED CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE.

THE COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, WAS WHOLLY UNCONFIRMED.

IT ASSERTED THAT AIR COMMANDOS OF THE ARMY SPECIAL ATTACK CORPS LANDED IN THE VICINITY OF DULAG AND BURAUEN AIRDROMES FROM FOUR TRANSPORT PLANES.

"RECONNAISSANCE OF THE JAPANESE SCOUT PLANES," THE COMMUNIQUE CONTINUES, "REPORTS THAT THIS COMMANDO (UNIT) IS BELIEVED TO HAVE MADE DEATH-DEFYING PENETRATIONS AT IMPORTANT POINTS ON THESE AIR FIELDS, AND CAUSED GREAT WAR RESULTS."

JP141APW NM

UNDATED GREEK

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LT. GEN. RONALD MACKENZIE SCOBIE, BRITISH COMMANDER OF ALLIED TROOPS IN GREECE, WAS QUOTED BY THE ATHENS RADIO LAST NIGHT AS SAYING HE WOULD "STAND BY THE SIDE" OF THE "PRESENT CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT" HEADED BY PREMIER GEORGE PAPANDREOU UNTIL IT HAD A NATIONAL ARMY UNDER ITS ORDERS AND WAS ABLE TO HOLD "FREE ELECTIONS."

DEC 3 1944

HE MADE THE STATEMENT AFTER INFORMING THE GREEK PEOPLE BY PAMPHLETS DROPPED BY BRITISH AIRCRAFT THAT HE HAD UNDERTAKEN TO CARRY OUT" THE PREMIER'S ORDER ON GUERILLAS DEMOBILIZATION, THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID.

GEN. SCOBIE TOLD THE GREEK PEOPLE "I WILL PROTECT YOU AND YOUR GOVERNMENT FROM ANY ATTEMPT AT A COUP D'ETA OR ANY OTHER VIOLENT ANTI-CONSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITY."

GEN. SCOBIE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT HE WAS "CONVINCED THAT IN MANY PARTS OF THIS COUNTRY FREEDOM OF THE PEOPLE DOES NOT EXIST. THERE IS STILL TERRORISM AND DECEPTION. ALL THIS DELAYS THE DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD AS WELL AS GENERAL RELIEF COMING FROM ALLIED

30. 24— 20921

GOVERNMENT."

THE PAMPHLET WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT "BRITISH TROOPS THROUGHOUT GREECE ARE ORDERED TO OFFER EVERY HELP AND SUPPORT FOR THE FORMATION OF THE HOME GUARD AND THE DEMOBILIZATION OF THE EAM MUNICIPAL GUARD AND THE ANTARTES (GUERRILLA) FORCES WHERE HELP IS CONSIDERED NECESSARY BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR GRU CARRYING OUT THE GOVERNMENT'S DECISIONS."

DEC 3 1944

THE BRITISH RADIO IN AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE OVERSEAS BROA - CAST RECORDED BY FCC COMMENTED THAT THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN GREENCE HAS "TAKEN A GRAVE TURN DUE TO THE FAILURE OF LEFT-WING ELEMENTS TO HAND OVER THEIR ARMS."

MB/OWI/850A

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED WESTERN FRONT"
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY:

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: LAST REPORTED IN GERMANY EAST OF NIJMEGEN.

BRITISH SECOND ARMY: PRESSED AGAINST VENLO ON MAAS IN HOLLAND.

U.S. NINTH ARMY: PENETRATED TWO-THIRDS OF LINNICH; RETOOK ROER SITIONS IN FURIOUS, FLUCTUATING BATTLE.

U.S. FIRST ARMY: BROADENED SCOPE OF ATTACK ON ROER BASTION OF REN. MET SAVAGE RESISTANCE AT INDEN.

U.S. THIRD ARMY: FOUGHT ALMOST THE WAY THROUGH SAARLAUTERN.

U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: WIPED OUT GERMAN BRIDGEHEAD ON RHINE WEST NK AT STRASBOURG; DROVE NORTHWEST OF HAGUENAU TO WITHIN 10 MILES GERMANY.

FRENCH FIRST ARMY: DRIVING NORTH FROM MULHOUSE, WITHIN 30 MILES JUNCTURE WITH SEVENTH.

--DASH--

U.S. DIVISIONS

FOURTH ARMORED (3D ARMY) ENTERED SARREUNION BELOW SARREGUEMINES.

FIFTH INFANTRY (3D ARMY): GAINED TOWARD REICH BORDER.

SIXTH ARMORED (3D ARMY): EDGED EAST BELOW SAARBRUCKEN.

TENTH ARMORED (3D ARMY): GAINED ALONG SAAR NORTHWEST OF MERZIG.

80TH INFANTRY (3D ARMY): GAINED ON SAARBRUCKEN.

90TH INFANTRY (3D ARMY): HELD SAAR POSITIONS SOUTH OF MERZIG.

95TH INFANTRY (3D ARMY): PENETRATED SAARLAUTERN FROM TWO RECTIONS.

G502PEW

NDATED WESTERN FRONT
Y THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY:
CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: LAST REPORTED IN GERMANY EAST OF NIJMEGEN.
BRITISH SECOND ARMY: PRESSED AGAINST VENLO ON MAAS IN HOLLAND.
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U.S. FIRST ARMY: BROADENED SCOPE OF ATTACK ON ROER BASTION OF DUREN.
U.S. THIRD ARMY: DOMINATED POSITIONS NEAR MERZIG ALONG SAAR RIVER.
U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: SMASHED GERMAN ATTEMPT TO REINFORCE BRIDGE-HEAD UNITS ON RHINE WEST BANK AT STRASBOURG, ENTERED HAGUENAU OUTSKIRTS NORTH OF STRASBOURG.
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80TH INFANTRY (3D ARMY): GAINED ON SAARBRUCKEN.
84TH INFANTRY (8TH ARMY): DISCLOSED AS HAVING TEAMED WITH BRITISH IN GEILENKIRCHEN CAPTURE.
90TH INFANTRY (3D ARMY): HELD SAAR POSITIONS SOUTH OF MERZIG.
95TH INFANTRY (3D ARMY): FOUGHT SLOWLY TOWARD SAARLAUTERN.
JR&HT842AEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
DEC. 2, 1940--GERMAN PLANES BOMB BRISTOL. GERMAN SUBMARINES TORPEDO EIGHT BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS WEST OF IRELAND. ROME ANNOUNC THAT ITALIAN RAIDS ON ALEXANDRIA HAD DESTROYED THE FRENCH BATTLESHI LORRAINE AND A BRITISH DESTROYER.
FW533AEW

THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1. WESTERN FRONT: 301 MILES (FROM NEAR DUREN).
2. EASTERN FRONT: 304 MILES (FROM NORTH OF WARSAW).
3. HUNGARIAN FRONT: 420 MILES (FROM BUDAPEST).
4. ITALIAN FRONT: 7 MILES (FROM NEAR RAVENNA).
JR&FW532AEW

30.24— 20923

DEC 4 1944

AMERICANS CROSS THE SAAR RIVER
RUSSIANS PUSH DEEPER IN HUNGARY

DEC 4 1944

AMERICANS CRACK ROER DEFENSES IN DRIVE ON COLOGNE

British Troops in Holland Launch New Offensive Against Venlo.

YANKS SEIZE BRIDGE

First Army Tanks Assault Siegfried Line, Germans Burn Village.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Dec. 3—(AP) The U. S. Third army smashed organized resistance in most of the factory city of Saarlautern and broke across the Saar river into the Siegfried line today as the First army seized four towns in triple assaults west of Cologne that rolled back the Roer defenses a mile or more.

The opening of the Allies' Winter offensive rose furiously. The British Second army sprang to the attack in Eastern Holland with a dawn assault that swept up to 600 yards into the stout Maas river defenses at Venlo, last German bastion on that front short of the Reich.

Planes Hit Nazi Lines

Hundreds of American and British fighterbombers swarmed up in support of the new drives in the north, and the German air force met the challenge with the biggest show of strength in weeks, sending at least 75 jet-propelled planes against the British.

The Third army's 95th division formidable Saar and sent infantry and armored tank destroyers racing across in the first attack on this front against the Siegfried line.

The Westwall's big guns opened up on American positions in Saarlautern, sentinel city of the fortifications guarding the Saar's vital war industries, but all organized resistance in the major part of the city west of the river wilted quickly, a front report said.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's astonishingly swift hurdle of the Saar apparently heralded a quick opening of the battle for the Siegfried Line, Associated Press Correspondent Lewis Hawkins said.

Patton's troops also crossed the Saar frontier at a new point eight miles south of Saarlautern and explained their hold on the Saar's west bank north of Saarlautern where the Germans burned a village in the first example of scorched earth inside the Reich.

The new crossing, made by the Fifth infantry division whose commander was disclosed to be Major Gen. Stafford L. Erwin, penetrated a mile into Germany 11 miles southwest of the Saar's main city of Saarbrucken, repulsing a tank-supported counterblow.

Farther south, the 80th division entered Cite Ste. Barbe, nine miles southwest of Saarbrucken and less than a mile from the Saar border, after a one-mile advance.

Yanks Take Four Towns

Inden, Lucherberg, Luchem and Brandenberg fell to the First army, which made an assault crossing of the Inde river. It was pushing toward the Roer at three points along a 12-mile front.

Lucherberg, a mile southeast of the Inde crossing, two and a half miles from the Roer, and five miles northwest of the stronghold of Duren, was seized by American infantry cut off in the town.

Refusing a German demand to surrender, the Americans radioed supporting artillery to shell the town—even if they were in it—and with this help drove out the enemy, capturing 100 prisoners.

A recapitulation showed that, in the 24-hour period ending last midnight, the U. S. Third army captured 323 prisoners, bringing its total since the Nov. 8 jump-off to 26,490.

The U. S. Ninth army captured 287 during the same 24-hour period for a total of 8,098 since joining the Winter offensive Nov. 16. The U.S. First army brought its total for the offensive since Nov. 16 to an estimated 7,200 by capturing 275 Germans in the same 24-hour period.

Another force coming up from the south seized by storm the hamlet of Luchem, less than a mile below Lucherberg and on the Auto-Bahn superhighway from Aachen to Cologne.

Brandenberg Falls

Seven miles south of Duren the First army seized the ruins of what once was the village of Brandenberg and pressed on through the woods a half-mile east to within half a mile of the Roer.

Nine miles northwest of Duren the U. S. Ninth army drew up to the Roer all the way from Linnich to Julich—two main river strongholds. This army cleared the Germans from that part of Linnich west of the river and fought bitterly to extend its hold inside Julich.

(A BBC broadcast heard by NBC said the Ninth had taken all Julich lying on the Roer's west bank.)

Against the rising menace on the edge of the Cologne plain, the Germans sent up large numbers of warplanes in the Murky weather, and antiaircraft crews of the First army alone claimed destruction of from 15 to 20 of them.

The weather closed in on the Allied forward bases, and fighter-bombers were unable to provide the sort of close support which yesterday ripped troops and defense positions east of the Roer.

The capture of the Saar bridge was an epic of American daring.

A front dispatch said troops in assault boats crossed and seized the east end of the bridge as other forces came up from the southwest. Demolition charges were torn away before the surprised enemy could detonate them.

Tank destroyers and soldiers then moved across the Saar, Associated Press Correspondent Lewis Hawkins reported, and the bridgehead was being consolidated. The Americans were attacking the fringes of the Siegfried Line, he said.

A mile and a half northwest of Saarlautern, American troops found the Saar town of Nieder Limberg burned and abandoned in the first application by the Germans of scorched earth inside the Reich.

The 90th division occupied Rehlinger, five miles northwest of Saarlautern. Seventeen miles north, pilots reported civilian refugees streaming east out of Duren.

Battle in Saarlautern

The 95th division had its hands full as it nearly completed clearing Germans from the major part of Saarlautern on the west bank of the Saar. Hastily-mobilized "Peoples' army" troops fought side-by-side with regulars.

Backed by antitank guns and mobile artillery, they had to be rooted building by building from this ancient city of 32,000 population.

On the right, the Fifth division moved up practically to the Saar border on a two-mile front after driving the enemy from Kreuzwald, eight miles southwest of Saarlautern.

Farther southeast, in the potential outflanking drive on the main Saar city of Saarbrucken the 26th division cleared the last Germans from the French city of Saare union. It is on the east bank of the Saar 12 miles from the Basin's border and 21 miles from Saarbrucken.

The Fourth Armored division moved up a mile to a point a mile and a half northeast of Saare union.

A German counterattack, paced by up to 50 tanks, finally was contained near Mackwiller, four miles to the east, and the U. S. Seventh army recapturing the town. The Seventh also entered Waldhambach, a mile and a half east.

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodge's infantry jumped off before dawn, and crossed the Inde on the only one of three bridges left intact by the retreating Germans.

Five French Battalions Cut Off, Germans Say

London, *Monday*, Dec. 4 (AP)—The German Transocean News Agency early today claimed that five French battalions were cut off after a German counterattack had destroyed a bridge over the Huningen Canal, 5 miles north of Basel.

Units of the 4th Moroccan and 9th Colonial divisions had thrust across the canal to the Mulhouse-Nuernburg railway before being halted and cut off, the Nazi agency said.

NAZIS SHOW DEEP FEAR OF ARTILLERY

WITH AN AMERICAN INFANTRY OUTFIT IN GERMANY, Dec. 3—(AP) The deep and almost unreasoning terror the Germans have for American artillery, which is by far the most awesome weapon on the Western Front, was illustrated today in a diary taken from a captured Nazi medical aid man.

Here is what he said:

"The first light shows in the east. The hour is approaching. We expect the 'AMI (Jerry slang for Americans) to attack at 7:30 a.m. then our fate will be decided. It is Sunday; My God today is Sunday. The edge of our forest gets a barrage. The earth trembles, concussions takes away my breath. To our left machine-guns begin and here come the AMI.

"Now AMI artillery ceases and AMI tank guns are firing like mad.

"But AMI infantry takes cover, the attack slows down. It is stopped. Unbelievable. Now we move forward to counter-attack. Can't go far though. Our people are dropping like tired flies. Slowly AMI artillery begins. It is going again. Drumming drumming drumming without letup.

"Our people are overtired. When the AMI really attacks again then he has got to break through. I can't believe that this land can be held any longer. Some of our boys have run away but we are going to fight.

"Now AMI artillery is worse than ever. Suddenly the tanks and horde of AMIs are breaking out of the forest. Terrible fire meets him but he does not even take cover any more. We shoot until the barrells sizzle. We think the worst is over when suddenly he breaks through on our left. We cannot hold him any longer. There are only a few of us left here. Now there are only five.

"We have got to go back. Already we can see the brown figures through the trees. As they get to within 70 paces I turn around and walk away; very calmly with my hands in my pockets.

"They are not even shooting at me, perhaps because of the Red Cross on my back.

"Maybe I will get out of this alive. But if I stay in these torn-up woods then perhaps some comrade will find this book and send it to my wife."

CAT AND MOUSE IN AN OLD FORT

Germans Hold It, Americans Try To Get Them Out

By ROBERT C. WILSON

A U.S. Infantry Command Post Outside Mutzig, France, Dec. 3 (AP), A company of Americans and some Alsatian F.F.I. are playing a cat-and-mouse game with several hundred Germans holed up in an almost impregnable old fort guarding the Bruche River Valley at the eastern edge of the Vosges.

The Germans, eight days ago, slipped into the fort, now far behind battle lines, and although they are not doing any harm there, the Army is making the situation a test tube for the reduction of similarly tough obstacles expected to be met in the Maginot and Siegfried lines.

Col. William Thomas, of Plattsburg, N.Y., who was moving his 6th Corps Engineers into action, said taking such forts is a matter of practice. What makes this an unusual set up is that there are two forts, one held by the Germans and another held by the Americans close by.

Roof Ten Feet Thick

After a tour of the fort we hold, which was built between 1893 and 1904 by the Germans and improved fifteen years ago by the French, it is easy to understand why it is a waste of time for Thunderbolts to bomb such citadels.

It has a roof of 10 feet of reinforced concrete.

Lieut. Barney Gaugler, of San Francisco, drove a tank within 75 yards and said it took seven shots to put a hole in the wall of three feet of solid concrete.

"The intriguing part of this little exercise in fort capturing is that there are supposed to be some important Nazi officials inside this one and some leading Alsatian collaborators. The civilians told us that," Lieut. Hi Pergamont, of Brooklyn, N.Y., said.

"Can't Let Go"

"Yeah," said Lieut. George Peck, of Durand, Wis., disgustedly, "we got the bull by the tail and can't let go. If there are some fanatical Nazi officers in there, they never will give up. We'll have to kill them."

A German plane has swept low

over the fort the last two nights. Capt. Hugh Wardlaw, of McComb, Miss., said it might have been trying to drop supplies to the beseiged Germans, but he didn't think it had any luck.

"The only attacking we are doing now is dropping a mortar in every few minutes to keep their heads down," Wardlaw said. "We've had three casualties from sniping. They sneak up on top the fort and fire bazookas at us and occasionally they fire a 105-millimeter gun, but they are wild shots."

German Army Czechs Reported Revolting

With U.S. 7th Army, Alsace (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's United States 7th Army has received an official report that most of the Czechoslovakians conscripted by the *Wehrmacht* have been withdrawn from the Alsatian front following a series of revolts.

Those remaining on the front have been split into units of five or ten men in each German battalion, the report said, and "a number have been shot as reprisals for attempted mutiny."

"Some 200 Czechs were intercepted by SS troopers October 28 trying to escape to Switzerland," said the report, which declared 30 were shot and 80 captured and returned to Germany, where their fate is unknown. The rest were reported hiding in wooded areas.

3 RED ARMIES TAKE CENTERS IN HUNGARY

Troops Also Drive To Within 72 Miles Of Austrian Border

De Gaulle says Moscow trip is to tighten friendship of France and Russia in order to work together for lasting peace.....*Page 4*

London, *Monday*, Dec. 4 (AP)—Three Russian armies yesterday toppled Miskolc and Satoraljaujhely, last big German stronghold northeast of Budapest, pushed closer to the Hungarian capital along the west bank of the Danube, and drove to within 72 miles of the Austrian frontier.

Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2d Ukraine Army stormed the great rail center of Miskolc, 85 miles northeast of Budapest, and elements of his troops, together with Gen. Ivan Petrov's 4th Ukrainian Army, captured Satoraljaujhely, on the Slovak frontier 45 miles northeast of Miskolc.

Drive On Budapest From Rear

Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's 3d Ukraine Army, in a five-mile advance, captured Dunfoldvar, on the Danube 43 miles south of Budapest, in the drive to take the Hungarian capital from the rear.

In the push toward the Austrian frontier Tolbukhin's troops seized the important rail junction of Tamasi, only 21 miles below Lake Balaton, guardian of the strategic approaches to Austria.

Tolbukhin's smashing success engulfed more than 80 places, including Kaposmero, 5½ miles west of Kaposvar, taken Saturday. Kaposmero was the closest approach to the Austrian frontier.

36-Mile Hold On Railway

Tolbukhin's successes won him a steadily expanding front below Lake Balaton, and the capture of Kaposmero and other points far to the northeast gave the Russians a 36-mile hold on the Budapest-Zagreb-Trieste railway.

Kemes, 41 miles southeast of Kaposvar, and 18 miles south of Pecs, fell to Tolbukhin's troops at the lower end of his front moving along the Drava river frontier with Yugoslavia.

A supplement to the Moscow communique said 1,500 of the enemy were killed and 430 captured in the seizure of the railway junction town of Szentlorinc, 12 miles west of Pecs.

In addition to capturing Miskolc Marshal Malinovsky's troops seized Homrogd, 11 miles to the northeast, and the Soviet communique said they captured 21,745 Germans and Hungarians in the fighting from Nov. 8 through last Saturday.

Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukrainian troops, in addition to capturing Saturaljaujhely, increased pressure on the eastern Slovak strongpoint of Kassa (Kosice).

His columns seized Celovce, 17 miles southeast of Kassa and Skanca, two miles south of Celovce.

Farther north they were within 15 miles of Kassa, control point for traffic in the eastern part of Slovakia, but the new gains lengthened the front beyond the Ondava river to approximately 32 miles.

A broadcast from Marshal Tito's headquarters said his troops had captured Cacak, in central Serbia 60 miles south of Belgrade, and had destroyed the German garrison there.

The storming of Miskolc, a town of 73,000 population and the last major center of German resistance northeast of Budapest, rated 20 salvos from 224 of Moscow's big guns. The fall of Saturaljaujhely called for 12 salvos from 124 guns.

The Germans admitted earlier the loss of Miskolc, which they had been defending bitterly for several weeks.

Saturaljaujhely, 30 miles southeast of Kassa (Kosice), Nazi stronghold in Eastern Slovakia, fell to the troops of Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukraine army in cooperation with elements of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine army, Stalin's order disclosed.

Main Railway Falls

Miskolc is 85 miles northeast of doomed Budapest, and Saturaljaujhely is about 45 miles in the same direction from Miskolc. The latter city is on the main Budapest-Kassa railroad and is a junction of several railways connecting Hungary, Czechoslovakia and southern Poland.

Miskolc controls the main railroad to Kassa and Eastern Slovakia. After the loss of Hatvan and Eger, two other improtant railroad junctions in northeastern Hungary, the Nazis made a last ditch stand before Miskolc.

In southwestern Hungary the sweeping success of Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine army along the west bank of the Danube and northwestward toward Lake Balaton gave rise to the hopes that his offensive would accomplish all three of the potential tasks it faced when we broke across the river a week ago.

Already his troops were threatening Budapest from the rear. At the same time other of his units, advancing northwest at a rate of 10 to 20 miles a day, were breaking open a route to Austria. His army was severing railroads on which about 100,000 Germans hoped to escape from Yugoslavia. Several north-south lines were cut in the march to Kaposvar, 28 miles southeast of Lake Balaton.

Deprived of many lines of communication, the Germans were retreating in disorder. The Russian vanguard, moving as self-contained units with sufficient fuel and ammunition, was exploiting each breakthrough to the maximum.

Home Guard Demobilized In Britain After 4 Years

LONDON, Dec. 3 — (AP) Britain's Home Guard, a civilian army 3,000,000 strong, which rallied with bulldog courage and little more to repel invasion in the disaster-laden days of 1940 and 1941, was demobilized today.

They "stood down", these men who manned the island bastions when Britain fought alone, in formal parades through wintry streets lined with their families and neighbors-the people who know best and appreciate most their four-and-a-half years of service.

This appreciation was spelled out in high terms of tribute by the guard's colonel-in-chief, King George VI, as he told in a radio address tonight of the May, 1940, answer to an appeal for volunteers "to stand against the invader in every village and every town."

"Throughout Britain and northern Ireland," said the king, "the nation answered that summons, as free men will always answer when freedom is in danger.

"From fields and hills, from factories, shops and offices, from mills and quarries, men of every age and calling came forward to train themselves for battle.

"Almost overnight, a new force came into being, a force which had little equipment, but was mighty in courage and determination."

In less rhetorical language, the story of how Britain's modern minutemen sprang to arms is often told now in the fashionable clubs of the Mayfair section and in the old quaint pubs of London's east end with many a grin and a grimace.

For there were touches of the humorous along with the shining courage and grim determination of the volunteers. Their arms ranged from expensively—fashioned elephant guns to blunderbuses passed down as family heirlooms, from home-made pikes to dummy rifles.

And with this assembly came a common democracy perhaps unparalleled in British history. For a man's military ability was the measures of his worth to the "H. G.'S." A titled private would find himself drilling under orders of his gardener or ex-garageman.

The days of scarce equipment and clumsy manevuering changed swiftly.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, taking the salute at one of today's many parades, said that "we in Britain will never forget that in our dark hour when your numbers were far in excess of your equipcent that it was the United States which alone gave us the weapons."

Picked Home Guard troops who were reviewed by the King and Queen today bid to outdo with their smartly-drilled formations some of Britain's regular guards. A burst of applause greeted one contingent, made up of American citizens who formed a Home Guard company in London.

Although the Home Guard "stood down," the members still retain their uniforms, ready—if need be—to pick up arms again for defense of Britain's shores.

HEAVIES BOMB VIENNA AREA

Week-End Sorties Total Over 2,000 Despite Bad Weather

London, Dec. 3 (AP)—Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the U.S. 15th Air Force in Italy hammered targets in the Vienna area today, continuing a week-end scourging of German industries and transports.

The planes, bombing by instrument, encountered little flak or fighter opposition in the sweep to Vienna. They sent the week-end sorties into the Reich from Britain and Italy well above the 2,000 mark despite unfavorable weather. Saturday's operations cost the Germans at least 42 fighter planes.

A gray, wintry overcast kept British-based American and RAF planes under wraps Sunday after they had poured some 6,000 tons of bombs on five German industrial cities near the Western front in a 12-hour period.

Hagen And Giessen Hit

Last night probably 600 British heavyweights spilled about 3,500 tons of explosives on Hagen, an important railway center in the Ruhr, and Giessen, another rail hub, 35 miles north of Frankfurt. Night fighters supported the bombers and strafed airfields and transport targets, shooting down two enemy interceptors.

Speedy RAF Mosquitos spotted an ammunition train steaming into the station at Papenburg, southeast of Emden, last night and destroyed it with gunfire.

While more than 250 Liberators and Fortresses of the United States 8th Air Force were hitting railyards at the Rhine cities of Coblenz and Bingen yesterday, their escort of 550 fighters tackled formations of 20 to 50 German planes and shot down 28.

Benzol Plant Bombed

Meanwhile, British Lancasters bombed the big benzol producing plant at Dortmund in the Ruhr, and American heavy bombers based in Italy made the aerial offensive a two-ply affair by attacking fuel and rail targets from the East.

Continental-based planes of the United States 9th Air Force pounded German railroad and river traffic in sweeps along the Western front.

In the areas of Duren, Linnich and Saarbrucken, fighter, medium and light bombers destroyed or damaged more than 38 locomotives, 507 rail cars, 51 motor trucks, 7 Heinkel-111 twin engined bombers, 2 railroad bridges and several barges.

In the Saarbrucken area, medium and light bombers concentrated on the enemy's newest Siegfried Line defenses.

British-based bombers of the RAF loosed a record load of 59,000 tons in 19 days and 22 nights of operations in November, the biggest winter operational month of the war.

Fortresses and Liberators of the United States Air Forces based in Britain flew 16,500 trips on eighteen operational days—compared with only eleven days of flying in November, 1943—and dropped 37,880 tons of explosives. The 8th Air Force's biggest bombing month of the war was during the invasion month of June when 60,000 tons were scattered over both France and Germany.

Heavy bombers of the United States 15th Air Force stationed in Italy attacked Germany with an additional 17,820 tons.

Oil, Rail Targets Hit

The bulk of the bombs was aimed at Germany's dwindling sources of aviation and motor fuel and at military rail centers handling traffic for the Western front.

In all operations, more than 794 enemy planes were destroyed, 636 of them by British-based United States planes. The Germans in November sent up the greatest number of fighters yet encountered by American pilots.

114,700 Tons Of Bombs Hit Reich In November

London, Dec. 3 (AP)—Allied warplanes dropped more than 114,700 tons of bombs on Germany during November, the greatest amount of explosives to hit the Reich in a single month, it was announced today.

Himmler Drafts Labor Into Military Service

London, Dec. 3 (AP)—A decree issued by order of Heinrich Himmler, under the name of the silent Adolf Hitler, today drafted Germany's Labor Service Corps into military service.

The laborers will be given military training in addition to their present duties, said the German radio, adding that "this decree was issued in accordance with Reichsführer SS Himmler."

5 SENTENCED TO HANG FOR NAZI ATROCITIES

LONDON, Dec. 3—(AP) The Moscow radio said tonight that all five defendants in the Masdenek concentration camp atrocity trial at Lublin, Poland, had been sentenced to hang. Their execution will be public.

The radio said a sixth defendant had hanged himself in his cell during the trial.

In the trial, which began Nov. 27, representatives of the Soviet-Polish commission which investigated the German camp testified that 1,500,000 bodies had been exhumed from mass graves there.

30. 24— 20925

Montgomery Given Baton

London, Dec. 3 (AP)—Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery recently left his Western front headquarters to come to London and receive his field marshal's baton from King George VI in a private ceremony of presentation at Buckingham Palace, it was announced tonight. Montgomery was promoted to field marshal, August 31.

RAF In Southeast Asia Promotes Two Leaders

London, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Air Ministry tonight announced the appointment of two veteran RAF leaders to command posts in Southwest Asia.

Air Vice Marshal Leslie Norman Hollinghurst was promoted to acting air marshal and appointed air officer commanding base air forces.

Air Commodore Alfred C. H. Sharp was named acting air vice-marshal and appointed in charge of administration of base air forces in the Southeast Asia Command.

British Policy In Europe Is Called Reactionary

London, Dec. 3 (AP)—The left wing Commonwealth National Committee, meeting in London today, issued a statement condemning British policy in Europe as reactionary.

"In Belgium," the statement said, "an unpopular government has been maintained by British bayonets, and in Italy and Greece British influence and British armored forces are used on the side of reaction.

"Those who fought against the Nazis are disarmed, and those who collaborated with the Nazis are often protected."

'Army and Navy Journal' Is Denounced by 'Pravda'

Magazine Accused as Source of 'Pro-Hitlerite Material'

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP).—The Communist party newspaper "Pravda," in an article broadcast tonight by the Moscow radio, denounced the semi-official American "Army and Navy Journal" as "ugly looking" and accused it of "supplying pro-Hitlerite journalists with material."

The article said John O'Donnell, "New York Daily News" columnist, had reported that military decisions made at Tehran are not being fulfilled. "Pravda" said this was untrue.

"It appears," said "Pravda," "that the source of O'Donnell's inspiration is the American magazine 'Army and Navy Journal,' which states that the strategy worked out at Tehran is not being fulfilled. This journal looks ugly. It is a journal which should, it would seem, inspire American soldiers, but which, in fact, permits itself to make unworthy onslaught against the U. S. S. R. and supply pro-Hitlerite journalists with material."

[Colonel John Callan O'Laughlin, president of "The Journal," issued this statement: "The fact that 'Pravda' commented as it has done upon the item which appears in 'The Army and Navy Journal' is another encouraging sign that the Soviet government will continue to execute faithfully the agreement reached at Tehran and will employ the Red Armies directly toward the annihilation of the Hitlerite hordes on the eastern front while we are attacking in the west. Co-operation of this kind would assure prompt attainment of the unconditional surrender which both nations are determined to bring about."]

TROOPS PRAISED BY ADMIRAL BYRD

LONDON, Dec. 3—(AP) Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Polar explorer who staked America's claim in the Antarctic, broke a long self-imposed public silence today to pay tribute to the Army's GI Joes and to urge on their behalf full production support by the folks back home for a war "a helluva way from finished."

His appeal answered the speculation, "where's Byrd; back at the South Pole?" For he turned up, instead, on the European battlefront where he is making a study of how the tactical air forces support the fighting ground troops. This may be helpful in the Pacific theater where the Admiral twice has been on aviation duty.

"This is the time of all times for the home front to back up the battlefront," Byrd said in a statement upon returning from the front lines to London near the end of his present mission.

"The Doughboys' spirit is magnificent."

Navy man Byrd, looking fit despite the rigors of his Polar explorations, learned about Army life the hard way during his inquiry. He talked with all ranks during his stay, from generals to privates, and for days sloshed around in the mud at the battle front.

"I know what cold is and believe me it is cold up there," he said.

He shared their dangers, too.

Demonstrating anew the Byrd penchant for hunting out trouble and getting away from it with a whole skin, he flew 35 miles behind enemy lines in a P-38 with flak bursting around him.

At one point the plane dropped low, and the Admiral watched hundreds of German infantrymen taking potshots at him from the ground.

"But up there in the air," he said, "you can get an idea of the effectiveness of fighter plane dive-bombing and of the scope of Allied artillery fire and its effect."

On the basis of his observations on the Western Front, Byrd expressed "my personal belief" that the defeat of Japan will take another year beyond the end of the war in Europe.

He said one of the greatest Allied accomplishments of this war has been the "extraordinary unification" achieved on a grand scale between the Allied forces, between the Army and Navy, and between the tactical airforces and the ground troops.

French Relief Chief To Seek Shipping Space

Paris, Dec. 3 (AP)—Jean Monnet, French Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation, said today he would leave soon for London and Washington, seeking shipping space for 3,500,000 tons of goods which he termed vital to France's economy through the winter and spring.

This tonnage would be comprised mostly of food, wool, cotton, fertilizer, raw materials for industry, and materials for putting battered ports, railways and factories back into full operations, he said.

Six U.S. Industrialists Confer With Eisenhower

Paris, Dec. 3 (AP)—The fighting front and the home front got together today as six leading United States industrialists conferred with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower on problems of supply and production.

The industrialists had just completed a tour of various war fronts. Further details regarding their findings are expected to be released tomorrow.

The situation at the fronts relative to motor and mechanical requirements was looked into by Frederick C. Crawford, automotive and aircraft equipment manufacturer from Cleveland, Ohio. Tank needs were inspected by S. E. Skinner, automobile man from Lansing, Mich., and Duncan W. Fraser, locomotive manufacturer, from New York.

Stuart W. Cramer, Jr., of Cramerton, N.C., looked over the clothing requirements of the Army and aircraft needs were checked by Charles Kendrick, of San Francisco. Radar, telephone and radio equipment was inspected by Clarence G. Stoll, of New York.

DEC 4 1944

Brig. Gen. A.J. Browning of the U.S. Army conducted the production magnates on their tour.

NEW BRITISH DRIVE SUCCEEDS IN ITALY

Supported by 2,500 Planes Eighth Army Hurls Back Foe in Faenza Area

ROME, Dec. 3 (AP) — British Eighth Army troops advancing through the Po Valley on a broad front northeast of Faenza have driven within two miles of Russi, junction city astride the main Ravenna-Faenza highway, the Allies command announced today.

Supported by more than 2,500 planes of all types and by strong tank formations, the British drive started yesterday and the Germans were forced back toward Russi between Albereto and the Montone River. The retreat cost the Germans their last footholds on the west bank of the Montone. They were trying to establish a line along the Scolo Via Culpa Canal just south of Russi.

A DNB broadcast admitted that British troops attacking on a large scale had succeeded in "penetrating into the German main fighting area," but it said that German counter-attacks had forced the British to withdraw.

Clear skies gave the Allied air force ideal flying weather and the pilots had their biggest day in three months. The German air force offered what Allied Headquarters termed sporadic and abortive small-scale opposition, including nuisance raids on Fifth Army positions. Headquarters said that the raids had caused neither casualties nor damage.

While the Allies' tactical planes swept over front-line positions and enemy rear communications, Mitchells knocked several holes in a 675-foot bridge in the Brenner Pass railway north of Verona. British Spitfires bombed and strafed the area between Faenza and Ravenna.

Headquarters said that activity along the Fifth Army's front in north central Italy had been confined to patrol clashes and artillery and mortar duels. Between the Tyrrhenian coast and Highway 1, the Germans put up a heavy smoke screen to mask their movements.

New York, Dec. 3 (AP)—The London radio said tonight that the British 8th Army in Italy had bypassed Russi, junction city astride the main Ravenna-Faenza highway, about 1,000 yards on the north. The broadcast said the British have come up against a new German defense line at this point.

SS Bulletin Reproves Softening Of Germans

Rome, Dec. 3 (AP)—An indication that some Germans are losing their desire to die for the Fatherland was given today in a "Reichsführer Bulletin" issued to officers only of the 16th SS *Panzer* Grenadier Division in Italy.

"We must not lie to ourselves and say there are hopeless positions which justify our surrendering," the captured document said. "The German soldier does not surrender. Unfortunately in many cases it has been shown we are not prepared to face this truth. Some of us begin to lie as the Italians did. . . .

"Some Germans in the front line and at home have become soft. Hasn't it happened that soldiers have actually thrown away their weapons? Let's get the iron broom and clean up the mess behind our lines."

Italian Factions Fight In Streets

Rome, Dec. 3 (AP)—Fist fights between Monarchists and Republicans marked the beginning today of the second week of the Italian Government crisis, still unresolved four days after Crown Prince Umberto asked Premier Ivanoe Bonomi to re-form his Cabinet.

A two-hour free-for-all broke out at the Quiring Theater when Monarchist Leader Enzo Selvaggi spoke on the aims of the Democratic party, strongest political group backing the Monarchy.

Republicans began chanting "Pescara, Pescara"—the port from which King Vittorio Emanuele embarked for southern Italy after the armistice. Fights started, and spread to the street before being quelled by city police and mounted carabinieri.

Eden's Stand Assailed

Bonomi, meanwhile, continued consultations with party leaders, while the Rome press bitterly criticized British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's speech of Friday in which he reminded that Italy had surrendered unconditionally, and declared "we are perfectly entitled to express our views about the appointment of any particular statesman in that country."

Eden expressed the belief that Count Carlo Sforza would not be a happy choice for Foreign Minister of Italy.

The Monarchist *Italia Nuova* declared the tone and substance of Eden's remarks were "in strident contrast with the declarations of Churchill and Roosevelt" and "lead to the conclusion that Italy is a conquered and not a liberated country."

Other newspapers took much the same line.

DEC 4 1944

Pope Pius Urges Radio Be Used To Fight Hate

Vatican City, Dec. 3 (AP)—Pope Pius XII giving an audience to 800 officials and employes of the Rome radio today urged them to place themselves at the service of truth to fight the hatred which the radio has been used to disseminate.

The Pontiff said a well-directed radio could offer incomparable aid to the progress of civilization.

U.S. Planes Strafe Russian Army Column In Yugoslavia

DEC 4 1944

Rome, Dec. 3 (AP) — American fighter planes, swooping over Yugoslavia, attacked a Russian column by mistake, headquarters of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force disclosed today.

Results of this attack last November 7 on an ally were not revealed.

An official headquarters statement declared the attack was due to an error in target identification through faulty navigation, and said that apologies had been sent to Moscow and to the commander of the Russian forces involved.

Text Of Statement

An official statement said:

"Mediterranean Allied Air Force headquarters report that on November 7, a squadron of fighters from the U.S. 15th Air Force, engaged in a strafing mission in Yugoslavia, attacked by mistake a Russian column.

"The error was entirely due to a mistake in target identification through faulty navigation.

"The incident was promptly reported by the squadron when development of gun camera film verified the error.

"The United States joint Chiefs of staff from Washington expressed their deep regret to Moscow, and General (Sir Henry Maitland) Wilson, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean, sent a similar message to the Russian commander of the forces involved."

Harriman Visits Italy

A Rome dispatch last Wednesday, reporting arrival there of W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador to Russia, said he was believed conferring with military officials on efforts to achieve closer co-operating between Soviet troops operating in the Balkans and the Allied forces based in Italy.

The dispatch, part of which was held up by censorship, said Harriman came to Rome with Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force, after visiting the Western front, and that "Eaker has faced the difficult task of trying to bomb Germans in Hungary and Yugoslavia, which are Russian zones of operation."

Previous Rome dispatches, reporting on the complexities of the Allied Mediterranean command to which Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander has been elevated, said co-operation among the Russians, Yugoslavs and Allies in the Balkans was difficult inasmuch as neither the Russians nor Marshal Tito apparently wished the people to think that the western Allies were doing much to liberate the Balkans.

Soviet Editor Denies Otto Will Get Throne

Moscow, Dec. 3 (AP)—Archduke Otto of Hapsburg's hope of occupying an Austrian throne was blasted today by the magazine *War and the Working Class* as Soviet armies in Hungary swept to within 72 miles of the Austrian frontier.

The editorial said: "There are no demands for the Hapsburgs in Europe. Otto was born too late. That is his misfortune. There will be no *ersatz* for an already doomed Fascism."

Monarchial plans of Otto's "do not conform to the decisions of the 1943 Moscow conference for the restoration of an independent, democratic Austria nor to the ideas of the people who have passed through the fire of this war."

CHIANG ATTACKED AGAIN

Russians Say Pro-Japanese Men Are in Revised Cabinet

MOSCOW, Dec. 3 (AP)—Sweeping charges that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's revamped Government harbors pro-Japanese reactionaries appeared today in the Russian press.

War and the Working Class followed up Izvestia's initial attack yesterday with a sharply pointed comparison of how the Chinese Communist Armies and their partisan sympathizers engaged "over half the Japanese forces" in China while Chungking's armies were steadily defeated.

Charges Chiang Regime Has Pro-Japanese Group

Moscow, Dec. 3 (AP) — Charges that Chiang Kai-shek's revamped Chinese Government harbors pro-Japanese reactionaries appeared in the Russian press today.

The magazine *War and the Working Class* followed up the newspaper *Izvestia's* initial attack yesterday on the Chinese Government with a sharply pointed comparison of how the Chinese Communist armies and their partisan sympathizers engaged "over half the Japanese forces" in China, while Chungking's armies were steadily defeated.

War and the Working Classes admitted the Generalissimo's shake-up last month "removed some of the most odious persons who were discredited by an anti-people's policy."

But, the magazine added, "among the new appointees are known reactionaries that are oriented toward pro-Japanese capitulation."

POLISH COMMITTEE MAY CLAIM AUTHORITY

MOSCOW, Dec. 3 (AP)—The reorganization of the Polish Committee of National Liberation into the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic loomed today as Pravda attacked Tomasz Arciszewski, new Premier of the Polish Government in London, as "one of the worst enemies of the USSR."

Mr. Arciszewski "for many years was connected with the Pilsudski clique," the newspaper declared. It also attacked the London Government's Foreign and War Ministers as "extreme nationalists, anti-Semites and Fascists."

The news agency Tass reported a movement favoring the formation of a Provisional Government in Lublin by the Russian-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation was "spreading throughout liberated areas." The proclamation of a Provisional Government appeared likely before the end of the month.

Poles in Moscow said that a "logical background" for this step had been provided by the exclusion of Stanislaw Mikolajczyk from the new Government of Mr. Arciszewski. Mr. Mikolajczyk, Peasant party leader and former Premier, had sought a settlement of the Polish-Russian problem and resigned when his London Government refused a compromise solution.

PEACE UNION DE GAULLE AIM

Frenchman Describes Accord He Seeks With Russia

Moscow, Dec. 3 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle told Moscow's French colony at an Embassy reception today that he came to Moscow "to tighten and clarify French-Soviet friendship, not only for a victorious war but also in order to work together for a lasting peace."

Frenchmen of all ages and occupations gathered at the Embassy to meet the head of the French Government, here for discussions with Premier Stalin.

Given Individual Greetings

De Gaulle, smiling, bowing and shaking hands, gave each guest an individual greeting. In an impromptu address, he said he was especially happy to know the French citizens here "when we see the dawn of victory now."

"The majority of Frenchmen here today," he continued, "have shared in the difficult moments of war in the U.S.S.R.—in Moscow during bombardments, in planes flying with the Soviet Air Forces, as members of patriot forces fighting behind enemy lines."

When the uniformed leader attended mass at the candle-lit church of the French this morning, an American priest officiated and delivered a special prayer for de Gaulle.

Tricolor Drapes Altar

Before the white marble altar draped with the French tricolor, the Reverend Father Leopold J. Braun, formerly of New Bedford, Mass., delivered a eulogy in French, citing de Gaulle's "courageous and wise" leadership of liberated France.

It was the first time any chief of a foreign government had attended religious services while visiting wartime Moscow.

De Gaulle's first interview with Stalin last night lasted two hours. His second meeting with the Soviet Premier occurred at a long luncheon today, after which, accompanied by Foreign Commissar Molotov, he attended a special performance by Russia's leading singers and dancers at the Bolshoi Theater.

ELAS BATTLES ROYALISTS IN ATHENS AREA

Police First Fired On Leftists, Killing 15, In Heart Of Capital

Monarchists and Republicans have free-for-all fist fights in streets of Rome . . . . . *Page 3*

By STEPHEN BARBER

Athens, Dec. 3 (AP)—Greek police fired on a crowd of Leftwing EAM demonstrators in this capital today—killing fifteen and wounding 148 persons by EAM account—and a pitched battle broke out in an Athens suburb between Royalists and EAM army members.

The crowd of EAM sympathizers turned back by police guns this morning in Constitution Square included women and children.

A crowd was demonstrating against Papandreou's orders that all guerrillas be disarmed and disbanded.

Battle Lasts Five Hours

In a suburb in the shadow of the Acropolis, Royalists and men of the Elas—the EAM's army—battled openly, and the conflict had lasted five hours by tonight.

This battle was a new flareup of long-drawn-out hostilities and the reasons for the latest Elas attack may be found in the fact (several words censored) who were responsible for turning over British Sten guns to the Athens civil police who opened fire on the demonstrators this morning.

Onus Put On Leftists

[Prime Minister George Papandreou in a broadcast to the Greek nation, heard in London by the Associated Press, charged "leaders of the Extreme Left are preparing the way to civil war."

["Today our conscience is clear," Papandreou said, declaring his Government had tried to meet or compromise with the demands of the Leftists.

["All responsibility, before history and before the nation, is upon the leaders of the Extreme Left. . . . in the name of the people and the nation, we denounce the leaders of the Extreme Left as preparing the way to civil war, which would be a mortal misfortune for our country."

[Papandreou said his proclamation disbanding the Communist EAM militia and other guerrilla organizations was in accordance with a "declaration of policy" to which all factions had agreed unconditionally.

Leftists Would End Army

[Then, he continued, the Leftists demanded disbanding of armed units which constitute the nation's original army.

["We answered that these units constitute the original army, that the war is still going on and that these units are the only military formations with which Greece can share in the common Allied struggle until our regular army is organized. Above all, we declared that this opinion is shared by the British Government and the Allied command."]

A curfew was imposed on Athens and Piraeus port from 7 P.M. to 6 A.M., beginning tonight.

British Armor Patrol Streets

British Sherman tanks, Scout cars and armored cars patrolled the streets of the Greek capital, and RAF and Hellenic Air Force and United States transport planes circled over the city this afternoon.

Large crowds assembled outside the United States Embassy.

[A British radio broadcast heard by CBS said rioting continued in Athens Sunday afternoon.]

The crisis arose out of the EAM's opposition to orders by Premier George Papandreou that all guerrillas be demobilized and disarmed. Papandreou forbade a scheduled EAM Communist demonstration today, but the EAM's central committee nevertheless called one for 11 A.M. and ordered a general strike for tomorrow.

Crowd Surges On Palace

By 10 A.M., gray-clad civil police surrounded the approaches to Constitution Square while four British armored cars waited in the square.

The shooting began when, breaking through the cordon at a few places, the crowd surged forward on the Government Palace before the tomb of the unknown warrior with their banners unfurled. Alongside the Communist flag and blue and white Greek ensign carried by the demonstrators waved the Stars and Stripes and Union Jack.

As the first wave of demonstrators rushed to within 100 yards of police headquarters on the corner of the square where I was standing, I saw Police Chief Ebert dash to the window and scream the order for his men to fire.

Police Fire On Crowd

The policemen hesitated before pulling back the bolts of their guns, and then agitatedly began to fire over the heads of the demonstrators, women and children among them.

The people flopped down like cards. I saw some hit by stray shots. Onlookers scattered to the shelter of doorways.

British armored car troops still did nothing. They did not fire a single shot so far as I could see.

One or two braver demonstrators rose from the prostrate mass of people, but were shot down. I saw one man raise a Greek flag high over his head, then fall.

After five minutes of steady fusillade, the police ceased fire. There was a pause for a few minutes.

I saw a young girl being carried toward me by a British parachute trooper who had been watching. There were tears in his eyes. The little girl, hit twice, was bleeding.

Most of the first wave of demonstrators took advantage of the pause in the shooting to run, leaving several wounded and dead persons in the road among tattered banners.

Crowd Again Masses

After ambulances picked up the fallen, and policemen took cover behind lamp posts and pillars with guns at the ready, the angered crowds massed once more, shouting "democracy."

They surged forward again. The police again opened fire, with less shooting this time. The demonstrators broke through in a straggling crowd.

As I write this they are surging down the main street. Among the banners was one Greek flag freshly stained with blood.

The shooting has brought a bad turn of affairs, for now even the more wavering supporters of the EAM have been shocked into action.

Premier Outlines Plans For Albania

Tirana, Albania, Nov. 30 [AP—*Delayed*]—Prime Minister Enver Hoxha said today his Government is rebuilding Albania as a democracy and that he favors "a strong brotherhood" of the Balkan peoples.

He said, however, that he was opposed to any Balkan federation, at least until threatened boundary disputes were cleared up.

The schoolteacher turned soldier and politician said Allied aid was vitally needed in the gigantic task of rebuilding the tiny Adriatic nation, but that so far no help had been offered.

Allied Relief Needed

"Albania now is virtually liberated and by our own people entirely," the Premier said, "but so far no Allied relief agency has ever approached us. This is most unfortunate. Our people still are fighting the enemy but we also are starting reconstruction now."

The 36-year-old Premier and army commander described Albania as a "devastated country, with thousands of our people killed."

The first task facing his Government, Hoxha said, is a constitutional assembly to decide on a permanent form of government. Representatives to the assembly will be elected from every village in the country.

Point-By-Point Program

Hoxha outlined his plans point by point:

1. The Government will guarantee the right of private ownership.

2. All persons over 18, regardless of political belief, and persons under 18 who were active in partisan ranks, will have the right to vote.

"Women," he said, "who used to be treated as slaves in many cases, have fought side by side with men in the war for liberation and have earned the right to suffrage and equal privileges."

3. The Government has not discussed any plans yet concerning collectivism of agriculture, but the lands of all known traitors and war criminals will be confiscated.

Labor To Be Mobilized

4. There will be a national mobilization of labor for the purpose of rebuilding the country, but no further mobilization for the Army.

5. A commission already has been set up to decide just who are war criminals and "later people's courts will be set up in every prefecture and subprefecture to try them."

6. Albania's boundaries must remain as they are.

"We are not looking to have them expanded and we won't have them contracted," he declared.

War Sufferers To Be Aided

7. The Government will aid all those damaged by the war. Those active in partisan work will be helped first.

8. There will be a definite land reclamation program and all of the nation's raw material resources will be utilized.

9. Albania is looking to a close alliance with Marshal Tito's' Yugoslavia since "we are bound together now with the Yugoslavs by blood ties."

10. Formation of the Albanian telegraph agency to disseminate news of the country to the rest of the world.

"In the past," he said, "the news that has reached the United States concerning Albania has been perverted."

Threatens To Fight Greece

Discussing a recent statement by Greek Premier George Papandreou that Greece would seek a portion of

DEC 4 1944

30.24 — 20927

southern Albania in postwar settlements, Hoxha declared flatly that Albania was ready to fight to protect her borders.

The Premier charged the Greeks "have destroyed homes and tortured the people of the Albanian minority in the Ceria area of northern Greece."

"The situation is so bad," he went on, "that 19,000 have crossed the Greek borders into Albania. I have seen them barefooted and ragged."

He said the Greek minority in southern Albania has and will continue to have the same rights as the Albanians, "but no Government in Athens is going to send over its gendarmerie to run them or to mix into Albanian politics."

Because of the troublesome boundary problems, Hoxha said "I don't forsee any immediate Balkan federation, but I am going to make every effort to form a strong brotherhood among the peoples of the Balkans."

"Our aim," he declared, "is to be the friend of all peoples and not have any misunderstandings."

Hoxha, who holds the rank of colonel general in the Albanian Army, said Albanian forces now were fighting with Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisans.

"We remember well," he declared, "that if the Yugoslav Partisans had not tied up German divisions there, our movement here might have been wiped out."

The soldier-statesman said he realized there was still some internal opposition to his regime from the followers of King Zog.

Another problem facing the Government is inflation, but every effort is being made to check inflation and to stop black-market activities. Ceiling prices have been established.

Nazi Battleship Rams, Sinks a Nazi Cruiser

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 3 (AP).—The German 6,000-ton cruiser Leipzig was rammed amidships and sunk by the German 10,000-ton pocket battleship Luetzow two weeks ago in a northern German port, the Danish Free Press Service said tonight.

Forty-three sailors lost their lives and the Leutzow will be laid up indefinitely with a badly damaged prow, the Danish agency reported.

Oil Agreements Banned By Iranian Parliament

Tehran, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Iranian Parliament has approved a bill prohibiting any Iranian official from negotiating or signing any agreement concerning oil concession under penalty of imprisonment.

The bill presented for urgent ratification after the recent Government crisis caused by rejection of Soviet Russia's request for concessions in northern Iran, provides that, although the Premier and Minister may deliberate concerning exploitation of Iran's oil resources, they may not negotiate with foreign governments or oil companies regarding these resources. It provides penalty of three to eight years' imprisonment and deprivation of state and official position.

DRIVE IN CHINA TESTS U.S. AID

Writer Says It May Force Extra Action On Yanks

By CLYDE A. FARNSWORTH

Kunming, China, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Japanese offensive in southeastern China already has exploited certain weaknesses in the American-Chinese partnership and is testing the basic strategy of American help for China.

It is quite possible that the enemy, aiming at least for Kweiyang, will also strike for Kunming and Chungking and will attempt to offset the prospective opening of the Ledo-Burma road from India. The Americans may be forced to take extraordinary measures to save a tremendous military investment here.

Already Partly Neutralized

The Japanese already have partially neutralized the value of the Ledo-Burma road by their offensive against Chinese forces in the southeast, who were ultimately to be equipped with tonnages sent in over that supply link.

It is probable that the equipment and training expended on preparing the Chinese expeditionary force for the Burma road offensive would have saved southeastern China.

Brig. Gen. Frank Dorn, commanding the American force that trained and helped supply the Chinese expeditionary force, said in a recent interview that he hoped the Ledo-Burma road would be open by Christmas.

Prepared To Go All Out

It is questionable, however, whether even a military junction along that route between the Chinese and the Allied forces working in from India will be effected by that time, and no one can say for sure when the first truck convoys will roll into China.

The Americans are preparing to go all-out, however, to make the highway work, and experts in logistics already are at the task of figuring how many thousand Chinese soldiers can be equipped and supplied by this route. This data is a prerequisite to plans for a Chinese training program.

Supervision of the road and the highly important pipeline across Burma will be under the new commander of the Service of Supply in China, Maj. Gen. Gilbert Cheves, who made a name for himself as a red-tape cutter at Calcutta at the other end of the Chine supply line.

Seems Fundamental Error

Apparently the fundamental error in estimating the Chinese military situation was in making the road the first order of business. It now has become obvious that the American airbases in southeastern China were never secure, and the American program never got around to preparing the Chinese to protect them. This elaborate program never passed the paper stage. The order of business called for the supply and equipment of these forces out of tonnages over the Ledo-Burma road.

As a result the Japanese are now consolidating a virtual land link between Manchuria and Indo-China, and the U. S. 14th air force has lost its bases for its highly successful seasweeps against Japanese shipping as well as for potential support of an American landing on the China coast. The Japanese also have improved their defense of their homeland against B-29 raids from China.

It is probable that the Japanese are limited in a possible drive on Kunming only by fear of diverting too many divisions from southeastern China where they might be needed on China's "invasion coast."

The Japanese will find it tough going if they should take Kweiyang, Burma road town in Kweichow province, however, and strike out for Kunming, 200 miles to the southwest.

Terrain better suited for defense could hardly be found in China than in the mountains of Kweichow. One reliable informant said that some Chinese soldiers were fading away into the hills now, but not deserting to the enemy.

"Their morale is high when they get into the mountains," he said.

Apart from the threat from the Kweiyang direction, there also is the ever-present possibility of a Japanese strike into China's southwestern province of Yunnan from French Indo-China.

Gen. Dorn says flatly, "it's a danger point. I wish I knew their plans."

Americans under Dorn have been training and equipping Yunnan provincial troops in southern Yunnan for more than a year. Even before the Americans began working with them these troops were among the healthiest and best equipped in China.

JAPANESE ATTACK TUSHAN DEFENSES

CHUNGKING, Dec. 3—(AP) Japanese troops have attacked Chinese positions seven miles west of Tushan, 75 miles southeast of Kweiyang, in their deepest penetration of Kweichow province the Chinese High command acknowledged tonight.

Tushan, formerly the terminus of the Kwangsi-Kweichow railroad, is 35 miles inside Kweichow province, and is an important point on the rail line which now runs to Tuyun, about 35 miles north.

Earlier a communque from headquarters of the 14th U. S. air force announced 100 Japanese had been killed in a strafing attack on Kichang, 90 miles southeast of Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow province and strategic Burma road junction point.

The enemy's last reported position was about 100 miles from Kweiyang.

The Chinese High command said 300 enemy troops were killed in a battle near Liuchai, about 95 miles south and east of Kweiyang.

The U. S. embassy here has advised American natfonals in eastern Yunnan and northern and western Kweangsi provinces to evacuate. Previously Americans and British in the danger zones in Kweichow and Huan provinces had been ordered out. Yunnan is China's southwestern-most province. The embassy said about 100 Americans, mostly missionaries, were affected by the orders.

The air force communique said railroad yards 15 miles north of Nantan, Kwangsi province city 102 miles south of Kweiyang were bombed and that returning pilots reported sighting a large column of Japanese troops south of Tushan, Kweichow city approximately 100 miles southeast of Kweiyang.

The communique said other 14th air force planes bombed and strafed enemy targets along the Burma road between Lashio and Wanting.

HUMP CARGO RISES TO RUSH BURMA ROAD

CHUNGKING, China, Dec. 3 (AP)—An increase of more than 400 per cent in the total tonnage of equipment carried over the hump during October for Burma Road engineers by the Air Transport Command was announced today. The statement said the rise was expected to be larger as work on the supply route to China from India bases was pushed.

United States Army headquarters announced that Col. Robert F. Seedlock of the Engineers Corps had been appointed commanding officer of the Burma Road engineers, succeeding Lieut. Col. Louis Y. Dawson Jr. of Charleston, S. C., who has returned to Washington.

Headquarters said personnel employed on the Burma Road had been increased 350 per cent during the last three months as work on the final stretch of the road was pushed.

The announcement said that with some sections of the road still in Japanese hands and the enemy drive toward Kweiyang threatening to cut the route in another place engineers were working on alternate routes from India connecting Myitkyina, Burma, with Kunming through Tengyueh and Paoshan.

BRITISH TAKE KALEWA ON CHINDWIN RIVER

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS,, KANDY, Ceylon, Dec. 3—(AP) British East African troops driving southward through the Myittha gorge have captured the supply port of Kalewa on the Chindwin river 140 miles northwest of Mandalay, Allied headquarters announced today.

The communigue said other British forces which had been moving along the west bank of the Chindwin had joined the East Africans at Kalewa where the joint force may strike for Monywa, 100 miles down the Chindwin and 40 miles west of Mandalay.

Chinese troops in north Burma continued to tighten a noose around 1,000 Japanese troops trapped in Bhamo, 200 miles northeast of Kalewa and 170 miles northeast of Mandalay.

Allied headquarters said the Chinese had made slight gains through Japanese defenses in the northern and eastern sectors of Bhamo. The fate of the Japanese garrison in the encircled city appeared hopeless as Allied planes strafed the besieged invaders and blocked any enemy hope of their escaping along the Irrawaddy river which flows along the northern side of the town.

The communique said heavy bombers of the Eastern Air Command attacked targets near Bangkok in Thailand last night.

AIRCRAFT PLANT BOMBED IN FOURTH RAID ON CAPITAL

Intense Antiaircraft Fire, Heavy Opposition Meet Yank Fliers.

LEAVE CITY IN FLAMES

Japanese Claim 15 Out of 70 Bombers Shot Down During Attack.

SAIPAN, Dec. 3—(By Navy)—(AP) Saipan-based Superfortress bombers raiding Tokyo's great Musashima aircraft factory today on their fourth visit to the Japanese capital dodged intense antiaircraft fire and fought off swarms of fighters but left industrial areas in flames and ruin.

Pilots said this was the toughest Tokyo raid yet but also the most successful, since the target was clearly outlined in sunlight during the hour and a half assault.

Big Explosions Started

Second Lt. John W. Iid of Dudyard, Mich., copilot of the first plane over the target, saw his bombs touch off several explosions. Each following wave stronged proof of devastation below, but also had stronger interception.

An undetermined unmber of enemy planes were shot.

The attackers flew over thick overcast until the Tokyo area "and then it was clear as a bell for 100 miles around Tokyo," related Lt. Martin Nicholson of Kingville, Tex.

Two interceptors hung around Nicholson's plane did not attack. However, when Lt. Col. William McDowell of Brady, Tex., flew over later he encountered "40 or so enemy fighters, 10 of which was fairly close."

McDowell said the Japanese were not very aggressive and dove away when the Superforts came close.

Capt. Charles Moreland of Live Oaks, Tex., said his tailgunner set one Japanese plane smoking but lost sight of him when another attacker demanded his attention.

Lieutenant Iid and others in the lead plane confirmed the destruction of one enemy plane by Ronald Talbot of Catonville, Wash., central fire control gunner.

Capt. Donald Thompson of Nyack, N. Y., said Japanese fighters were plentiful and persistent. They maintained an attack or threat of attack for 50 miles in the Tokyo area.

A B-29 commanded by Capt. Robert McClanahan, of Los Angeles, caught fire in the tail turret before leaving the target and hastily descended to a low altitude to enable the plane to depr[illegible]rize.

Flight Engineer [illegible]nd Lt. Fred H. Stacker, of Phoenix, Ariz., and Gunner Sgt. Drexel (Rex) Cummings, Charleston, W. Va., took fire extinguishers into the tail to help Tailgunner Sgt. Jack W. Bennett of Wetumka, Okla., quench the flames.

The Musashima engine plane of the Nakajima aircraft factory was the prime target of the mid-afternoon attack with visual pinpoint bombing.

The plant was the target of the initial Superfortress raid there November 24, when photographers showed considerable damage was increased many fold by the latest blows.

(Radio Tokyo claimed, without American confirmation, that 15 out of "some 70" Superforts in the raid were shot down. The Japanese, in a domestic propaganda broadcast, said damage was slight.)

In Tokyo's raid the first bombs were away toward the target at

2:15 p.m., Tokyo time, considerably later than the two previous daylight strikes at the heart of Japan. The earlier raids started around noon.

The attacking force today was similar in size to the first two striking waves of the sky giants. The Yank fliers kept Tokyo under attack more than an hour and a half.

The first planes over the target reported good visibility and accurate bombing.

Nakajima is one of Japan's oldest privately owned aircraft companies. It shares with the Mitsubishi company distinction as one of the empire's leading producers of Army and Navy war planes. The plant consists of compact buildings. Most of them are one story high, of concrete construction with sheet-metal roofing.

B-29 Crew Defies Death, Flies Plane Off Sandbar

Craft Landed on Tiny Site in China After Raid on Japan

CHUNGKING, Dec. 3 (AP).—From every vantage point on the hills overlooking a tiny sandbar airdrome on the Yangtze River at Chungking tense knots of people watched four Americans win a gamble with death today by taking off in a Superfortress which risked crashing into a hillside or plunging into the swirling river.

The Superfortress, after the American raid on Omura, Japan, on Nov. 21, made an emergency landing on the hazardous sandbar.

Before the take-off the plane was stripped of every unnecessary piece of equipment. A dogleg extension 1,400 feet long was added to the original 2,150-foot runway by several thousand Szechwan laborers.

Among those watching the plane's take-off—which cleared high-tension cables lowered by order of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek for the flight—were Major General Patrick J. Hurley, newly appointed Ambassador to China and Major General Albert C. Wedemeyer, chief of staff to Chiang.

PLANES WAGE LEYTE BATTLE

Ground Action Stalled—Air And Sea Blows Reported

General MacArthur's Philippine Headquarters, *Monday*, Dec. 4 (AP). In action reminiscent of the slow-moving Buna campaign on New Guinea, Japanese and American patrols sparred today for positions on the north end of the Ormoc corridor of Leyte Island while United States naval and aircraft slugged it out with the Nipponese in the air and on sea.

Again Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique reported no ground advances where his troops are battling both the Japanese in strength and the worst weather ever recorded in Leyte.

Hits 4,000-Ton Ship

But on the sea hard-hitting P-T boats damaged a 4,000-ton vessel off southern Masbate early Friday, the communique reported.

American fighter planes attacked enemy supply bases at Valencia, about the middle of the Ormoc corridor.

Japanese and Americans traded air blows, United States heavy bombers dropping 135 tons of explosives on Palawan Island, westernmost of the central Philippines. Nipponese planes made light nuisance attacks on American Leyte installations, but there was no damage.

In his communique Sunday Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported widespread Yank aerial strikes against Japanese airdromes and shipping. The Japanese struck back. Nippon airmen raided American positions on Carigara bay, north Leyte, and also hit Morotai island, some 300 miles south of the Philippines.

(Tokyo continued to claim, without American confirmation, the sinking or damaging of American ships in waters near Leyte. A Japanese Imperial headquarters communique said Nippon fliers sank or damaged 13 ships in the Camotes sea, immediately west of Leyte. It listed a destroyer, seven torpedo boats and a transport as destroyed and four torpedo boats damaged. It acknowledged loss of a destroyer.

Flier Destroys Zero in Air

SAIPAN, Dec. 3 (AP)—Lieut. James A. Deyonker of Paterson, N. J., is credited with downing a Japanese Zero during a Japanese daylight raid on the Marianas on Nov. 27.

JAPS SEEK INCREASE IN MUNITIONS OUTPUT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Radio Tokyo, in a domestic broadcast today, quoted Japanese Premier Kuniaki Koiso as calling upon the empire's munitions chiefs for greater efforts in the production of fighting materials.

The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications commission, said the premier, addressing leaders of the munitions industry, appealed to them to "put their whole heart and soul into their efforts for increasing the material fighting power which Japan is striving for today" and to "stir themselves to action to further increase the shipment of war supplies to the different war theaters."

REPORT LISTS AVIATION AIMS

International Parley Sums Up Work Of Month

Chicago, Dec. 3 (AP)—The International Civil Aviation Conference made public today a document which brings together the main body of its work begun November 1.

Entitled a "proposed convention on international aviation" the 49-page paper represents the sum of achievements on which presumably all of the 54 nations represented here can agree.

The result is not all that some had hoped for when they came to Chicago, but it represents a tremendous step in the direction of eventual complete co-operation for regulating the movements of commercial aircraft.

Exceeds U.S. Expectations

In some respects the achievement is more than the United States had outlined in the agenda. But in one fundamental principle it falls far short of American hopes—the effort to obtain universal acceptance of open skies—a simple set of rules permitting all to fly so long as they played the game fairly. It was an attempt to extend the American principle of free competition to air transport routes around the world.

The open sky formula is not written into the main document. Instead it will come out in two separate documents, available for signature by those states willing to exchange these rights with other signatories.

One of these is the so-called "two freedoms," which means the right to fly peacefully across another nation's territory and to make noncommercial stops. The other is the "five freedoms" document offered by the United States, which includes the first two and in addition the right to carry home traffic outbound and inbound, and—the most disputed of all points—the "fifth freedom," which would permit one country to carry air traffic between two other countries.

Where Air Will Be Free

This means that the air will be free only above the territories of those countries agreeing to a mutual exchange, and will leave blocs of air which can be opened only by direct negotiations.

On the achievement side of the ledger for this longest of world conferences during 1944 is the large area of agreement on principle relating to operational phases of commercial flying, the establishment of a world assembly for aviation in which all nations are expected to participate, and an intangible factor—the mutual exchange of information and development of understanding during the month of discussions.

Interim Agreement

The conference will produce as one separate document a standard form agreement to be used as an instrument through which all nations, in or out of the "freedoms" contracts, may negotiate for commercial air rights.

Finally, the conference will produce an interim agreement which will put into effect virtually all of the provisions of the permanent convention during the time, perhaps several years, which may be required to ratify the treaty. Before leaving Chicago, the delegates will elect the 21-member council which will act as an executive body for the world assembly, and will select the site of the council.

Some details remain to be worked out, most of it a matter of redrafting sections to find a language which all can accept.

Cruiser Atlanta Commissioned, 3d of Her Line

Succeeds 'Mighty A,' Lost Off Guadalcanal; Cost Paid by Georgian Bond Drive

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3 (AP).—The light cruiser Atlanta, successor to the "Mighty A" of Guadalcanal fame, was commissioned at the Philadelphia Navy Yard today. Her commander is Capt. Bayard H. Colyear, U. S. N., of San Francisco, Calif.

The 10,000-ton war craft, built by the New York Shipbuilding Company, was launched at Camden, N. J., Feb. 6, only thirteen months after the keel was laid in January, 1943.

Construction of the ship was financed by the citizens of Atlanta, Ga., who purchased $63,397,879 in war bonds earmarked for the building of another cruiser to carry the city's name—the third fighting ship to be so designated.

Today's ceremony was witnessed by 600 persons, including members of families of the crews and a group of prominent Atlantans. Among the latter were Mayor William B. Hartsfield, Major General Frederick G. Uhl, commanding officer of the Fourth Service Command, and Margaret Mitchell, author of "Gone With the Wind" and sponsor at the Atlanta's launching.

Miss Mitchell, in private life Mrs. John R. Marsh, gave her sponsor's check to the ship's welfare fund, and Mayor Hartsfield gave $2,000 on behalf of the city of Atlanta.

Rear Admiral Milo F. Draemel, commandant of the Fourth Naval District and the Navy Yard, told the ship's crew, which included seven survivors of the third Atlanta, that "the only way to break Japan's illusion that she is stronger than the United States is to teach her a lesson written in her own blood, and you can contribute to that."

The "Mighty A" which the new cruiser succeeds was lost in battle with Japanese forces at Guadalcanal, Nov. 13, 1942.

Sergeant Tells Of Escape From Japanese Ship

30 Who Fled When Prison Vessel Was Torpedoed Were Recaptured; 29 Shot

HOUSTON, Tex., Dec. 3 (AP).—A Texas Army sergeant has revealed a story of thirty American prisoners who were recaptured after they escaped from a Japanese prison ship that was torpedoed. Twenty-nine of them, the sergeant said, were shot to death.

For the one who got away—Technical Sergeant Denver B. Rose, of Houston—it was a second major experience in Japanese treatment of American prisoners. Captured at Corregidor, he was one of the prisoners on the "march of death."

Sergeant Rose was on the prison ship with 749 other Americans. The ship was sailing north along the coast of Zamboanga Peninsula in the Philippines when the torpedo struck, Sept. 7.

Sergeant Rose related: "Many were caught below decks and never had a chance. The Japs turned machine guns on those who got into the water. I was within fifty yards of land when the Japs caught me and took me and twenty-nine others into a small boat and back to another prison ship."

Back on the ship, his hands tied behind him, Rose rubbed his bonds against a frayed steel cable, inflicting painful wounds on his hands. The cable broke through the ropes finally and his hands were free.

Then, said Sergeant Rose, "I ran to the front end of the ship and slipped down into the anchor hole. I hid there for about twenty minutes while they searched the ship for me. When I heard more shooting, I let myself down into the water."

Sergeant Rose said what he heard were death shots for the twenty-nine other Americans. They were killed singly and the bodies were tossed overboard.

"I treaded water very softly so as not to stir up the phosphoresence," the sergeant continued. "Gradually, I moved away from the ship and finally lit out for the shore."

Sergeant Rose reached shore in safety. He was one of eighty-three of the 750 men on the prison ship who were rescued. The others perished. Sergeant Rose and the eighty-two others were rescued when the Philippines were invaded by American forces.

Capt. Britt Wins D. S. C., Third Combat Award

Former Football Star Has Medal of Honor, Silver Star for Exploits in Italy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP).—Captain Maurice L. Britt, known to his friends as "Footsie," now has the Distinguished Service Cross to go with the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Silver Star.

The War Department, announcing the latest award today, said Captain Britt is believed to be the first soldier in this war to win all three awards. Captain Britt, who made football fame at the University of Arkansas and later as a professional with the Detroit Lions, is a resident of Lonoke, Ark.

The infantry officer is on terminal leave, preparing to retire from the Army. He lost his right arm and suffered other wounds in the Italian campaign.

The D. S. C. was awarded to him for extraordinary heroism in action on Jan. 24 of this year near Campo Morto, Italy. His company of the 30th Infantry Regiment, 3d Infantry Division, was pinned down by fire from all sides. Captain Britt moved into an exposed position only seventy-five yards from the enemy line and from there directed mortar and artillery fire. An enemy tank crew opened fire on him, but he directed an American tank destroyer's gunfire at the tank, which withdrew. He then raced across to a house and set up machine-gun fire from a window, helping fire the gun until all visible enemy soldiers had been killed or driven to cover. Captain Britt took over direction of mortar and tank destroyer fire which knocked out three enemy machine guns, two personnel carriers and several mortars. Finally, he led his men in an attack.

The Silver Star, Captain Britt's first decoration, was won at Acerno, Italy, in September, 1943. The nation's highest award, the Medal of Honor, went to him for stopping, virtually single-handed, a German counter-attack near Mount Rotundo, in Italy, which threatened to isolate an entire infantry battalion.

To the combat awards, Captain Britt has added a number of other decorations, including the Purple Heart with three Oak Leaf Clusters for four battle wounds; the Military Cross of the British Empire; combat infantry badge and a distinguished unit badge.

Six naval captains have been decorated for outstanding contributions in the Mediterranean area, the Navy Department announced today.

To Captain Leo A. Bachman, of Monkton, Md., went gold stars in lieu of the second, third and fourth Legions of Merit.

Others who received gold stars were: Captain Stepher R. Edson, of Chevy Chase, Md., and Captain Charles W. Moses, Bismark, N. D.

The Legion of Merit was awarded to Captain William L. Messmer, of Detroit, and Captain Charles F. Fielding, of Washington.

Captain Charles O. Comp, of Annapolis, Md., received a Bronze Star Medal.

U.S. Power Seen War Preventive

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall believes the military might displayed by the United States today will discourage and would-be aggressor nation in the future.

In an article written for the "United States at War" issue of the *Army And Navy Journal*, the Army Chief of Staff says:

"Wars are the great tragedies of the human race and every conceivable effort should be made to avoid their prolongation by a single week.

"Yet it probably has been a good thing to have the great military power of the United States fully demonstrated on the battlefield, so demonstrated that the world may know for the future that this democracy can and will generate a military force sufficient to overwhelm prospective tyrants of the years to come."

Air Marshal Predicts 1,000-Mile Air Speed

New York, Dec. 3 (AP)—Air Marshal William A. Bishop, of Canada, predicted today speeds in the air of more than 1,000 miles an hour within the next five to ten years.

"Everything is obsolete compared to what is coming in the way of jet propulsion and rocket planes and possibly a combination of both," he told reporters as he boarded a plane at LaGuardia Field for Montreal.

LAW IS REVIEWED ON VETERANS' JOBS

Opinion Expressed By N.A.M. Legal Department

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—A returning veteran is entitled to his old job—even if he displaces a man of greater ability or more seniority, the legal department of the National Association of Manufacturers holds.

This point of view is expressed in a statement by the N.A.M. in the current issue of its law *Digest*.

The legal publication said the Selective Service Act language clearly supported that premise, which in effect is in selective service memorandum No. 190-A.

Seniority "Property Right"

Seniority, as understood in labor relations terminology, the *Digest* agreed, is a property right protected by the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

But it also pointed out that the Constitution does not expressly forbid enactment by Congress of laws impairing obligations under private contracts.

"It seems relatively clear," the N.A.M. legal department held, "that an employer is given the choice of restoring a veteran to the position he left or of giving him another which is substantially equivalent, but he is given no choice as to whether the veteran shall be restored to his job. . . . It is of no consequence under the law that the position is held by a person of greater abilities or more experience than the veteran or by a person having greater seniority than the veteran."

Socialists Assail Plan To Train All for War

Undemocratic Election Laws Hurt Party, Is Charge

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 3 (AP).—The state Socialist party committee decried today proposed compulsory peace-time military training in a move to intensify political activity, despite what it termed "undemocratic" election laws.

The committee, at a week end session, decided chief party activities "for the next few months" would be aimed at:

1. "Combatting the attempts to impose compulsory peace-time military training in this country, as a threat to American liberty and a step toward permanent militarization and fascistization of the American people.

2. "Fighting for a reconversion program that will assure a large number of jobs in the post-war period."

"By no means can the Socialist party be written off as an electoral power in the state and nation, merely because the vote totals were lower this year than we expected and deserved," the committee asserted in the formal statement issued by Herbert M. Polley, Schenectady member.

"Not only did undemocratic election laws make it impossible for the Socialist party to get on the ballot in half the states of the union," the committee said, "but in many communities the Socialist votes haven't even been counted."

The group voted to start an electoral campaign "in every community in the state where the running of local candidates is possible and where a campaign is desirable."

MUCH BUSINESS FOR CONGRESS

Social-Security Tax Freeze Leads Last-Hours Issues

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—This is the week the 78th Congress expected to close its books for keeps—but won't.

Instead, it runs head on into a legislative docket containing the makings of a first-class fight with the White House and bulging with enough business to keep the "lame duck" session here for at least a week longer than its leaders had planned.

The fireworks are packaged in a brief bill holding at one per cent the employer, and employe social-security tax, scheduled to rise to two per cent on January 1 unless Congress freezes it at the present rate for the fourth time.

Passage Planned Wednesday

Despite predictions of a presidential veto, the House plans to pass the bill Wednesday after debating it Tuesday. Prompt Senate approval is expected by backers of the legislation.

While confident of enough votes to shove the measure through both branches, the bill's proponents aren't so certain they can override a veto.

The Administration opposes the legislation on the ground it would interfere with the orderly and previously planned building up of the social-security fund. On the other hand, backers of the bill contend the fund is more than sufficient for the present.

Social-Security Study

The House Ways and Means Committee, which approved the legislation by a 17-to-7 count, has promised a thorough study of the entire social-security program at an early date.

Should the legislation clear the House Wednesday as planned, it will be followed by an over-all supplemental appropriation bill, a measure authorizing the appointment of four five-star admirals and four five-star generals, and a resolution urging that Palestine b opened for development as a national home for Jews.

In the Senate, most of the week probably will be taken up by consideration of a $500,000,000 rivers and harbors development bill, companion to a $1,000,000,000 flood-control measure passed by that body last Friday after a week of debate.

Pending In Senate

Still bottled in the Senate are House-passed bills reviving the crop-insurance program and extending the Second War Powers Act expiring December 31.

Tied up in conference are a $1,673,000,000 postwar Federal-aid road-construction bill and the flood-control measure.

Apparently unmindful of the new December 16 adjournment goal set by the leadership after it abandoned hope of getting away this week, congressional committees will hammer away during the week on other legislation that still may come before the 78th Congress.

Procedural Reform

The House Rules Committee will continue hearings tomorrow on a Senate-passed resolution calling for a study of congressional procedure with a view to modernizing it. Its Judiciary Committee may act on a proposed constitutional amendment to give the House an equal voice with the Senate in consideration of treaties.

Prospects are that the congressional overhaul resolution will win approval and the treaty-ratification proposal will die of neglect in the Senate if it gets by the House.

The Senate Military Committee will decide Tuesday when to act on the nominations of Robert A. Hurley, of Connecticut, and Lieut. Col. Edward H. Heller as members of the Surplus Property Disposal Board. Both nominees have been the target of criticism, mainly from Republicans.

PLIGHT OF COTTON TO BE DISCUSSED AT PARLEY TODAY

By OVID A. MARTIN AND FRANCIS J. KELLY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—(AP) The plight of Dixie's king cotton may lead to a remaking of the agricultural map of the United States.

Cotton is in trouble, trouble so deep that a congressional group tomorrow is beginning a series of meetings to see if some solution can be found.

See Cotton Future Lead

Some thoughtful agriculture leaders believe cotton has no future—at least no future that can compare with its past when it literally ruled the fiber world.

Competition from foreign cotton and from synthetic fibers produced at home is threatening to shove the king from his throne.

That prospect prompted a special house agriculture subcommittee, headed by Rep. Pace (D-Ga.) and backed by Cotton-state legislators in both the house and senate, to organize the fact-finding session beginning tomorrow.

Cotton farmers, ginners, warehousemen, crushers, merchants, bankers, railroad men and representatives of state and federal agencies are due to attend. Several foreign nations also have received State department approval to send representatives to the sessions, which may last a week.

"In other words," Pace said, "we intend to assemble in one meeting every interest and every group which handles cotton or depends upon cotton for a livelihood, in the hope that as the result of such a meeting we can, through our united efforts, find a sound and sensible program for the future of cotton."

In addition to the postwar surplus of at least 12,000,000 bales which the United States is expected to have, the price factor is complicating the situation.

Basically, American cotton is priced too high to compete effectively with many of the domestic synthetics for the home market and too high to compete with Brazilian and other foreign cotton in markets of the world.

Government Holds Prices

Cotton prices are being held at such levels by government price policies designed to protect cotton growers' income. These policies have been established at the insistence of a large segment of the cotton industry, particularly growers.

Here are some questions which friends of cotton and the government answer:

Should cotton give up the struggle, or should it keep battling? Should the government withdraw its price supports and allow cotton to drop to levels where it could compete with synthetics at home and foreign cotton abroad? Or should the government spend several hundred million dollars annually in grower subsidies and export bounties to help cotton compete?

There is a strong segment in the cotton industry that believes the government should get out of the farming business. There are other segments that believe the government should expand its operations to assure cotton a full market at home with good prices for growers, and dump excess production abroad.

Some leaders believe it is possible to solve the matter of foreign competition by means of an international agreement under which producing nations would agree to share the world market at prices not far out of line with those now prevailing in this country. Efforts in the past to get such an agreement have failed, however.

Others believe cotton's salvation rests with lower prices from more efficient production—that is, the introduction of large-scale mechanization and the elimination of the one-mule farm.

Mechanization would tend to shift the crop from the southeastern states and concentrate it in the Mississippi delta and in Texas and Oklahoma.

Hence, farmers in the southeast would have to turn to other crops—probably food crops and livestock. The south does not produce all the food it needs.

PHONE STRIKE IS IN BALANCE

Awaited Union Okay May Tie Up Service In Nation

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 3 (AP)—Long distance telephone operators of Memphis remained at their jobs today, awaiting union authorization of a strike which a spokesman for the operators said might stop telephone service all over the nation.

The Memphis affiliate of the National Federation of Long Line Operators voted yesterday to leave their posts unless they are granted a $5 weekly raise, $3 more than the War Labor Board recently approved.

J. J. Moran, of New York, national union president, said no action by the union's executive committee, to which the strike sentiment was referred, was expected before tomorrow when the union offices reopen in New York.

Action May Be Deferred

Moran has indicated, however, that the committee may defer any action until after a strike vote is taken by Louisville operators December 11.

Moran said the threat of a countrywide tie-up of telephone lines was contained in a pledge of mutual support his union has with the National Federation of Telephoneworkers, which has 21 affiliates representing all types of telephone workers.

To Return To Jobs

Detroit, Dec. 3 (AP)—Some 5,800 striking workers of the Briggs Manufacturing Company's Mack avenue plant voted today to return to their jobs tomorrow, concluding the second of three major strikes in Detroit in two days.

French Seen Demanding 'Tangibles' Of Germany

New York, Dec. 3 (AP)—Rene Pleven, French Minister of Finance, in an address at Limoges today, reported by the FCC, declared that after the war the French would demand "good, hard, tangible things" from Germany in reparations.

". . . We shall go and get coal in the Saar and the Ruhr. We shall go and get railway engines and trucks where the enemy has marshalled them. And if we cannot find our own machines, we shall demand that Germany should rebuild them and return them to us," Pleven declared.

Add London Russian (Hercher) xxx to the maximum.

RUSSIAN COMBAT CORRESPONDENTS REPORTED THAT UNITS OF THERED ARMY VANGUARD SEIZED ROADS IN THE REAR OF GERMAN GARRISONS IN SOUTHWEST HUNGARY, THEN AMBUSHED THEM IN A "HELL OF FIRE" WHEN THEY TRIED TO FLEE.

AN UNCEASING STREAM OF REINFORCEMENTS WAS REACHING TOLBUKHIN ACROSS PONTOON BRIDGES OVER THE DANUBE. A MOSCOW DISPATCH SAID THE BREAKTHROUGH HAS BEEN SO DEEP THAT VIRTUALLY ALL THE NAZI MINEFIELDS EAST AND SOUTH OF LAKE BALATON HAVE BEEN PASSED.

DEC 4 1944

A64

A PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT QUOTED BY THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID SHIPS OF THE SOVIET DANUBE FLOTILLA WERE PLAYING AN ACTIVE PART IN THE OFFENSIVE.

IN ADDITION TO LANDING LARGE FORCES OF INFANTRY AND MATERIEL ON THE WEST BANK OF THE DANUBE, THE RIVER BOATS BOMBARDED ENEMY INSTALLATIONS AND WORKED TO KEEP THE CHANNEL CLEAR OF MINES.

THE RUSSIANS CREDITED YUGOSLAV INFANTRY FROM MARSHAL TITO'S ARMY WITH BRILLIANT FIGHTING IN WIPING OUT, WITH THE AID OF RUSSIAN ARTILLERY, GERMAN UNITS WHICH OUTNUMBERED THE YUGOSLAVS TWO TO ONE.

IN MOSCOW OBSERVERS BELIEVED THAT GERMAN HOPES OF A PROLONGED STAND ALONG THE HASTY FORTIFICATIONS IN THE DRAVA VALLEY BETWEEN THE CROATIAN MOUNTAINS AND LAKE BALATON WOULD BE SMASHED WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

DA404PEW

Add London Asia Appointments. xxx SE Asia Command

HOLLINGHURST, UNTIL RECENTLY, WAS IN COMMAND OF AN ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY AIR FORCE GROUP. SHARP IS A SPECIALIST IN ARMAMENT AND GUNNERY.

WE642PEW

DEC 4 1944

~~PILOTS~~ AND 464 WERE SHOT DOWN BY THE EIGHTH'S MUSTANGS AND THUNDERBOLTS IN THE MOST VICIOUS AERIAL BATTLES IN HISTORY. INCLUDED IN THE BAG OF ENEMY PLANES WERE 41 JET-PROPELLED FIGHTERS DESTROYED IN STRAFING AND ONE SHOT DOWN IN COMBAT.

Add London Aerial Statistics xxx American pilots.

FLAK, PUMPED INTO THE SKY BY CONCENTRATIONS OF GUNS AROUND OIL TARGETS MANNED BY MORE THAN 100,000 NAZI SHARPSHOOTERS ACCOUNTED FOR MOST OF THE 303 AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS LISTED AS MISSING DURING THE MONTH. U.S.FIGHTER PLANE LOSSES WERE 167 FOR NOVEMBER, WHILE THE RAF LOST AN ESTIMATED 155 HEAVY BOMBERS AND 127 LIGHTER AIRCRAFT.

WE652PEW

A U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE LIBERATOR STATION, ENGLAND, DEC. 3-(AP)-A BATTLE-SCARRED LIBERATOR, VETERAN OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND EUROPEAN THEATERS, WAS CHRISTENED WITH A CUP OF TEA TODAY AND NAMED "THE YMCA FLYING SERVICE."

THE NAME WAS SELECTED BY THE BOMBERS' PILOT, LT.R.H.SOLOMON, VALLEY VIEW, TEX., AND MAINTENANCE CREW CHIEF, SGT.HAROLD L.DETTY, LONDONDERRY, OHIO.

THE BOMBER, WHICH PARTICIPATED IN THE LOW-LEVEL ATTACK ON THE PLOESTI OIL FIELD, WAS CEREMONIOUSLY STUCK WITH ITS NEW NAME IN APPRECIATION OF A YMCA TEA WAGON AND ITS PRETTY ATTENDANTS WHO HAVE SERVED AIRMEN HERE WITH BUNS, CAKE AND TEA EVERY WEEKDAY FOR NEARLY 14 MONTHS.

RW1226AEW NM CLEAR

LONDON, DEC 3-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT A SPECIAL GERMAN COMMANDO FORCE HA BLOWN UP THE LOWER RHINE DAM SOUTHWEST OF ARNHEM, HOLLAND, "THUS FLOODING THE BRITISH POSITIONS OVER A WIDE AREA."

THE RADIO SAID THAT THE ARNHEM-NIJMEGEN ROAD "IS FLOODED AT FOUR POINTS."

DA250PEW

DEC 4 1944

A67

Add SHAEF WFront (Beatmen) xx retreating Germans

INDEN, A SHABBY INDUSTRIAL TOWN, FELL ONLY AFTER A WEEK OF SAVAGE FIGHTING. SOME TROOPS CROSSED NORTH OF THE BRIDGE AT MIDNIGHT AND CLEARED INDEN'S EASTERN FACTORY DISTRICT.

WITH THAT HURDLE BEHIND THEM, THE DOUGHBOYS ADVANCED ABOUT A MILE SOUTHEAST INTO LUCHERBERG, HERE A SMALL UNIT, AFTER FINDING ITSELF SURROUNDED, CALLED DOWN BY ARTILLERY BARRAGE WHICH SLAUGHTERED THE BESIEGERS. THE UNIT THEN TOOK THE VILLAGE.

AT ABOUT THE SAME HOUR, VETERAN INFANTRY MOVED OUT IN THE PITCH BLACKNESS FROM THEIR LINES NEAR LANGERWEHE AND CARRIED THE EARTHWORKS OF LUCHEM IN AN ADVANCE OF A HALF-MILE.

IN THE SOUTHERN SECTOR, TANKS MOVED IN WITH INFANTRY FOR THE CAPTURE OF BRANDENBERG, AND THEN NOSED ON INTO THE WOODS TO THE EAST.

BUT FORCES TRYING TO PUSH SOUTHEAST ON BERGSTEIN WERE STALLED BY STIFF OPPOSITION. THE GERMANS ALSO THREW IN SEVERAL COUNTERATTACKS WEST OF GEY, FOUR MILES SOUTH OF DUREN.

ON THE SOUTHERN END OF THE FRONT, THE LAST SNIPERS WERE BEING FLUSHED FROM STRASBOURG AFTER THE GERMANS HAD WITHDRAWN TO THE

EAST BANK OF THE RHINE, BLOWING ALL THREE BRIDGES THERE.
THE 750-FOOT RAILWAY BRIDGE WAS COMPLETELY IN THE WATER, THE CENTRAL HIGHWAY BRIDGE WAS DOWN EXCEPT FOR THE WEST SPAN, BUT ONLY THE CENTRAL SPAN WAS BLOWN ON THE 760-FOOT CONCRETE HIGHWAY BRIDGE ON THE SOUTH.
BITTER STREET FIGHTING EDDIED THROUGH THE COMMUNICATIONS HUB OF SELESTAT, 25 MILES SOUTHWEST OF STRASBOURG, WHERE LT. GEN. ALEXANDER M. PATCH'S SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS REPELLED TWO TANK-SUPPORTED COUNTERATTACKS.
THESE FORCES, WHICH FOUGHT INTO THE CITY AFTER BREAKING OUT OF THE VOSGES, WERE NEARING A JUNCTION WITH OTHERS FIGHTING DOWN FROM STRASBOURG. THE FORCES FROM THE NORTH CAPTURED EBERSHEIM, TWO AND A HALF MILES NORTHEAST OF SELESTAT. ORSCHWILLER, THREE MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST, ALSO WAS MOPPED UP.
DESPITE FELLED TREES, BLOWN BRIDGES AND MINES, ARMORED FORCES MOVING SOUTH ALONG THE RHINE OCCUPIED FRIESENHEIM, 18 MILES SOUTH OF STRASBOURG AND LESS THAN A MILE WEST OF THE RIVER.
FIFTEEN MILES NORTH OF STRASBOURG, HEAVY FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS AT THE SOUTHWESTERN EDGES OF HAGUENAU, BUT EIGHT MILES TO THE NORTHWEST THE SEVENTH CLEARED ENGWILLER AND NEARBY MIETESHEIM 11 MILES SOUTH OF THE GERMAN BORDER.
THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY, DRIVING THE GERMANS FROM THEIR LAST MOUNTAIN POSITIONS, CAPTURED FOUR TOWNS ON THE UPPER REACHES OF THE THUR VALLEY SOME 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF MULHOUSE.
KEEPING UP THE PRESSURE FROM THE SOUTH, OTHER FRENCH UNITS FROM MULHOUSE ESTABLISHED A BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE DOLLER RIVER JUST NORTHWEST OF THE CITY AND HELD IT IN THE FACE OF TWO COUNTER-BLOWS.
IT WAS BELIEVED THE GERMANS STILL HAD SOME 15,000 COMBAT TROOPS IN ALSACE BETWEEN THE U.S.SEVENTH AND FRENCH FIRST ARMIES.
THE BRITISH ATTACK IN EASTERN HOLLAND WAS DIRECTED AGAINST THE BLERICK BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE MAAS FROM VENLO.
LT. GEN. MILES C. DEMPSEY'S TROOPS BREACHED THE MINEFIELDS WITH THE AID OF FLAIL TANKS, CROSSED A LARGE ANTITANK DITCH, AND PRESSED TO WITHIN 1,000 YARDS OF THE DEMOLISHED VENLO BRIDGE.
THE TOMMIES WERE UNDER HEAVY SHELLING FROM ACROSS THE RIVER. RAF MITCHELL AND BOSTON MEDIUM BOMBERS BATTERED STRAELEN AND KALDEN-KIRCHEN, ROAD JUNCTIONS NORTHEAST AND SOUTHEAST OF VENLO, IN AN EFFORT TO BLOCK THE PATH OF REINFORCEMENTS.
FARTHER NORTH, SOME POINTS OF THE FRONT BETWEEN NIJMEGEN AND ARNHEM WERE REPORTED A FOOT UNDER WATER AS A RESULT OF FLOODING.
(THE GERMAN RADIO SAID A GERMAN COMMANDO FORCE BLEW THE LOWER RHINE DAM SOUTHWEST OF ARNHEM "FLOODING THE BRITISH POSITIONS OVER A WIDE AREA.")
A RECPAITULATION SHOWED THAT, IN THE 24-HOUR PERIOD ENDING LAST MIDNIGHT, THE U.S. THIRD ARMY CAPTURED 323 PRISONERS, BRINGING ITS TOTAL SINCE THE NOV. 8 JUMP-OFF TO 26,490.
THE U.S.NINTH ARMY CAPTURED 287 DURING THE SAME 24-HOUR PERIOD FOR A TOTAL OF 8,098 SINCE JOINING THE WINTER OFFENSIVE NOV. 16. THE U.S.FIRST ARMY BROUGHT ITS TOTAL FOR THE OFFENSIVE SINCE NOV. 16 TO AN ESTIMATED 7,200 BY CAPTURING 275 GERMANS IN THE SAME 24-HOUR PERIOD.
UX1004PEW

DEC 4 1944

A U.S. INFANTRY COMMAND POST OUTSIDE METZIG, FRANCE--FIRST ADD BESIEGED FORT (B9) X X WILD SHOTS." (Wilson)

THE FORT IS SURROUNDED BY A 50-FOOT MOATCH WHICH, IN TURN, IS PROECTED BY A HIGH IRON FENCE, GIVING ENGINEER CAPT. AL KINCER OF BOWIE, TEX., SERIOUS PAUSE ON THE QUESTION OF HOW TO LAUNCH AN ATTACK WITH MOBILE CHARGES, EXPLOSIVES OR, PERHAPS, TUNNELING AS WAS DONE IN THE LAST WAR.

PVT. WARD BILLINGSLEY, 673 COSTER STREET, NEW YORK CITY, FIRED A BAZOOKA AT THE WALL OF OUR FORT JUST TO SHOW HOW FORMIDABLY THE GERMANS ARE ENTRENCHED. THAT WAS JUST ONE OF THE MANY EXPLOSIONS WHICH MUST HAVE GIVEN THE NAZIS AN UNEASY AFTERNOON IN THEIR THREE-STORY UNDERGROUND RAT HOLE. THEY MAY CRACK UP UNDER THIS WAR OF NERVES SO THAT AN ATTACK IS UNNECESSARY.

DEC 4 1944

"WHICH WOULD BE ALL RIGHT WITH US," SAID PVTS. RALPH RAINES OF BRAINERD, MINN., ROLAND ROGERS, 1511 NORTH ALAMO STREET, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., THE SHIVERING INHABITANTS OF A HILLTOP FOXHOLE.

LOCAL F.F.I. GUARDS ARE ALERT IN THE SURROUNDING WOODS IN CASE THE GERMANS SHOULD TRY TO MAKE A BREAK FOR IT.

HJ817PEW

PARIS,DEC.9 (AP)--ELEANOR DRAKE NUNN, RED CROSS WORKER ATTACHED TO A MEDICAL BATTALION BECAME THE BRIDE OF LT.COL. STORER PLUMER HUMPHREYS, PERSONAL LIASON OFFICER TO THE CHIEF SURGEON IN THE EUROPEAN WAR THEATER, MAJ. GEN. PAUL R.HAWLEY, IN A DOUBLE RING CEREMONY LAST NIGHT IN THE AMERICAN HOLY TRINITY CATHEDRAL.

DEC 4 1944

THE BRIDE, THE DAUGHTER OF JUDGE AND MRS ROMULU NUNN, 6 NEW STREET, NEW BERN,N.C.,IS A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SHE HAS BEEN OVERSEAS WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS SINCE DECEMBER,1942.

THE GROOM IS THE SON OF MRS. MARIA HUMPHREYS,155 HIGH ROAD, NEWBURY,MASS. HE IS A GRADUATE OF YALE AND SERVED WITH THE ROYAL CANADIAN MEDICAL CORPS BEFORE THE ENTRY OF THE UNITED STATES INTO THE WAR. HE TRANSFERRED TO THE AMERICAN ARMY IN 1942.

GEN.HAWLEY GAVE THE BRIDE AWAY. LT.COL.E.R.CARTER,ASSISTANT CHIEF CHAPLAIN IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER PERFORMED THE CEREMONY.

DEC 4 1944

PW01605AM526P

BULLETIN

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, DEC. 3-(AP)-FIRST ARMY INFANTRYMEN WITH TANK SUPPORT CLEARED THE GERMANS FROM THE VILLAGE OF BRANDENBURG, SEVEN MILES SOUTHWEST OF DUREN, TODAY AND PUSHED 1,000 YARDS EASTWARD INTO WOODS TO LESS THAN HALF A MILE FROM THE ROER RIVER.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT CREWS SUPPORTING FORWARD ELEMENTS OF THE FIRST ARMY CLAIMED DESTRUCTION OF 15 TO 20 GERMAN PLANES THIS AFTERNOON AS THE LUFTWAFFE TOOK ADVANTAGE OF POOR WEATHER TO MAKE ONE OF ITS INFREQUENT APPEARANCES OVER THE FRONT.

ENEMY FIGHTERS AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS ATTACKED AT SEVERAL POINTS BUT DID LITTLE MATERIAL DAMAGE AND CAUSED ONLY A FEW CASUALTIES.

FARTHER NORTH IN AN ATTA (THAT CAPTURED LUCHEM ON THE HIGHWAY LINKING AACHEN AND COLOGNE, FIRST ARMY TROOPS TOOK ABOUT 70 PRISONERS. SOME 400 TO 500 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN IN ALL BY THE FIRST ARMY DURING THE DAY, UP TO MIDNIGHT LAST NIGHT, THE FIRST HAD TAKEN 208,981 PRISONERS, AND BURIED 16,405 ENEMY DEAD.

THE DAY'S HEAVIEST FIGHTING TOOK PLACE AROUND GEY, WHERE AMERICANS HOLD HIGH GROUND WEST OF THE TOWN. THE GERMANS STAGED SEVERAL SMALL-SCALE COUNTERATTACKS, ALL CONTAINED WITHOUT LOSS OF GROUND, ALTHOUGH THERE WERE A FEW INSTANCES OF INFILTRATION.

TROOPS WHICH IN MIDNIGHT ATTACKS MANAGED TO CROSS THE INDE RIVER AT INDEN CLEARED OUT THE FACTORY AREA IN DAYLIGHT. OTHER UNITS WHICH GOT ACROSS A BIT FARTHER SOUTH FOUGHT INTO LUCHERBURG IN THE WEST AND SOUTH, BUT STILL WERE ENGAGED IN HOUSE-TO-HOUSE FIGHTING THERE.

BRANDENBERG (CORRECT) WAS CAPTURED BEFORE NOON, BUT IN ATTEMPTING TO CONTINUE THE PUSH FARTHER SOUTH TOWARD BERGSTEIN, THE AMERICANS ENCOUNTERED STIFF OPPOSITION AND WERE UNABLE TO MAKE MEASURABLE PROGRESS.

DA218PEW

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DEC 4 1944

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

A U.S.INFANTRY COMMAND POST IN GERMANY, DEC 3-(AP)-INFANTRYMEN COMMANDED BY 29-YEAR-OLD LT.-COL. EDMUND F. (PADDY) DRISCOLL OF LYNBROOK, N.Y., TOOK THE TOWN OF LUCHEM BY STORM TODAY IN AN ASSAULT THAT WENT THROUGH THE PITCH DARKNESS AT 6 A.M.

DRISCOLL'S MEN-- HIS JUNIOR COMMANDERS WERE CAPTAINS FRANK KOLB OF PADUCAH, KY., AND JOHN WINTER OF TOPEKA, KANS--- JUMPED OFF FROM NEAR LANGERWEHE AND THEIR CAPTURE OF LUCHEM REPRESENTED AN ADVANCE OF HALF A MILE.

IT WAS NOT THE DREARY LITTLE JERRY TOWN THAT WAS IMPORTANT IN THIS OPERATION, HOWEVER. IT WAS THE FACT THAT THE MEN OF ONE OF OUR OLDEST AND FINEST INFANTRY OUTFITS WERE ON THE MARCH AGAIN--- AND THIS WARMING FACT WENT ALL UP AND DOWN THE LINE.

FOR THE OUTFIT DRISCOLL'S GROUP REPRESENTS IS LEGENDARY ALL THROUGH THE FIRST ARMY, AND WHEN IT IS STALLED OR SUFFERS SOME REVERSES--- AS IT HAS IN THE IMMEDIATE PAST--- THERE IS SOMETIMES A DISPROPORTIONATE AMOUNT OF GLOOM AMONG OTHER DIVISIONS.

AND LUCHEM WAS HOTLY DEFENDED WITH EVERYTHING THE GERMANS HAD--- EARTHWORKS, ANTITANK GUNS, MORTARS, AND ALL THE REST--- PLUS EXTRAORDINARY ENEMY AIR POWER.

ON THIS BLEAK AND SUNLESS DAY GERMAN PLANES WERE UP IN HEAVY NUMBERS. BEFORE NOON 84 HAD BEEN COUNTED OVER ONE SECTOR, WHILE OUR PLANES WERE HELD ON THE GROUND BY BAD WEATHER.

THIS COMMAND POST, IN FACT, HAS TWICE BEEN STRAFED THIS AFTERNOON BY MESSERSCHMITT 109'S---FIVE EACH TIME.

BUT FOR ALL THAT, IT IS A CHEERFUL COMMAND POST, THE MOST CHEERFUL I HAVE SEEN IN SOME TIME. FOR IN THIS ACTION, SMALL IN ITSELF, IT HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED AGAIN THAT WHILE THE GERMAN IS GOOD, AND EVERYBODY KNOWS THAT HE IS VERY GOOD, OUR INFANTRY IS STILL ABLE TO THROW HIM BACK, GIVEN EQUAL LUCK.

FIRST LEAD SAAR

DEC 4 1944

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

SAARLAUTERN, GERMANY, DEC. 3-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS CAPTURED A BRIDGE ACROSS THE SAAR RIVER INTACT TODAY IN A BOLD STROKE AND SENT INFANTRY AND ARMORED TANK DESTROYERS ACROSS IN AN ASSAULT ON THE FRINGES OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

ORGANIZED RESISTANCE WAS BROKEN THROUGHOUT SAARLAUTERN WEST OF THE SAAR AS THE AMERICANS CONSOLIDATED A SIZEABLE BRIDGEHEAD ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER.

THE BRIDGE WAS CAPTURED WITH A DARING SCISSORS ATTACK. SOME FORCES CROSSED THE RIVER IN ASSAULT BOATS AND TOOK THE EAST END OF THE BRIDGE.

ANOTHER UNIT WORKED IN FROM THE SOUTHWEST. THESE FORCES MET AT THE BRIDGE AND TORE OUT THE DEMOLITION CHARGES BEFORE THE SURPRISED ENEMY COULD DETONATE THEM.

THEN ARMORED TANK DESTROYERS ROLLED ACROSS THE BRIDGE AND JOINED THE DOUGHBOYS IN AN ASSAULT ON THE EDGE OF THE SIEGFRIED FORTIFICATIONS.

ARTILLERY OF THE WEST WALL BLAZED AWAY AT THE AMERICANS IN THE WESTERN SECTION OF SAARLAUTERN, BUT THE GROUND OPPOSITION INSIDE THE CITY WILTED RAPIDLY.

THE STARTLINGLY SWIFT HURDLING OF HITLER'S NEXT TO LAST MAJOR WESTERN RIVER BARRIER APPARENTLY HERALDED A QUICK OPENING OF THE BATTLE OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

I WATCHED TANK DESTROYERS OPERATING ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE SAAR RIVER.

BEFORE RESISTANCE ON THIS SIDE OF THE SAAR COLLAPSED, THE 95TH DIVISION HAD RUN INTO BITTER OPPOSITION FROM SOME OF HITLER'S "PEOPLES' ARMY" FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE WITH ARMY REGULARS.

THESE APPARENTLY WERE BETTER TRAINED THAN THOSE WHICH THE THIRD ARMY ENCOUNTERED AT METZ. THEY WERE SUPPORTED BY ANTITANK GUNS AND HAD TO BE ROUTED OUT, BUILDING BY BUILDING.

THE 379TH REGIMENT OF THE 95TH DIVISION COMMANDED BY COL. ROBERT L. BACON, HARLINGEN, TEX., COMBINED STRAIGHT-AWAY POWER IN A FRONTAL ASSAULT ON THE CITY WITH BAFFLING SPEED AND DECEPTION THAT SNATCHED THE BRIDGE RIGHT OUT OF THE FLABBERGASTED ENEMY'S HANDS.

THE COLONEL, WHO HEADED A TASK FORCE WHICH SLICED INTO METZ FROM THE NORTHEAST AFTER A LONG DRIVE DOWN FROM THE NORTH, GAVE THE MAJOR CREDIT FOR THE SUPERB OPERATION TO LT.COL.TOBIAS R.PHILBIN, CLINTON, MASS., WHO DIRECTED THE PRE-DAWN RIVER CROSSING, AND TO LT.EDWARD E. ELDRIDGE (ED: ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE) WHO SPED ALONG THE WEST BANK OF THE RIVER AND CLOSED THE TRAP.

A TASK FORCE HEADED BY COL.E.M.FICKETT (EDS: NO ADDRESS GIVEN) PENETRATED A MILE INTO GERMANY 11 MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAARBRUCKEN, ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL MESSAGES, CONFIRMING BATTALION COMMAND POST REPORTS OF YESTERDAY.

THE 80TH DIVISION'S 319TH REGIMENT ADVANCED A MILE TO THE NORTHEAST, REACHING CITE STE. BARBE, NINE MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAARBRUCKEN, IN THE ONLY OTHER FRONTLINE CHANGE REPORTED FOR THE DAY.

LATE TODAY THE PORTION OF SAARLAUTERN WEST OF THE SAAR WAS CLEARED EXCEPT FOR ISOLATED SMALL GROUPS OF THE ENEMY WHICH WERE BEING MOPPED UP RAPIDLY. SOME SNIPER FIRE WAS BEING STAMPED OUT IN A HOUSE-TO-HOUSE CLEANUP.

AMERICAN ARTILLERY TRADED BETTER THAN SHOT FOR SHOT WITH GUNS ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER WHICH POUNDED TROOPS WITHIN THE CITY AND MADE ROADS HOT FOR TRAFFIC INTO SAARLAUTERN. THE BATTLE OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE WAS ON IN EARNEST AT LONG RANGE WHILE INFANTRY AND TANKS DUG INTO THE OLD FORTIFICATIONS AND NEW PILLBOXES IN THE BRIDGEHEAD IN THE HEART OF THE SAAR BASIN.

AFTER LOSING ONE SAARLAUTERN BRIDGE, THE GERMANS DESTROYED ANOTHER ONE A SHORT DISTANCE TO TO THE NORTHWEST, VIRTUALLY CUTTING OFF WHAT FEW TROOPS THEY HAD LEFT IN THE TOWN ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE RIVER.

DEC 4 1944

A150

PRISONERS SAID THE GERMANS ALREADY WERE DESTROYING OTHER BRIDGES ACROSS THE SAAR.

WE FOUND THE TOWN'S STREETS DESERTED AND LITTERED WITH DEBRIS FROM SHELLING AND BOMBING, ALTHOUGH THE TOWN WAS BY NO MEANS WRECKED.

THERE WERE NO CIVILIANS ON THE STREETS, BUT MANY WERE HIDING IN CELLARS.

RACING THROUGH GLASS LITTERED STREETS SO AS TO PRESENT A MINIMUM TARGET FOR SNIPERS, WE WENT TO HILBIN'S COMMAND POST ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER WHERE THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER, MAJ.EDWARD P.VONDERAU, 643 WEST THIRD STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND., DESCRIBED THE RIVER CROSSING AS "SMOOTH AND FAST."

AS WE TALKED WITH HIM, A YOUNG SUPPLY OFFICER, LT.MARVIN MC ALEXANDER, 2116 24TH AVENUE NORTH, NASHVILLE, TENN., CAME IN TO REPORT.

"I JUST TALKED WITH COLONEL PHILBIN (BY RADIO) AND HE SAYS THINGS ARE GOING FINE AND FOR ME TO COME ON UP TO THE BRIDGE ON THIS SIDE AND SEE ABOUT GETTING SUPPLIES ACROSS. AND NOT TO BE WORRIED ABOUT A GERMAN ARMORED CAR JUST ACROSS THE BRIDGE--IT'S A CAPTURED ONE AND HE'S IN IT."

AS HE WENT TOWARD THE BRIDGE THROUGH DOUBTFUL COUNTRY, WE WENT NORTHEASTWARD INTO THE CITY WHERE MAJ.J.L.RICHMOND OF KYLE, TEX., WAS DIRECTING THE MAIN ATTACK INTO THE WESTERN PART OF THE TOWN. HE SAID, "THERE'S NOTHING LEFT IN OUR AREA NOW BUT A FEW SNIPERS AND A FEW SMALL BUNCHES OF GERMANS HIDING IN BASEMENTS."

RICHMOND SAID OUR CASUALTIES, ON THE WHOLE, HAD BEEN LIGHT AND THAT MORE THAN 200 PRISONERS HAD BEEN TAKEN.

"SO FAR THIS HASN'T BEEN AS TOUGH AS OUR JOB DEALING WITH THE FORTS AROUND METZ," CAPT.CHARLES GATTIS, AN OPERATIONS OFFICER FROM LOUISBURG, N.C., SAID. "MOST OF THEM GIVE UP WHEN YOU GET CLOSE ENOUGH."

(NO PICKUP)

RW1147PEW

WITH THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY, ALSACE, DEC. 3--(AP)--

LATE REPORTS ON AIR OPERATIONS SUPPORTING THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY YESTERDAY (SAT) SHOW THAT FOUR MESSERSCHMITT-109'S WERE DESTROYED AND SEVERAL OTHERS WERE HIT.

DEC 4 1944

CAPT. ALFRED PERRY, OF FRANKLIN, [illegible] N. C., AND LT. ROBERT WARD, OF SELLERS, S. C., SHARED ONE VICTORY. LT. ROBERT RICE, OF JONESBORO, N.C., BROUGHT DOWN TWO PLANES. LT. GRAHAM KNOWLES, OF WESLACO, TEX., GOT ONE.

DEC 4 1944

RC WIANTS 4-1815 EJD 906PEW

A U.S. NINETIETH DIVISION COMMAND POST, FRANCE, DEC. 3--(AP)-- Nine soldiers of this division received Distinguished Service Crosses in a group ceremony a few days ago in one of the largest single distributions of this next to the highest bravery award ever made.

Lt. Delbert G. Rock, Kalamazoo, Michigan, and Sgt. Edward Land, New Orleans, won theirs for directing 20 men in four tank destroyers in a three and a half hour battle and routing a German column including 60 trucks and many field guns and anti-aircraft cannon.

Lt. Col. LeRoy R. Pond, battalion commander of Fayettesville, Ark., earned his award for directing artillery fire with a walkie talkie radio while up a tree [illegible] despite German encirclement of his unit.

Another battalion leader, Lt. Col. Robert H. Schulz, of Bottendorf, Iowa, was decorated for swiftly [illegible] organizing his infantry and bazook teams in trap fashion to smash an attack by superior German forces.

SGT. GUS HAMPL , BURKE, S.D. AND PVT. EDUARDO F. RAMIREZ, SUPERIOR, ARIZ., TEAMING UP AS "THE TERROR TWINS" SNEAKED FORWARD AND DESTROYED AN ENEMY 75- MILLIMETER GUN, CAPTURING ITS CREW.

LT. COL. FREDERICK H. LOOMIS, SALT LAKE CITY, WALKED AHEAD OF FOUR TANKS IN AN ATTACK WHICH RELIEVED A TENSE SITUATION IN WHICH HIS BATTALION HAD BEEN PLACED.

DEC 4 1944

PVT. WALTER C. GIEBELSTEIN, BENNETT, IOWA, AND PVT. GEORGE CALDWELL, MORLAND, GA., HELD THEIR BAZOOKA FIRE UNTIL AN ARMORED COLUMN WAS WITHIN SLINGSHOT DISTANCE, THEN SLAMMED IN FIVE ROCKETS THAT KNOCKED OUT FOUR TANKS.

HAWKINS MK SEC0940/KIN/ 805A

12TH TACTICAL AIR COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, DEC. 12-(AP)-BRIG. GEN. GORDON SAVILLE OF ORLANDO, FLA., WHOSE THUNDERBOLTS AND MEDIUM BOMBERS ARE SUPPORTING THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY'S OFFENSIVE, DECLARED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT THE GERMANS WOULD HAVE BEEN HACKED TO PIECES AFTER THE YANKS AND FRENCH BROKE THROUGH TO THE RHINE IF BAD WEATHER HAD NOT GREATLY RESTRICTED AIR OPERATIONS.

"FROM NOV. 20 THROUGH NOV. 24 THE WEATHER HELD US TO 274 SORTIES, ENABLING THE GERMANS TO PULL BACK WITH LITTLE AIR INTERFERENCE," SAVILLE SAID.

HE SAID THE BREAKTHROUGH SURPRISED NEARLY EVERYONE, INCLUDING THE GERMANS.

UX1053PEW

ROME,DEC.3 (AP)--THE VETERAN U.S.376TH LIBERATOR BOMBARDMENT GROUP

DEC 4 1944

COMMANDED BY COL. THEODORE GRAFF OF ADA,OHIO, WAS ~~WARD~~ AWARDED ITS THIRD DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION TODAY FOR THE SUCCESSFUL SMASHING OF THE BRATISLAVA REFINERIES IN THE FACE OF STRONG ENEMY OPPOSITION.

THE PRESENTATION WAS MADE WHEN THE GROUP RETURNED FROM ITS 383RD COMBAT MISSION. THE UNIT'S CAREER BEGAN WITH THE PIONEER RAID ON PLOESTI FROM MID-EASTERN BASES IN JUNE,1942.

RCO1130AM323P

Hold MOSCOW Chinese X X X capitulation,11

THE MAGAZINE NOTED "GREAT AMERICAN DISCONTENT WITH THE STRATEGIC POLICY OF CHUNGKING RULING CIRCLES" AND DECLARED GEN. JOSEPH STILWELL WAS RECALLED AFTER A DISPUTE CONCERNING "REACTIONARIES MASKING AS PATRIOTS."

DEC 4 1944

UX957PEW

FIRST LEAD DE GAULLE

MOSCOW, DEC. 3-(AP)-GENERAL DE GAULLE'S MISSION TO WINTRY MOSCOW, HIGHLIGHTED BY TWO LONG AND FRIENDLY MEETINGS WITH PREMIER STALIN, HAS ASSURED THE BASIS FOR A FAR-REACHING FRANCO-SOVIET UNDERSTANDING AND COLLABORATION, COMPETENT SOURCES SAID TONIGHT.

THE CONVERSATIONAL SPADEWORK BY THE FRENCH AND RUSSIAN LEADERS IS ALL BUT CONCLUDED AND MANY PHASES OF POSTWAR EUROPEAN PROBLEMS HAVE BEEN COVERED IN THEIR TALKS.

A COMMUNIQUE IS EXPECTED TO BE ISSUED WHEN DE GAULLE'S VISIT ENDS. WHAT THE FRENCH AND RUSSIANS CONCUR IN SAYING IN SUCH STATEMENT MAY OUTLINE THE FUTURE COURSE OF FRANCO-SOVIET RELATIONS FOR THE WORLD.

OFFICIALLY THE KREMLIN HAS ACCORDED DE GAULLE EVERY HONOR DUE THE HEAD OF A MAJOR ALLIED POWER. FRENCH OBSERVERS EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THIS IS EVIDENCE OF FRIENDSHIP BEYOND THE REQUIREMENTS OF PROTOCOL. THE PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCESHIP OF DE GAULLE AND STALIN, THEY SAID, IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR FAVORING THE HARMONIOUS COORDINATION OF EUROPEAN POLITICS.

DE GAULLE TOLD MOSCOW'S X X X AT START PVS.

MOSCOW, DEC. 3-(AP)-THE INFLUENTIAL SOVIET MAGAZINE [illegible] AND THE WORKING CLASS" SAID TODAY THAT THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR'S BOYCOTT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFERENCE SCHEDULED FOR LONDON IN FEBRUARY, 1945 WAS A "REFUSAL TO COOPERATE WITH THOSE WHO SACRIFICED BLOOD FOR VICTORY OVER FASCISM."

WILLIAM GREEN, PRESIDENT OF THE AFL, AND WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, HEAD OF THE CARPENTERS' UNION, AN AFFILIATE OF THE AFL, WERE SINGLED OUT BY THE MAGAZINE'S BLANKET INDICTMENT OF THE AFL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR "ISOLATIONISM, BACKWARDNESS AND DEEP REACTION."

WAR AND THE WORKING CLASS ASSERTED THE AFL MAINTAINED A CALCULATED POLICY OF OPPOSITION TO THE SOVIET UNION'S TRADE UNIONS FOR MANY YEARS AND ITS ADHERENCE NOW TO THE AMSTERDAM INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS "MEANS AN ATTEMPT TO RESURRECT A DEAD, BANKRUPT FORM."

THE MAGAZINE ASSERTED THAT THE DECISION OF THE AFL TO IGNORE THE LONDON CONFERENCE MEANT THE REFUSAL TO WORK FOR WORLD UNITY OF THE WORKING CLASS WITH BRITISH AND RUSSIAN TRADE UNIONS, THOSE REPRESENTING 4,000,000 LATIN AMERICANS AND THOSE RESTORED OR CREATED IN THE LIBERATED COUNTRIES OF FRANCE, POLAND, ITALY, YUGOSLAVIA AND BULGARIA.

UX1056PEW

Add Athens demonstration (Barber) XX action.

THE CRISIS TOOK SHAPE RAPIDLY WHEN ALL SIX OF THE LEFT-WING CABINET MINISTERS RESIGNED YESTERDAY, PROTESTING THE DEMOBILIZATION ORDER AND ANNOUNCEMENTS THAT LT.-GEN. RONALD MACKENZIE SCOBIE, BRITISH COMMANDER OF ALLIED TROOPS IN GREECE, WOULD STAND BESIDE THE PRESENT CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT OF PAPANDREOU UNTIL IT HAD FORMED A HOME GUARD AND WAS ABLE TO HOLD FREE ELECTIONS.

(IN LONDON, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ANNOUNCED SATURDAY NIGHT THAT BRITAIN WAS GIVING HER FULL SUPPORT TO THE PAPANDREOU GOVERNMENT.)

PAPANDREOU'S GOVERNMENT, MINUS THE SIX RESIGNED EAM MINISTERS, LAST NIGHT ORDERED ALL GUERRILLAS TO SURRENDER ARMS BY DEC. 10, AND FOR OFFICERS ON THE ACTIVE LIST NOW WITH GUERRILLAS TO REPORT FOR REGULAR DUTY. THE DECREE WAS COUNTERSIGNED BY KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

LATE LAST NIGHT, PAPANDREOU DECLARED "THE STATE IS DETERMINED AND EMPOWERED TO DEFEND THE LIBERTIES OF THE PEOPLE WHO FOUGHT AGAINST THEIR CONQUERORS. THE PEOPLE WILL NEVER TURN THEIR ARMS AGAINST THE HEART OF THE FATHERLAND. THEY WILL DISOBEY GUILTY ORDERS FROM THEIR ORGANIZATIONS, AND OBEY ONLY THE VOICE OF THEIR COUNTRY."

PAPANDREOU SWORE IN (was understood to have chosen) NEW MINISTERS TO REPLACE THE SIX LEFT-WING MEMBERS. DURING THE GOVERNMENT CRISIS IN RECENT DAYS HE HAS RESOLUTELY REFUSED TO ACCEPT COMMUNIST DEMANDS.

DEC 4 1944

DA1257PEW

CHUNGKING--1ST ADD SUPERFORT TAKEOFF (TOP AYE) X X X TO CHIANG.

(Moose)

THE FOUR YANKS ON THE TAKE-OFF WERE CAPT. STANLEY M. BROWN, OF MONTCALM, N.J. AND DETROIT, MICH., THE PILOT; FIRST LT. GLEN L. PUGMANE, OF SALT LAKE CITY, CO-PILOT; LT. HOWARD S. LAPIN, BERKELEY, CALIF., FLIGHT ENGINEER, AND STAFF SGT. JENN BAXTER, LEAVENWORTH, KANS., GUNNER.

THE PLANE WAS NAMED "DOTTIE" AFTER THE WIFE OF BROWN, WHO WAS HOPING TO HEAR BEFORE HE LEFT WHETHER THEIR NEWLY-BORN CHILD WAS A

30-24— 20935

BOY OR GIRL.

OTHERS WHO WENT ON THE OMURA RAID BUT WHO COULD NOT LEAVE TODAY ON THE FLIGHT TO THE CHENGTU AREA BECAUSE OF WEIGHT LIMITATIONS WERE FIRST LT. NICK ORLAWSKI, OF YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, NAVIGATOR, SEC. LT. GEORGE H. DAVIS, OF FRANKLIN, PENNA., BOMBARDIER; STAFF SGT. JEROME BOXER, BRONX, N.Y., SENIOR GUNNER; SGT. GLOVER P. SAUNDERS, TWIN SISTERS, TEX., RADIO OPERATOR; SGT. LEE RODDEN, PHILADELPHIA, PA., GUNNER; SGT. CLIFFORD L. OAKLEY, DURHAM, N.C., TAIL GUNNER, AND SGT. JAMES M. MCCLEAR, FORT WORTH, TEX., OBSERVER.

Add chungking Burma Road XXX Paoshan.

COL. SEEDLOCK OF LAKEWOOD, OHIO, IS A GRADUATE OF WEST POINT IN THE CLASS OF 1937. HIS WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN PRESENTLY ARE LIVING AT 105 EAST OGLETHORPE AVE., SAVANNAH, GA.

DEC 4 1944

CHUNGKING, DEC 3-(AP)-AS A RESULT OF THE CURRENT JAPANESE OFFENSIVE IN CHINA, AMERICAN NATIONALS IN EASTERN YUNNAN PROVINCE AND NORTHERN AND WESTERN KWANGSI PROVINCE RECENTLY WERE ADVISED BY THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY TO EVACUATE, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

THE EMBASSY STATED THAT ALTOGETHER ABOUT 100 AMERICANS, MOSTLY MISSIONARIES, WERE AFFECTED. PREVIOUSLY AMERICANS IN THE DANGER ZONES OF KWEICHOW AND HUNAN PROVINCES WERE GIVEN SIMILAR ADVICE.

DA1005AEW

Add Saipan B-29 - Tokyo (Hayglund) XX rooting.

THE FIRST PLANE TO HIT THE TARGET TODAY WAS COMMANDED BY CAPT. JOHN H.GREER, OF BUHL, IDAHO. HE WAS DELAYED IN TAKING OFF ON THE FIRST TOKYO RAID AND FLEW ALL ALONE FAR BEHIND HIS COMRADES. ON THAT FLIGHT HIS GUNNERS DROVE OFF TWO INTERCEPTING "NICKS."

GREER'S CREWMEN ARE CO-PILOT 2ND LT.JOHN W.IID (CORRECT), OF RUDYARD, MICH.;NAVIGATOR 1ST LT.THOMAS L.SIMPSON, OF TEMPLE, OKLA.; BOMBARDIER 1ST LT.SAMUEL T.LLOYD, JR., OF 849 FAIRVIEW, JACKSON, MISS.; FLIGHT ENGINEER 2ND LT. RICHARD R.SHEAK, NORTH RIDGEVILLE, OHIO; S/SGT.WILLIAM A. WIEGERS, MAINETTE, WIS.; SGT.EDWARD J.MORRISSEY, 6541 S.TALMAN ST., CHICAGO; CORPS.ROBERT C.WEBB, MONROEVILLE,

DEC 4 1944

IND.; RONALD S.TALBOT, OF CATONVILLE, WASH.; ALFRED E. RUE, 1351 PECK ROAD, EL MONTE, CALIF. AND SANFORD M. GOLDSTEIN, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

PM1112APW NM

FIFTEEN OR 20 JAPANESE PLANES HOVERED OVER THE B29 COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN MCCLANAHAM BUT ONLY TWO CAME IN CLOSE. SGT.AUGUST OTTO RENNER OF 2120 ACADEMY, DEARBORN, MICH., SET ONE SMOKING AND SAW IT SPIRAL DOWNWARD.

DEC 4 1944

OTHERS IN MCLANAHAM'S PLANE INCLUDED CO-PILOT SECOND LT.GEORGE P. [illegible]WKIS OF (2135 SO. MICHIGAN AVE.,) CHICAGO; NAVIGATOR SECOND LT.FREDERICK I.TUTTLE, NEWCASTLE, COLO.; BOMBARDIER SECOND LT. CHARLES L.[illegible]ABER, (1902 HAMILTON ST.,) RACINE, WISC.; SGT. ROBERT M. [illegible]N, PASADENA, CALIF., CORP, ROBERT E.SHERMAN, WILDWOOD, [illegible]., AND WILLIAM AGEE, RAYMONDVILLE, MO.

EW929PCW

OF A DESTROYER.

Add Gen. Mac.'s HQ, PI Philippines (Spencer) xx destroyer

(AMERICAN WARSHIPS RECENTLY STRUCK FOR THE FIRST TIME WEST OF LEYTE. DESTROYERS DARINGLY SWEPT INTO THE CAMOTES SEA AND ORMOC BAY AND BLASTED JAPANESE SHORE POSITIONS ON WESTERN LEYTE AT CLOSE RANGE. GENERAL MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE DEADLING WITH THE ATTACK MADE NO MENTION OF LOSSES. NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT HAS EVER BEEN MADE OF A U.S. TRANSPORT OPERATING IN THE CAMOTES SEA.)

THE SUNDAY HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID YANK BOMBERS LASHED THE LEGASPI AIRDROME, ON SOUTHEAST LUZON ISLAND JUST NORTH OF AMERICAN-HELD S

DEC 4 1944

THE SUNFAY HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID YANK BOMBERS LASHED THE LEGASPI AIRDROME, ON SOUTHEAST LUZON ISLAND JUST NORTH OF AMERICAN-
HELD SAMAR. THEY UNLOADED 27 TONS OF BOMBS, CRATERING RUNWAYS WITH 1,000-TONNERS. SEVERAL PARKED PLANES WERE DESTROYED.

TO THE SOUTH OTHER YANK FLIERS ATTACKED THREE AIRDROMES AT DAVAO, ON MINDANAO ISLAND. THEY STARTED FIRES, EXPLODED FUEL DUMPS AND BAGGED TWO GROUNDED PLANES.

PM1148APW NM

SOME WHERE IN THE PACIFIC, DEC.3-(AP)-NAVY MEN ABOARD SOME CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS CELEBRATED A PREMATURE CHRISTMAS ONE MIDNIGHT LAST MONTH. THEIR CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS WERE RED, GREEN AND WHITE PROJECTILES HURLED INTO THE BLACK AGAINST JAPAN'S BONIN ISLANDS.

THE FLAGSHIP OF THE ATTACKING FORCE WAS COMMANDED BY REAR ADM.ALLAN E.SMITH OF DETROIT, MICH. THE SHIP'S OFFICERS AND MEN WERE IN AN EARLY MAIL, WHEN THE CALL TO BATTLE STATIONS RANG OUT.

"IT'S ONE WAY TO PROVIDE YOUR OWN CHRISTMAS TREE DECORATIONS," COMMENTED ONE GUNNER'S MATE.

DEC 4 1944

A MARINE VETERAN LAUGHED "THIS IS THE AMERICAN VERSION OF 'HERE'S A RED AND GREEN NECKTIE FOR YOU, TOJO--SO SOLLY PLEASE.'"

(ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ REPORTED ON NOV.15 THAT SHIPS OF THE PACIFIC FLEET SHELLED IWO JIMA IN THE BONINS ON NOV.10, CAUSING TREMENDOUS FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS.)

HEADQUARTERS CARIBBEAN DEFENSE COMMAND, BALBOA, CANAL ZONE, DEC. 3-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.LEO A.WALTON, VETERAN U.S.ARMY FLIER, ARRIVED HERE TODAY TO TAKE OVER THE POST OF CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE SIXTH AIR FORCE.

WALTON, A NATIVE OF SALEM, ORE., LAST SERVED AT HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIRFORCE WESTERN FLYING TRAINING COMMAND AT SANTA ANA, CALIF. HE REPLACES COL.HOMER W.FERGUSON OF OSWEGO, ORE., WHO IS RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES FOR REASSIGNMENT AFTER TWO YEARU OF DUTY HERE.

DEC 4 1944

WED 56PEW

30. 24— 20937

VANCOUVER, DEC. 3-(CP)-AN R.C.A.F. CANSO FLYING BOAT WITH A CREW OF NINE ABOARD IS REPORTED MISSING FROM ITS BASE AT PATRICIA BAY AFTER THE AIRCRAFT FAILED TO RETURN FROM A ROUTINE OPERATIONAL FLIGHT SATURDAY NIGHT, WESTERN AIR COMMAND ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

AERIAL SEARCH IS BEING CONDUCTED OVER THE JUAN DE FUCA STRAITS AND THE SOUTHERN TIP OF VANCOUVER ISLAND BY R.C.A.F. AIRCRAFT.

UX959PEW

OTTAWA, DEC. 3-(AP)-A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST ANNOUNCED TODAY THE NAMES OF TWO AMERICANS, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, WHO NOW ARE PRESUMED TO BE DEAD.

DEC 4 1944

THEY WRE:

FLIGHT OFFICER GEORGE FRANKLIN NIXON, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. W.J.NIXON LIVES AT 1308 HART ROAD, ST.CLAIR,MICH., AND FLIGHT SGT. CHARLES DEREK REDGRAVE, WHOSE FATHER, C.R.REDGRAVE, LIVES AT 150 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.

N406PEW

UNDATED WESTERN FRONT (170)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY:

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: LAST REPORTED IN GERMANY EAST OF NIJMEGEN.

BRITISH SECOND ARMY: PRESSING AGAINST VENLO ON MAAS IN HOLLAND.

U.S.NINTH ARMY: REACHED ROER RIVER FROM LINNICH TO JULICH.

U.S.FIRST ARMY: CLEARED INDEN, CROSSED INDE, CAPTURED LUCHERBERG, LUCHEM AND BRANDENBERG IN THREE ATTACKS.

U.S.THIRD ARMY: CROSSED SAAR RIVER AT SAARLAUTERN, HITTING SIEGFRIED LINE WITH INFANTRY AND TANK DESTROYERS.

U.S.SEVENTH ARMY: AT SELESTAT, REPELLED TWO TANK-LED COUNTER-ATTACKS AND FOUGHT IN TOWN'S STREETS; SEIZED SEVERAL VILLAGES.

FRENCH FIRST ARMY: CAPTURED FOUR TOWNS 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF MULHOUSE; ESTABLISHED AND HELD MULHOUSE DOLLER RIVER BRIDGEHEAD.

--DASH--

DEC 4 1944

U.S. DIVISIONS:

FOURTH ARMORED (THIRD ARMY): ADVANCED MILE NORTHEAST OF SARRE UNION.

FIFTH INFANTRY (THIRD ARMY): REACHED SAAR BORDER AFTER CLEARING CREUTZWALD.

26TH INFANTRY (THIRD ARMY): CLEARED LAST GERMANS FROM SARRE UNION.

90TH INFANTRY (THIRD ARMY): OCCUPIED REHLINGER, FIVE MILES NORTHWEST OF SAARLAUTERN.

95TH INFANTRY (THIRD ARMY): NEARLY COMPLETED CLEARING SAARLAUTERN.

UX804PEW

SECOND LEAD UNDATED JAPANESE - KOIS.
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAPANESE PREMIER KUNIAKI KOISO TOLD HIS MUNITIONS CHIEFS TODAY THAT THE WAR SITUATION WAS CRITICAL AND THAT NIPPON MUST WIN THE BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINES. HE WARNED THEM INCREASED PRODUCTION OF FIGHTING MATERIALS WAS PARAMOUNT.

RADIO TOKYO, IN A BROADCAST PICKED UP BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, QUOTED THE HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT AS SAYING: "CONSIDERING THE FACT THAT THE PHILIPPINES ARE A VITAL AREA IN THE WAR STRATEGY, IT IS NECESSARY THAT THE ENEMY BE CRUSHED COMPLETELY AND THE PHILIPPINES BE HELD SECURE. X X X

"THE WAR WILL NOT END BY THIS ACCOMPLISHMENT ALONE. THIS WAR STILL HAS A LONG WAY TO GO AND THE SITUATION IS CRITICAL."

THE PREMIER CALLED FOR "TOTAL MOBILIZATION OF OUR NATIONAL POWER" TO PRODUCE WAR MATERIALS FOR FIGHTING FRONTS.

KOISO WARNED THAT THE CONDITION OF THE EMPIRE'S FIGHTING POWER, SO FAR AS WAR MATERIALS ARE CONCERNED, DOES "NOT PERMIT ANY OPTIMISM WHATSOEVER."

RADIO TOKYO, IN A DOMESTIC BROADCAST PICKED UP BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, QUOTED THE HEAD OF THE NIPPON GOVERNMENT AS SAYING THAT AN INCREASE IN THE MATERIALS WITH WHICH TO WAGE WAR IS "THE MOST URGENT OF OUR NATIONAL POLICIES TODAY."

THE PREMIER, ADDRESSING GOVERNMENT MUNITIONS SUPERINTENDENTS, SAID "THERE SHOULD BE NO REASON FOR PESSIMISM SO LONG AS WE FIGHT WITH NOBLE FIGHTING TACTICS AND PUT SUPERIOR PLANS INTO ACTION."

KOISO SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED THE FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES AS HE URGED FOR GREATER FLOW OF WAR MATERIALS TO THEATERS OF ACTION.

THE PREMIER APPEALED TO THEM TO "PUT (ETC., PICKING UP IN SECOND GRAPH ORIGINAL.)

PM1122APW NM

VUNDATED JAPANESE-TOKYO RAID
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DEC 4 1944

A JAPANESE CLAIM THAT 15 AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESSES OUT OF A FLIGHT OF "SOME 70" WERE SHOT DOWN DURING SUNDAY'S RAID ON TOKYO WAS DISPUTED BY A U.S. 20TH AIRFORCE COMMUNIQUE.

FLIGHT OF "SOME 70" WERE SHOT DOWN DURING SUNDAY'S RAID ON TOKYO WAS DISPUTED BY A U.S. 20TH AIRFORCE COMMUNIQUE.

N THE COMMUNIQUE SAID ONE B-29 WAS LOST TO JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANES AS THEY OFFERED MODERATELY STRONG OPPOSITION.

JAPANESE RADIO BROADCASTS, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATION COMMISSION, MADE THSE ADDITIONAL CLAIMS:

THAT THEIR FIGHTERS SCORED HEAVILY IN SPITE OF "EXTREME DIFFICULTIES" IN THE FORM OF VERY STRONG WINDS;

THAT B-29 BOMBS STARTED FIRES AT SEVERAL PLACES BUT THE FLAMES WERE CONTROLLED QUICKLY BY CIVILIAN AIR DEFENSE UNITS;

THAT DAMAGE WAS SLIGHT.

TOKYO SAID THE SUPEROFRTS ALSO RANGED OVER NEARBY YOKOHAMA AND WERE OVER THE CAPITAL ITSELF FOR AN HOUR AND A HALF.

PRIOR TO ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SUNDAY RAID--THE FOURTH B-29 STRIKE AGAINST WAR INDUSTRIES IN THE TOKYO SECTOR--THE NIPPON RADIO BROADCAST A COMMENTARY ON "AIR RAIDING AND THE JAPANESE OUTLOOK." IT SAID "WHY WORRY--LET THE ENEMY PLANES COME--ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS TO SHOOT THEM DOWN AND IF A FIRE STARTS ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS TO PUT IT OUT."

SF/X319PPW NM

DEC 4 1944

YANK ARTILLERY BLASTING SAARBRUCKEN, TROOPS SMASH AHEAD ON 21-MILE FRONT

DEC 5 1944

NAZI SAAR BASIN PERILED BY SWIFT AMERICAN ATTACK

Patton Hurls More Infantry, Tanks Into Assault on Siegfried Line.

GERMANS STRIKE BACK

Resistance in Saarlautern Wilts Under Sustained Yank Drive.

By AUSTIN BEALMEAR

PARIS, Dec. 4.—(AP) The U. S. Third army lashing out along a 21-mile front drove forward today more than two miles to within six and a half miles of the Saar basin's greatest industrial city of Saarbrucken, and hammered it with eight-inch artillery.

The French cities of Forbach and Sarreguemines, screening this German city of 135,000 population five miles to the southwest and eight miles southeast, also were shelled as the lines tightened inside and around the vital basin and its war factories.

The 80th infantry division was driving on Saarbrucken from the southwest, the Fifth division was little more than four miles from the Saar river eight miles to the west, and the Sixth armored entered Diebling, five and a half miles from Sarreguemines.

Nazi Attacks Repulsed

Beating off counterattacks by an enemy alarmed at the rising menace to his coal mines and factories, the Third hurled more tanks and infantry into its expanding Saar river bridgehead at Saarlautern and fought deeper into the Siegfried line.

The Line's big guns blazed away at Saarlautern and tried in vain to knock out its captured Saar river bridge. But Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's troops seized control of most of the Saar's second city against stiffer resistance and extended their grip on the west bank of the river to 16 miles.

As the mighty Allied win-the-war Winter offensive thundered into another week, the Germans were driven across two other river barriers farther north.

The U. S. Ninth army drove to the Roer river at Julich as all organized resistance in that stronghold west of the river collapsed.

The British in eastern Holland crushed the last German salient across the Maas river opposite Venlo. The Germans retreated to strong positions across the river with their backs to the Reich.

The U. S. First army in limited gains along the Aachen-Cologne superhighway pushed to within 50 yards of the Roer river north of Duren. There they were 22 airline miles from Cologne's western outskirts.

Protect Ruhr Valley

The Germans were believed to have massed the greater part of their tanks and a third of their infantry along this northern front to protect the Ruhr's industries.

On the Canadian First army front, where the Germans have blown dykes and flooded the Arnhem area to prevent a northeastward thrust, a German raiding party was annihilated.

Thus, the New week found U. S. Infantry and armor across two of the Reich's river barriers — the Saar and the Inde at the edge of the Cologne plain — and driving hard against two others, the Maas and the Roer, in mounting battles opposite the Ruhr valley.

The German position on the Alsation plain was deteriorating, and a front dispatch said resistance appeared broken southwest of Selestat, where the U. S. Seventh army was about 26 miles from the French First army fighting up from the south toward Colmar.

Snipers had been blotted out in Strasbourg and American forces driving across the northern Alsation plain north of there seized Zinswiller and Oberbrown, the latter but seven miles south of the German palatinate, a region of agriculture and industry east of the Saar.

Seventh army forces moving up on the left advanced a mile or more at several places, capturing Volksberg, 12 miles south of the Saar border and clearing the enemy from Diemeringen, four miles east of Saare Union.

The Third army, now fighting inside Germany on a front of more than 30 miles, cleared part of Saarlautern on the east bank, putting more than half that war industry center of 32,000 population in American hands.

A number of counterattacks were aimed at the Third army at a variety of points, but none was in great force and none succeeded.

Yanks Take Wallerfangen

The 95th division spread out along the west bank of the Saar above and below Saarlautern. One force ironed out a salient three miles long and captured Wallerfangen, two miles northwest of the city.

South of Saarlautern, the 95th was pushing ahead on a five-mile front after clearing the suburban village of Pikard.

The Fifth division, scoring gains of three and a half miles on a front more than two miles wide, advanced to within half a mile of the Saar river at a point about midway between Saarlautern and Saarbrucken, which also would place it about six and a half miles from the latter city on the west.

The 26th division to the east in a two-mile push from newly-captured Saare Union neared Keskastel, nine miles south of the French frontier city of Sarreguemines, at one gateway to the basin.

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' Doughboys struck out from the village of Luchem, five miles from the Roer stronghold of of Duren, and reached the Aachen-Cologne highway 500 yards from the Roer.

Nearly eight miles south of Duren, other forces in the forests were threatening Bergstein, a half mile from the Roer. Resistance, stiff here yesterday, was reported slackening.

But gains were limited. They were measured in a few hundred yards in an advance due east of Inden, five miles northwest of Duren, and three and a half miles west of Duren where the infantrymen reached the edge of heavy woods 500 yards from the hamlet of Merode.

DEC 5 1944

YANKS DEEPEN WEDGE ON EAST BANK OF SAAR

Saarbrucken and Nearby Cities Being Shelled by U. S. Guns.

AMERICANS GAIN ON ROER TOO

British Advance 1000 Yards to Wreck Vital Bridge Across the Maas at Venlo.

With the Third United States Army Dec. 4 (7:30 P. M.) (A. P.). — The Third United States Army resumed its advance late today on a twenty-one mile front in Lorraine, driving to within six and a half miles of Saarbrucken, capital of the threatened Saarland.

Other units were fighting to clean out the eastern part of Saarlautern beyond the captured Saar River bridge.

Units of the Sixth Armored Division entered Diebling, five and a half miles west of Sarreguemines, and captured nearby Thedings.

Saarbrucken and the nearby French towns of Forbach and Saareguemines were under the shellfire of our eight-inch guns, field reports said.

Deeper Wedge Beyond Saar.

Paris, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Third Army troops and tanks cleared all of Saarlautern west of the Saar River across the captured bridge under shellfire from Siegfried Line guns to deepen their wedge into the section of the city east of the stream.

For sixteen unbroken miles northwest to Merzig, the Americans stood on the west bank of the river. Progress continued, it was said officially, but details were withheld.

The Germans reflected their rising alarm at the menace to the Saar arsenal with a succession of counterattacks. None was in great force, and none won back an inch of ground. The reaction, however, underlined the likelihood that the Germans would lash out from their Siegfried Line defenses with the fullest force possible in an attempt to plug the Saarlautern gap. Siegfried Line artillery concentrated on the captured and in-

tact bridge inside Saarlautern, second city of the Saarland.

Ninth Battles at Julich.

The American Ninth Army still battled for the sportground on the western outskirts of Julich, Roer River bastion guarding Cologne and cities of the Ruhr. No crossing of the river into the main part of the town has been reported officially.

The First Army pushed into the northern spurs of the Eifel Mountains southeast of captured Brandenberg toward Bergstein. Anti-aircraft gunners of the First were credited with destroying thirty-eight and probably shooting down sixteen more of the 120 German planes strafing their lines Sunday.

[German broadcasts acknowledged the loss of Selestat, important road center, twenty-five miles southwest of Strasbourg. The enemy said Americans who captured Saare Union in Lorraine had been pushed out again.]

All along the line, the Allies were fighting in either worsening weather or in weather which hardly could become worse. The Germans opened the dikes on the lower Rhine in Holland south of Arnheim, spreading floods in the Canadian sector which threatened to engulf the "island" between the Rhine and its tributary, the Waal.

Flyers Brave Weather.

American fighter bombers flew through intermittent showers and icing conditions on the northern flank. In the south, rains were becoming general again and

DEC 5 1944

clouds hung heavily at tree-top levels.

The British Second Army advanced a mile into the western suburbs of Venlo and completed mopping up the German bridgehead west of the Maas River in that corner of Holland. The Nazis destroyed the Maas Bridge last week, and the Tommies reached its ruined entrance today.

The American Seventh Army, cleaning up the Alsatian Plain below completely cleansed Strasbourg, captured Ribeauville, a town of 5,000 eight miles north of Colmar, capital of upper Alsace. St. Hippolyte was added to the cluster of villages seized around Selestat where fighting still was bitter.

Four Roer Towns Taken.

Americans of the First and Ninth Armies crept slowly and painfully toward Duren.

Four towns went down before those armies yesterday in one of history's most violent battles of attrition. These were Inden, a battleground for a week although it had but 100 ruined houses; Lucherberg, Luchem and Brandenberg. The armies stood on the Roer for twenty miles.

Volksstrum In The Fight

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's 3d Army infantry fought deeper into Saarlautern. Some of the Germans encountered beyond the Saar River in the eastern part of that city of 32,000 were members of the hastily mustered home guards, the *Volksstrum*.

[Berlin today claimed the recapture of Saarlautern. Heavy street fighting continued inside the town, particularly around the citadel, the DNB news agency said in a broadcast heard by Reuter.

["Fierce fighting is taking place for the citadel, which has changed hands several times but was last night again in German hands," DNB said, adding that an American shock force crossed to the eastern bank of the Saar but was annihilated.]

Nazis Blow Up Four Bridges

The Siegfried Line fortifications are just beyond Saarlautern and the Saar River is like a moat protecting the pillboxes, tank traps and artillery emplacements.

The Germans had blown up four other bridges across the Saar between Saarlautern and Merzig to the northwest.

Patton's tanks and infantry continued attacks toward Saarbrucken, capital of the Saarland, and Sarreguemines on the frontier. The cities were eight and seven miles distant.

On Patton's right flank, Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's United States 7th Army fought in the southwest edge of the major Lorraine communication and supply base of Hagenau, 31 miles southwest of Karlsruhe. A column eight miles to the northwest had outflanked the city.

23 Miles to Cologne

On the critical Cologne front, 1st Army men, battling down the superhighway from Aachen to Cologne, were 23 miles from the great but battered city on the Rhine, whence roads and rails fan out into the very heart of Germany.

The 1st Army poured on its power with gains which folded back German defenses a mile yesterday on the whole arc west of Duren, a city of 39,000. The Inde River was crossed. Lucherberg is just north of the superhighway. Beyond Luchem, the Americans pushed onto the concrete road. An advance beyond Brandenberg into a woodland carried within half a mile of the Roer.

Erft River Ahead

Beyond the Roer, still to be negotiated, flows the Erft, which likewise must be crossed before Cologne and the Rhine are reached. Below Holland, the whole Western front was grayed out by clouds that clung to treetop levels and prevented air support.

Rain slackened on the 1st and 9th army fronts and the ground hardened with frost, permitting increased use of tanks and mobile guns.

Last reports from Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's 9th Army said the western outskirts of Julich had been overrun and fighting was raging in the sports field on the west bank of the Roer just across the river from the main section of the fortress town. The Germans seemed determined to fight it out street by street, just as they had done in every other town on their Roer line.

British Cross Tank Ditch

The British at Venlo were stamping out the last German toeholds on the west bank of the Maas. They crossed a 25-foot tank ditch under heavy artillery fire to cut into Venlo's outskirts.

The city of 27,600 lies in the great bend of the Maas and is a major junction of railroads to the Ruhr and Rhineland, where 85 per cent of Germany's heavy industries once were located. Venlo is two miles from the German border.

General Eisenhower's communique said German strong points in the Wanssum area were cleared out. Small pockets were reduced. The British attack started yesterday and carried through thick mine fields. The Venlo bridge was demolished last week. Supreme headquarters called the operation a mopup.

Mile Past Wald-Hambeck

On the southern end of the front, the 7th Army was steadily closing upon the German border in northeast Lorraine opposite Karlsruhe. The Americans advanced a mile beyond captured Wald-Hambeck into the Forest Domaniale de la Petit Pierre Nord.

East of the forest, the village of Wingen was captured—in the Tiefenback-Ingwiller Pass through the lower Eifel range. The twin towns of Rothbach and Zinswiller, east of the forest, were seized.

Wald-Chateau, southwest suburb of Hagenau, fell.

Troops in the Selestat area were fighting 12 miles north of Colmar, capital of Upper Alsace. Flooded streams of the approaches of Colmar slowed American advances from the north and French drives from the south. The gap between the armies was less than 30 miles.

Aubure, ten miles southwest of Selestat, was cleared by troops pushing through Ste. Marie Pass. The French also gained in the high ground of the Vosges north of Schlucht Pass and won heights dominating the Thur Valley spur of Bussang Pass, farther south. Planes supporting the 6th Army Group yesterday destroyed 20 locomotives and 200 freight cars in 300 flights.

64,318 Prisoners Taken

The four American and one French armies have captured at least 64,318 prisoners since the first probings of the offensive November 8, the equivalent of six and a half German divisions.

The 3d Army has captured 1,500 square miles of France and more than 100 square miles of Germany. Less than 225 square miles of eastern France remains in German hands, plus dots around a few ports besieged hundreds of miles behind the front.

History-Making Battle Near

By J. W. Gallagher

With the U.S. 9th Army in Germany, Dec. 4 (AP)—To American schoolchildren in the next ten years, the Roer River may become as well known as the Argonne Forest.

There are strong indications that one of the great battles of American history is going to be fought along the banks of this comparatively unknown stream.

In two weeks of fighting the United States 9th Army reached the west bank of the river and the United States 1st Army came within artillery range of it.

Most Of Nazi Power There

At present the great percentage of German armored strength in the west, and about one-third of the infantry strength, is concentrated in nineteen miles centering on the Cologne plain, from Linnich in the north to below Duren in the south.

Since the total German strength from Switzerland through Holland is estimated at around 70 divisions, this gives a rough idea of the wall of men and machines the German high command has thrown up to block the entrance to the Ruhr.

Jet-propelled reconnaissance planes raced across the front this morning, seeking some clue to Allied intentions. General Eisenhower has not tipped his next move, but to destroy the enemy you must destroy his armed strength, and the bulk of German armed strength is just across the Roer River, waiting for the Americans to come across, or perhaps planning an attack of their own.

If the Ruhr is lost, the Germans may be finished. To protect the Ruhr, the Germans have massed a Sunday punch, trading territory for time in the south along the 3d Army and 6th Army group fronts.

Promises Unique Struggle

The oncoming battle of the Roer has many ramifications which will make it one of the unique struggles in military history, but security regulations forbid publication of them at present. Eisenhower's concern with the battle was evidenced by his visit and conference in this area in the last two days with Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson and Lieut. Gen. Courtney Hodges.

It will be the bloodiest fighting yet seen on the Western front, and Allied losses in men and material are likely to be the highest of the war.

DYNAMITE EXPLODED AGAINST NAZI HIDEOUT

AN AMERICAN COMMAND POST, Outside Mutzig, Dec. 4 (AP)—American engineers sent a truckload of dynamite crashing against the castle fortress on a hilltop outside Mutzig today where a band of Germans have been holding out far behind American lines for nine days.

When the smoke cleared there was a gaping hole in the wall and silence from the enemy.

"That blast may have killed them all," said Lieut. Col. Frederick Armstrong of Adams, Mass. "or maybe they still are comfortable in there with their steam heat and running water."

"Well, we're not going to waste one doughboy to find out," said Lieut. Col. John Heintger of Portland, Me.

A German truck was loaded with 7,000 pounds of dynamite. Under cover of a smoke screen and machine-gun fire, the engineers started the truck down a roadway scooped out by a bulldozer when Lieut. Robert Bangert of Great Falls, Mont., gave the word.

The truck plunged down into the moat and up against the wall.

Then a mortarman, Sgt. Dewey Hudson of Wilmot, Ark, received the range and Privates Richard Poarth of Escanaba, Mich., and Howard Holbrook of Elkin, N. C., let mortar shells fly true and straight. The shells hit the truck and it exploded with a roar that could be heard for ten miles.

From seventy to 200 Germans have been holding the fortress overlooking the Bruche River valley at the eastern edge of the Vosges. They were said to be high Gestapo men with Alsatian collaborators who hid in the fort when the Americans swept through Mutzig.

The fact that Nazi planes have been snooping around the area ever since was taken by some army men as confirmation that the Germans might be fairly important figures.

"We'll probaly know the answer tomorrow when we plan to deliver the knockout," said Colonel Heintger.

Plant Wrecked In 2 Minutes

Strasbourg, Dec. 4 (AP)—In only two minutes 53 American heavy bombers last May 27 reduced to rubbish a Junkers factory here which employed 5,000 persons and produced 300 airplane engines a month.

Climbing over the wreckage I realized this had been a small raid compared with the 1,000-plane plus attacks on similar targets in Germany and that if this were a good sample of precision bombing it is no wonder the German air force's wings have been clipped.

About 70 per cent of the plant, 2,400 feet long and 450 feet wide, was destroyed and the production of new engines was halted completely.

The workers, of whom 38 per cent were women, had an hour's warning of the raid, so only three were killed.

mier To Quit nen Nazis Leave

Somewhere in Holland, Dec. 4 (AP). Dr. Pieter S. Gerbrandy, Premier of Holland, tonight said his Government would resign the moment all of Holland was free of German invaders.

He explained that under the Dutch constitution no extension of Parliament was possible, and the life of the Parliament elected in 1937 has expired. As a result, Holland at the moment actually is without a governing body.

Queen Wilhelmina will appoint an interim premier until a parliament can be elected "by means not yet devised," he said.

N. A. M. Group Impressed.

Paris, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Six American industrialists returned from a tour of the Western Front today convinced that the wave of optimism back home on the course of the war is completely unfounded. A spokesman said that the group were determined to do what they could to have plants furnish the goods for what he called the tough slugging phase in the conflict, just now beginning.

Frederick C. Crawford of Cleveland, chairman of the board of the National Association of Manufacturers, described the optimism felt in America late in October, and said that their trip to the front had shown him and his companions that the war is simply entering a new phase.

"We have to face an enemy strongly dug in and aided by terrain and natural obstacles, where inferior troops can do as good a job as others," Mr. Crawford said. "We will have to batter our way through and it is either men or artillery. We prefer to expend artillery."

Brig.-Gen. Albert J. Browning, Assistant Director of Material, who accompanied the party, commented: "We are very definitely facing a serious supply problem. In the original program, we simply did not make enough allowance for heavy artillery and ammunition."

Asks Delay on Reconversion.

"All this talk of reconversion and post-war planning has got to be put aside until we can furnish enough supplies for the boys to do the job," said Sherrod Skinner, vice-president of General Motors and general manager of its Oldsmobile division. "We are going to try to convince the people back home that there is lots of work yet to do."

Mr. Skinner said he thought that Cassino was the turning point in the Army ordnance program calling for more heavy artillery, but that it took from six to eight months to get a plan into operation; hence the effects of the last expansion program begun in May are just beginning to be felt.

Charles Kendrick of San Francisco said: "What we have seen doesn't indicate the war is about over. The Germans may pull another trick out of the hat."

With them on the tour were Stuart W. Cramer of Cramerton, N. C., and Duncan W. Fraser and Clarence G. Stoll of New York. They plan to appear at a dinner of the N. A. M. in New York on Friday of this week.

PARIS SUBURB FLOODED

PARIS, Dec. 4—(AP) Waters of the steadily rising Seine overflowed into the streets of Becon, a suburban of Paris, today cutting off electricity and gas and forcing the residents to evacuate by boat. The river, which is continuing to rise as a result of record rains, menaced the suburbs of Ivry, Nogent, Charenton, Clichy, Colombes, Saint Denis and Saint Ouen as well as sections of the city along the Quai de Passy where workers were constructing levies to protect the Rue Eugene Bondel.

De Gaulle's Niece Sent To Reich, Court Told

Paris, Dec. 4 (AP)—Genevieve de Gaulle, niece of the French leader, was detained by the Germans for possible use in an exchange during the occupation of France and finally was shipped to Germany, the "collaboration court" was told today.

Henri Chamberlain, alias Lafont, one of twelve defendants accused of aiding the German Gestapo, claimed he repeatedly sought the 20-year-old girl's release but was unsuccessful.

BOMBER NAMED AFTER Y. M. C. A.

A United States Eighth Air Force Liberator Station, England, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—A battle-scarred Liberator, veteran of the Mediterranean and European theaters, was christened with a cup of tea today and named "The YMCA Flying Service."

The name was selected by the bombers' pilot, Lieut. R. H.

Solomon, Valley View, Tex., and Maintenance Crew Chief, Sergt. Harold L. Detty, Londonderry, Ohio.

The bomber, which participated in the low-level attack on the Ploesti oil field, was ceremoniously stuck with its new name in appreciation of a Y. M. C. A. tea wagon, and its pretty attendants who have served airmen here with buns, cake and tea every week day for nearly fourteen months.

Reds Gain 17 Miles In Drive on Austria

DEC 5 1944

Soviet Troops Reach Lake Balaton Guarding Approaches to Frontier.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 5—(AP) Storming over smashed strongpoints littered with enemy dead, the Red army in gains ranging up to 17 miles drew up last night on a 42-mile front in western Hungary before the flat, south shore of Lake Balaton, guarding the approaches to nearby Austria.

Early today a supplementary Soviet bulletin said Russian forces advancing up the west bank of the Danube were only 37 miles south of besieged Budapest.

Nazis in Flight

In some sectors the Germans and Hungarians were in disorganized flight, Moscow declared.

At Nagybajom, the southwestern end of the Lake front, Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukin's racing columns were only 60 miles from the Austrian frontier—12 miles closer than on the previous day.

At Sagvar, the northeastern end of the front, his forces were five miles from the waters of the lake. They reached Sagvar in a 17-mile advance from Tamasi.

From Sagvar Tolbukhin's line runs back east through Eloszallas, taken in a six-mile stab northwest of captured Dunafoldvar, on the Danube's west bank below Budapest. Eloszallas is about 30 miles southeast of the big city of Szekesfehervar, which lies 15 miles above the lake and 32 miles southwest of Budapest.

The midnight communique broadcast from Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor said more than 100 towns and villages in southwest Hungary fell before Tolbukhin's onslaught. They were northeast, west and south of the communications hub of Kaposvar, captured Saturday.

"The Germans are abandoning their military technique, their arms and military equipment," Moscow said of the fighting in this sector.

An additional 3,000 prisoners were captured in three days of fighting ending Sunday, the communique declared. Incomplete reports said 2,000 enemy soldiers were killed in Monday's fighting.

Nagybajom is about 25 miles east of the rail junction of Nagykanizsa on the Budapest-Zagreb-Trieste railway. An eight mile advance along that railroad enlarged the Soviet hold to 44 miles on that line, which connects German defenders of Budapest with Nazi forces in Yugoslavia and northern Italy.

From Nagybajom Tolbukhin's front extended 12 1-2 miles northeast to Osztopan, thence 23 1-2 miles in the same dirction to Balvanyos, 5 1-2 miles from the waters of Lake Balaton, The 7 1-2 mile sector between Balvanyos and Sagvar runs parallel to the lake's shore.

Nazis Admit Penetration

German broadcasts had admitted earlier that a large Russian force had penetrated to the Lake Balaton area, and said spearheads had reached the southern shores.

West of Pecs the Russians engaged the enemy on the approaches to the town of Szigetvar, rail junction 21 miles west of Pecs and 80 miles northeast of Zagreb, as they moved ahead on a front north of the Drava river.

In northern Yugoslavia the Russians, operating jointly with Yugoslav troops, captured the Sava river stronghold and important communication point of Mitrovica, 41 miles northwest of Belgrade, and seven other towns on an 18-mile front extending northwestward through Nestin on the south bank of the Danube.

Nestin is 43 miles southeast of Osijek, another big road hub on the south bank of the Drava river that is threatened by the lower wing of Tolbukhin's troops which crossed the Danube.

There was no mention in the Moscow communique of the fighting northeast of Budapest [illegible] its souteastern gates, but as the Red army drew [illegible] Austrian frontier European radios began to tell of unrest in Vienna.

Russians Reach Balaton Lake Area, Nazis Say

DEC 5 1944

London, Dec. 4 (AP) — Russian troops smashed ahead in southwestern Hungary today within 2 miles of the Austrian border and cracked Nazi defenses along the Slovakian border with the capture of Miskolc and Satoraljaujhely.

A German broadcast early today said a major Russian force had reached the area of Lake Balaton, which is 60 miles southwest of Budapest, and at some points on the far shore only 45 miles from the Austrian border.

Miskolc Big S pply Center

Miskolc, supply center for German and Hungarian armies, fell yesterday to Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2d Ukrainian Army, elements of which joined with Gen. Ivan Petrov's 4th Ukrainian Army in taking the communications junction of Satoraljaujhely. Miskolc was bitterly defended by the Germans for several weeks.

In the drive west of the Danube toward the Austrian border, Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's 3d Ukraine Army captured Tamasi, 21 miles below Lake Batalon, in an 11-mile advance and seized Kaposmero, in the closest approach to Austria.

[A Moscow dispatch to Reuter said Tolbukhin's tanks today are 60 miles from the Austrian border.]

43 Miles From Budapest

These forces also drove northward 5½ miles along the west bank of the Danube, capturing Dunafoldvar, 43 miles south of Budapest, in a push to take the Hungarian capital from the rear.

The gains of Tolbukhin's army engulfed more than 80 places below Lake Balaton and won for him a 36-mile strangle hold on the Budapest-Zagreb-Trieste railway connecting German defenders of Budapest with Nazi forces in Yugoslavia and northern Italy.

21,745 Prisoners Taken

In addition to capturing Miskolc, Malinovsky's troops seized Homrogd, 11 miles to the northeast, and the Soviet communique said they took 21,745 German and Hungarian prisoners in the fighting along that front from November 8 through Saturday.

The fall of Satoraljaujhely strengthened the junction of the two Russian armies, while to the north Petrov's increased pressure on the Slovakian communications center of Kassa (Kosice).

Perhaps even more significant were the triumphs of Tolbukhin's army, which has been advancing at a rate of 10 to 20 miles a day south and southwest of Budapest.

The sustained successes of these forces gave rise to the hopes his drive would soon accomplish the threefold task it faced when it breached the Danube a week ago: storming Budapest from the rear; gaining the Austrian border in a strike due west, and cutting off escape routes from the lower Balkans by swinging along the Yugoslav frontier toward Zagreb.

Nazi General Killed

By the Associated Press.

The Nazi DNB agency, reported by the FCC, said last night another German general, Maj. Gen. Constantin Degeon von Monteton, had met a "hero's death" on the eastern front.

DEGAULLE HONORED AT RED RECEPTION

MOSCOW, Dec. 4 — (AP) General de Gaulle, head of the French provisional government, was honored today by beaming foreign commissar Molotov at a reception attended by Moscow's Allied and neutral diplomatic colony.

The luxurious Spiridonovka palace was thronged with hundreds of guests. Buffet tables were lavishly spread with food and drink.

The party, held at the cocktail hours, 5 to 8 p. m., was attended en masse by the French residents of the Soviet capital. The American charge d'affaires, George F. Kennan, British minister John Balfour and representative of the Polish Committee of National Liberation, Stefan Jedrachowski, were among those invited to the special salon where Molotov and De Gaulle exchanged toasts. The British ambassador, Sir John Archibald John Clark Kerr, also was a guest at the gay gathering.

De Gaulle, appearing more relaxed than at other public functions since his arrival in Moscow for conferences with Premier Stalin, chatted amiably with the guests. He was accompanied by French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault and Defense Minister Gen. Alphonse Juin.

(The Paris radio said today that De Gaulle was believed to be discussing France's desire for a frontier on the Rhine in his conversations with Stalin, as well as plans for French participation in military occupation of Germany after the war. It is expected that a communique covering the matters under discussion between the French and Soviet leaders will be issued at the conclusion of De Gaulle's visit.)

Earlier, De Gaulle attended a luncheon given by the French for members of the Soviet foreign commissariat and Soviet newspapermen.

DEC 5 1944

8 RAIL ARTERIES BLASTED IN REICH

Allied Planes Hammer Rail Lines Feeding Troops at Front.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—(AP) In the most concentrated attack of the war on Germany's railway system feeding the Western Front, more than 4,000 Allied planes today blasted eight rail arteries with nearly 12,000 tons of bombs in 12 hours.

In a follow-up to blows by some 2,000 American planes and about 800 British aircraft in daylight assaults on six rail centers situated in a great semi-circle around the Rhine industrial capital of Cologne, a force of nearly 1,000 RAF heavy bombers tonight rained explosives on the key communications hubs of Karlsruhe and Heilbronn.

Follow New Plan

The paralyzing aerial assault followed a systematic plan announced today by the Air Ministry to isolate Nazi front line troops by cutting their supply lines stretching out from the Reich's main industrial centers.

The industrial city of Karlsruhe is on the No. 1 transportation line between Strasbourg and Frankfurt. Heilbronn is another rail hub 40 miles farther east.

Thus in 12 hours, the huge fleets of Allied planes have ripped some of the most important communication and rail centers supplying the Western front along its entire [illegible]

one of the war's greatest coordinated blows against rail traffic, some 1,200 Flying Fortresses and Liberators accompanied by 1,000 fighters hammered the transportation hubs of Soest, Kassel, Bebra, Giessen and the Rhine city of Mainz.

Smash Ruhr Valley

A force of about 500 RAF Lancasters escorted by Spitfires and Mustangs smashed the Ruhr valley center of Oberhausen.

The great sky armada ran into heavy clouds over its targets and bombed by instrument.

First reports said no enemy fighter opposition was encountered, permitting the escorting fleet of Mustangs-Thunderbolts and Spitfires and continent-based Lightnings of the U. S. Ninth Air Force to strafe the area thoroughly.

Oberhausen, in the western end of the Ruhr, had three enormous freight yards, one of which German railway officials considered the most efficient in the Reich before the war.

The switch from oil targets to transportation lines may mean that the intensive seven-months bombing campaign of German refineries has forced the Nazi to dip deeply into their reserves—which they must get to the front mainly by rail tank cars and trucks.

An eight airforce official estimated the Germans have stored four to five million tons of fuel in underground reservoirs.

In respect to the pivotal point of Cologne, the rail targets today for the big fleet of American bombers were situated thus: Mainz, 90 miles south of Cologne; Giessen, 75 miles southeast; Bebra, 122 miles east, and Soest, 68 miles east.

London, Dec. 4 (AP) — Five rail arteries feeding supplies to German frontlines were smashed today by 1,200 American heavy bombers, escorted deep into western Germany by more than 1,000 fighters.

Headquarters said railroad yards and adjacent industrial installations at Kassel, Mainz, Giessen, Soest and Bebra were the targets of the heavy attack by British-based Fortresses and Liberators of the United States 8th Air Force.

Instrument Bombing

First groups returning reported that German fighters failed to molest the bomber formations. Heavy clouds obscured the target areas and bombing was by instrument.

Only one of the yards is on the Rhine—that at Mainz. The others are far in the rear of German supply lines. The Soest rail facilities are seven miles southeast of Hamm, the Reich's largest railroad center, which has been hit heavily by the 8th in recent weeks.

Shorter Daylight

Uncertain weather and diminishing hours of daylight curtailed heavy bomber operations from Britain over the week end, but 1,000 fighter-bombers based in Belgium and France continued the Allied air offensive with a sharp Sunday punch on the left wing of the Western Front.

More than 700 sorties were flown by the RAF 2d Tactical Air Force during the day. Eight locomotives were destroyed and railway roadbeds torn apart in 29 places.

1,200 Bombers Hit Nazi Rail Lines

DEC 5 1944

PLAN TO DESTROY NAZI RAILWAYS IS DEVELOPED

LONDON, Dec. 4 — (AP) The Allied air forces have developed a coordinated plan for destroying Germany's railway network, thus isolating the Western front from the Reich's main industrial centers, the air ministry announced tonight.

"Allied heavy bombers had from March to June this year to dislocate the French and Belgian railway systems", the ministry said. "But it shall take longer to immobilize the railways of Western Germany, for they form a more elaborate network than those of France and are now less dependent on large marshalling yards and depots feeding them with traffic."

If Germany's larger rail yards are destroyed, there are many

30-24— 20941

smaller ones as alternatives, the Ministry explained.

An intolerable strain can be put on the railway system by bombing key points behind the front and large industrial areas close to the front.

Casualties In England

London, Dec. 4 (AP)—Casualties and damage were acknowledged by the British Air Ministry today as a result of enemy air activity over southern England from dawn Sunday until 7 A. M. today. The announcement gave no details.

Baby V-2's Shot At Planes

London, Dec. 4 (AP)—Baby V-2's were shot at formations of Flying Fortresses which today attacked Mainz, one of five German rail cities to be pounded by American heavy bombers.

"We got a lot more rockets than we usually do," said Lieut. Robert Dams, Milwaukee, Wis., a bombardier.

"The flak was light, but the Nazis mingled it with rockets which left heavy trails of bluish white smoke," related Lieut. David Barnett, of Bromley, Ky., a navigator.

U.S. Air-Parley Attitude Hit By British Press

DEC 5 1944

London, Dec. 4 (AP)—The British press today sharply criticized the American attitude at the International Civil Aviation Conference in Chicago. The general view was that so far the conference has been a failure.

Some papers saw the race for air supremacy after the war as already under way following the announcement of the United States air agreement with Spain.

Broad Principle Assailed

The London *Times* said the first lesson to be learned from the Chicago meeting "is the danger of supposing that complicated and contentious international issues can be settled by the simple application of some broad general principle like 'nondescrimination or freedom of the air.'"

The Laborite *Daily Herald* said flatly: "The air conference in Chicago is ending as it began—with America using a big stick."

Only "Semi-Freedom" Seen

The London *Daily Mail* said that "only semi-freedom" of the air can be expected as a result of the Chicago meeting and predicted that Britain's air will be closed to commercial traffic from other nations "and opened by separate negotiations until the Commonwealth's ideal of international control of world air space is achieved."

The conservative London *Daily Telegraph* said "with the failure of the Chicago conference on civil aviation after exactly one month's negotiations, a race for post-war supremacy in the air is threatened."

AGREEMENT MADE BY NAZI GENERALS

CHESTER

LONDON, Dec. 4—(AP) Indications have seeped out of Germany that Heinrich Himmler, No. 1 Nazi during the current apparent eclipse of Adolf Hitler, has reached some sort of political-military truce with Germany's up-in-arms generals.

Generally reliable sources reported today that Himmler had been holding a series of significant conferences for more than a month at his secret headquarters in southern Germany with top-ranking military as well as party men.

One consideration in the reported truce was said to be that Himmler would keep Hitler under cover and make him keep his hands off military affairs, leaving them to trained Junkers tacticians.

This report, although unverified, fitted well with the Fuehrer's reported illness, his retirement from the public eye, and improved defense tactics of the German army since he dropped out of sight.

These reports said Himmler was keeping Hitler in what amounted almost to confinement by over-emphasizing his poor health and filling him with fear of another attempt on his life if he came out of hiding.

In return, Himmler was reported to have received from the generals permission to name several Nazi party men as high but not top-ranking officers.

There have been several indications that army chiefs, and particularly Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd Von Rundstedt, have been winning their fight to run the war as they see fit and halt party crack-downs on high members of the military clique.

"At least a dozen high officers, including five generals, were said to have been executed or to have committed suicide after the July 20 bomb plot against Hitler, but now word has leaked out that General Sinzinger, commander of the Vienna corps area who was arrested in connection with the plot, has just been released.

A rumor reached London that a move had been made from inside Germany through Vatican circles in Rome to gain approval for a new form of post-war German government as part of a move to ameliorate future peace terms. The move was said to have originated in Nazi Catholic quarters—some high party members still being members of the Catholic church—and would provide for a greater place for the church in post-war Germany.

Transocean Says Hitler Is In "Best Of Health"

London, Dec. 4 (AP)—The German Transocean News Agency, in a dispatch exclusively for foreign dissemination, said tonight that Adolf Hitler is "in the best of health" and still in full control of the Reich, militarily and politically.

The German radio said Hitler, who has been described as too busy to address his own people, had "conveyed heartiest congratulations" to Generalissimo Francisco Franco on Franco's 52d birthday.

New Nazi Women's Corps Announced

London, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Nazis announced today a new "Auxiliary Women *Wehrmacht* Helpers Corps" to relieve men for the fighting front.

While German women in uniform have been found with the army on the Western front, there has been no formal announcement before of a women's auxiliary corps.

C. I. O. LEADERS PLAN TO VISIT WESTERN FRONT

Hillman, Thomas and Rieve Expect to Make Trip

Denied to M. P.'s.

UNION CHIEFS ARE IN LONDON

Meeting British Labor Heads to Arrange International Conference.

DEC 5 1944

London, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Three American C. I. O. labor leaders, here for consultations with British union officials, disclosed today their intention of journeying to France and Belgium—a trip denied to two Members of Parliament.

The ban on the Continent visit for British lawmakers, one which whipped up a cloud of protest in Commons, was laid down by Home Secretary Herbert Morrison with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden later saying transportation and lack of accommodations were responsible.

House of Commons members called Mr. Morrison's attention to the fact that more than two score United States Congressmen have visited the Continent since the invasion, including the House Military Committee which is there now.

Planning Labor Conference.

The C. I. O. officials are Sidney Hillman, head of the union's Political Action Committee; R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automotive Workers, and Emil Rieve, president of the United Textile Workers.

One of the trio—Mr. Thomas—inspected the battlefields of France earlier this year, traveling under the War Department's auspices and wearing an Army uniform on a tour designed to demonstrate the need for sustained war production.

Mr. Hillman described the purpose of the present mission to Britain as a preliminary meeting with labor officials here to fix the agenda for a full-scale, international labor conference to be held in London in February.

There has been speculation here that the American union may attempt to promote a world-wide organization along the lines of its Political Action Committee to take an active hand in international questions.

Air Views on Shell Shortage.

Just a week ago Representative Thomas (R.-N. J.) told newsmen here that the "labor barons" were responsible if there is a shell shortage and specifically named Mr. Hillman as one of them. The C. I. O. chief was asked to comment. "Thomas?" he said. "Thomas? Oh yes, the last of the Dies committee. No, I don't think that the American people could have been much interested in anything Mr. Thomas had to say."

Members of the Dies committee—the House special committee created to investigate un-American activities—were targets for the Politcial Action Committee in the election this fall.

"And we got most of them," said Mr. Hillman.

But Mr. Thomas of the U. A. W. offered an observation on the reported shell shortage.

"Poor planning," he said. Then he added quickly: "We are just shooting up more shells than we planned for."

"Well," said Mr. Rieve, "some of the shell plants were shut down for a while."

"It was just changes in the munitions program," chimed in Mr. Hillman. "There was no fault finding by the Army of either management or labor."

One In 200 Killed In Siege Of Malta

London, Dec. 4 (AP)—One civilian out of every 200 on Malta was killed and an average of 99 tons of bombs rained down on every square mile of the rocky outpost during the 28-month siege, the Government revealed today.

Details of this uphill fight against overwhelming odds were made public in a booklet—"The Air Battle of Malta."

Malta's victory was achieved at a high price to the Germans too—one raider shot down for each of the 1,569 civilians killed.

At the outset, the British fought off the Axis air might with four obsolete fighter planes making up the total defense.

Amazing battles were fought by Malta's fighter pilots without ammunition.

"The Germans were never certain when they were without it, but it was seen that the enemy always veered off as soon as our fighters formed upon them," the official RAF account relates.

During the siege Malta had 2,315 alerts, but she never stopped fighting, though often short on food and supplies.

Malta dominates the central Mediterranean.

Edda's Marriage Rumors Denied

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 4 (AP)—Competent Swiss authorities denied today that Edda Mussolini Ciano had married an Italian nobleman, as rumored abroad, and the Italian legation here said it had no knowledge of such an event.

No Gestapo In Its Army Or Police, Says Spain

Madrid, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Spanish Foreign Ministry today issued a note saying there were no representatives of the German Gestapo in either the Spanish Army or Spanish police organization.

The Ministry note said the Russian Tass agency had reported that the Spanish Army in the Pyrenees was commanded by the Gestapo and that many were executed in that region, including eleven priests. It said all such reports were completely false and invited foreign newsmen to Spain to investigate the situation.

5TH ARMY DRIVES BACK FOE'S ATTACK

NO GUARD

German Fog Hid Counties Repulsed South Of Bologna

Rome, Dec. 4 (AP)—Fog-shrouded German counterattacks against American positions south of Bologna have been knocked back with heavy losses to the enemy, it was announced today simultaneously with the disclosure that the Nazis's employment of Italian Fascist troops on this front had proved a failure.

The enemy's latest counter-thrusts were launched yesterday in the Bombina and Monte Belmonte areas in the central sector. Despite the fact that fog and rain grounded Allied aircraft and enabled the Germans to press home their attacks, they were in each case hurled back before they reached the Yank lines.

Italian Fascists Won't Fight

Allied headquarters disclosed that Italian Fascists who were taken to Germany for training and then thrown into combat in Italy a month ago had been surrendering by the hundreds. Additional hundreds were said to have deserted to Italian patriot forces operating in northern Italy, while others simply went home, taking their German - made equipment with them.

The failure of the experiment has increased the already grave manpower problem of the Germans in this theater. They are confronted with the necessity of bolstering their depleted divisions facing the British 8th Army around Faenza and Ravenna near the Adriatic and at the same time keeping a sufficient force south of Bologna to prevent an American breakthrough to the Po Valley.

The 8th Army was slugging ahead steadily in the Faenza area southeast of Bologna, giving the Nazis no chance to prepare new defense lines since they were routed from positions on the west bank of the Montone River.

5th Army Crushes Blow Below Bologna

Rome, Dec. 4 (AP)—American 5th Army troops smashed new enemy counterattacks south of Bologna today while the 8th Army remained locked in heavy fighting between the Montone and Lamone Rivers northeast of the Bologna-Rimini highway town of Faenza.

Simultaneously, Allied headquarters announced that Italian Fascist troops which the Germans began putting into the line a month ago have been deserting to Allied lines at a rate of 30 to more than 100 daily.

The Nazis yesterday took advantage of the fog and rain and attacked American positions at Monte Belmonte and Bombina, in the central sector. They suffered heavy losses when the attacks were broken up.

A few German bombers again appeared over the 5th Army lines but caused neither damage or casualties.

On the 8th Army front in the

DEC 5 1944

southeastern sector of the Po Valley the Germans in close range fighting held tenaciously to their positions south and southwest of Ravenna.

GERMANY SUFFERS FUEL SHORTAGE, EAKER DECLARES

ROME, Dec. 4—(AP) Germany is suffering such a drastic fuel shortage as a result of Allied bombing attacks on her refineries that some Nazi pilot training centers have been closed down and the enemy's bomber force has been "practically abandoned," Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Mediterranean Air force commander, declared today.

An increasing number of German tanks and trucks are being captured in perfect condition, but with their gas tanks dry, as Allied armies press across the enemy's western border. Berlin physicians, except for a few in outlying districts of the German capital, were given no fuel allowance in August, Eaker said.

Disclosing that he now had more big bombers at his disposal in the 15th U. S. Air force than ever before, Eaker said that "German targets are due for the greatest weight of bombardment they have ever received, and the Winter weather will not protect them."

While conceding that opposition over Germany was stronger than ever before, he said he thought it would be possible to maintain a loss rate of less than two percent on bombing runs to the Reich. Eaker made it plain that his force was prepared to wage a long and relentless battle to smash German industries and morale.

The experience of one captured German student pilot was offered as typical of the enemy's fuel shortage.

"At his training school of 600 students, 30 aircraft were available," Eaker said. "Because of lack of fuel, however, the number of daily flights was restricted to 10. At the end of August training was suspended. A week later the school shut down and all students were sent into ground force combat units."

Attacks by the 15th Air force, Eaker said, had compelled the enemy to break down the complex aircraft factories at Weiner Neustadt, Austria, from seven units into between 30 and 40 small units.

Eaker said the Ploesti oil field in Romania was the "bloodiest air battlefield of the war," with the Americans losing 350 bombers and 10 times that number of fliers, but he declared it was worth the cost.

When the attacks began, he said, the Germans were getting 26,000 tons of petroleum products daily from the Ploesti fields. Toward the end production was cut to 3,000 tons daily, of which the Nazis were able to get out only a small portion.

Eaker announced that United States Air Force casualities in the Mediterranean totaled 14,343 for the first ten months of 1944, including 10,178 missing in action. Of these, however, 3,294 had since returned from Romania, Bulgaria and other areas where they were shot down.

Heaviest Raids Ever On Reich Promised

Rome, Dec. 4 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Mediterranean Air Force commander, declared today that "German targets are due for the greatest weight of bombardment they have ever received, and winter weather will not protect them."

He told a press conference that big bombers of his command, more numerous and more effective than ever before, were being equipped in ever-increasing numbers both for instrument bombing through clouds, and for night raids over the Alps into Germany.

No Prediction On War's End

Eaker said nothing about expectations of the war's duration.

The general said requests had been made to permit Allied correspondents to go to Ploesti and other Balkan areas to inspect results of the United States 15th Air Force's bombings, but there had been no results so far.

Explains Ban Of Newsmen

To written questions why American and British correspondents cannot work freely in the Russian-occupied Balkans, Eaker replied:

"We prescribe regulations for correspondents in enemy areas we captured, and we must be equally generous to the Russians. I hope patience and understanding of all the factors involved will be employed."

LOST BOMBER GROUP HITS CITY OF BELGRADE

ROME, Dec. 4 — (AP) An American 15th airforce bomber group which lost its bearings when its leader was shot down dropped one hundred and thirty 500-pound bombs across the city of Belgrade last April 16, Lt. Gen. Ira Eaker revealed today.

The Mediterranean Allied airforce chief said nothing of the destruction caused by the mistaken bombing, but correspondents there told them several hundred were killed.

Eaker conceded, "it is inevitable that civilians who live in the vicinity of vital industries serving the enemy are likely to suffer from bombing of industrial targets."

To correspondents who raised the question of inaccuracy in the bombing of Belgrade, Eaker quoted a message from Marshal Tito, Yugoslav partisan chief, declaring support of the 15th airforce has been highly valuable in the struggle for the liberation of Yugoslavia.

He said American losses in the Balkans had been 480 heavy bombers and 155 fighter planes.

Eaker Says Accused Bulgars Kill Selves

Rome, Dec. 4 (AP)—Some Bulgarians accused of abusing captured American airmen before Bulgaria surrendered have committed suicide rather than face trial, Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force, said today.

Eaker told a press conference the United States Military Mission in Bulgaria was making "excellent progress" in determining those responsible for mistreatment of the imprisoned flyers. He said he was certain none of those guilty of harming the Americans would escape.

Some Died "By Violence"

Some of the Bulgars being sought by the Americans "have met death by violence," he added.

"Some have been killed at the front fighting against the Russians," he related. "Some, confronted by the evidence against them, committed suicide. They were either overcome by remorse or overtaken by the imminent justice, probably the latter."

The general said further information on the subject could not yet be released.

Strike Ties Up Athens; Elas Gets Ultimatum

Athens, Dec. 4 (AP)—General Catsotas, acting military governor of Athens, gave armed formations of the leftist EAM 72 hours' notice today to quit the area, as a consequence of Sunday's violent clashes.

Twenty-one persons were killed and 140 injured in the clashes with police yesterday. A general strike ordered by the EAM had the Greek capital in a tense grip today.

Numerous incidents developed into night-long shooting last night. The Elas, the armed formations of the EAM, seized two Government police barracks at Piraeus, the port of Athens.

Workers Parade

The streets of Piraeus were filled with striking dock workers armed with staves, knives, sticks and a few firearms. They were parading and shouting slogans.

Apparently unorganized formations had taken up positions in air-raid trenches with machine guns and had posted themselves in other points of vantage.

A semi-private war between the Elas and Royalist bands raged in the Thesseum district of the capital.

British Disarm Column

Elas besiegers worked their way over the top of Philoppos Hill back of the Thesseum, which is near the Acropolis, this morning. From this position they were firing down into the Thesseum quarter, which faced attack from three sides. The sound of rifle and machine-gun fire could be heard almost continuously.

British troops surrounded and disarmed a column of 800 Elas marching on Athens from the Thebes district last night without a shot being fired, headquarters of Maj. Gen. R. M. Scobie, British commander in chief, announced.

Another band of 1,200 was disarmed by a British patrol north of Athens and the "officers and men put in confinement," the official Greek news service reported.

Martial Law In Effect

The first courts-martial were put into operation today under newly proclaimed martial law.

Catsotas oreded the Elas who seized the Piraeus barracks to withdraw from the buildings or take the consequences.

British troops in trucks were stationed at several strategic points in Piraeus.

The first British casualty was a Royal Navy enlisted man who was shot in the hip while riding from barracks to naval headquarters in Piraeus. The truck driver said he had no idea where the shot came from but that house-to-house fighting had been going on since before dawn.

Catsotas's Order

Catsotas's order to the Elas to quit the Athens area of Attica province and the immediate surroundings said that any of the EAM'S militia attempting to enter the Athens city zone would be "treated as enemies" after midnight December 6.

Elas outside the specified boundary were ordered not to move. From 4 P.M. today any move by the EAM military forces by day or night will be considered a hostile act and will be followed by sharp official measures, it was understood.

eManwhile, Premier George Papandreou, whose efforts to bring about disarmament of the EAM precipitated the crisis, and several members of his Cabinet conferred in the heavily guarded Hotel Grande Bretagne.

British-supported Papandreou charged the EAM with deliberately fomenting civil war out of the struggle to disarm the Elas.

The only remaining Left wing representative in the Cabinet, Ptolemy Sariyannis, under secretary of war, resigned.

Although no British troops fired on the demonstrators, an increasing coolness toward the British was noticeable among Left-wing supporters.

Leaflets Distributed

Leaflets were distributed among British soldiers urging them to disobey Scobie's orders.

Scobie posted an announcement throughout the city which said: "I reiterate that with the vast majority of Greeks I stand firmly behind the constitutional government and shall aid them to the limit of my resources until the Greek state can be re-established with lawful armed force behind it, and free elections held."

The strike affected all utilities except water. Even the unloading of relief supplies ceased, giving point to the EAM battlecry, "Beans, lentils, but no king, only democracy."

Parade In Front Of Embassy

Demonstrators paraded past the British Embassy with signs reading, "British Soldiers: Let Us Choose Our Own Government."

Large crowds massed outside the American Embassy crying, "Long live Roosevelt."

The secretary general of EAM, Dimitri Partsalides, declared: "If necessary we will fight for liberty against Papandreou and his gendarmes."

Six Ministers Resigned

The crisis arose out of negotiations for disbandment of the resistance militia. After considerable negotiations Papandreou's Left-wing Cabinet Ministers finally agreed to the terms a week ago. Two days later the EAM charged Papandreou had "gone outside the terms of the decree." The six Left-wing ministers, including two Communists, resigned.

Papandreou, however, went ahead and issued instructions on the manner of the disbandment.

The EAM demanded simultaneous demobilization of the Mountain Brigade which was organized in exile in the Middle East and which fought at El Alamein and in Italy. Papandreou refused on the grounds that these formations were part of the United Nations armies which were at the disposition of the Allied Mediterranean command and in any case were needed to form the backbone of a new non-political national army.

GREEKS ORDER LEFTISTS OUT

EAM Troops Told To Leave Athens—Violence Spreads

Athens, Dec. 4 (AP)—An ultimatum to quit the Athens area was served on armed men of the Leftist EAM (National Liberation Front) today as the Greek crisis mounted with a general strike and open battle in one section of the capital.

Violence spread after the Sunday demonstration in which 21 persons were killed and 140 injured. Martial law and a curfew were imposed by Premier George Papandreou's British-supported Government.

Reports Strikes Spreading

[The British radio in a broadcast recorded by OWI said the strike in Athens called by the left wing EAM party had spread to Government employes. A Leopoldville broadcast said the Greek Under Secretary of War, General Sarigiannis, had resigned as a result of EAM demonstrations in Athens Sunday.]

The crisis was precipitated by EAM refusal to disarm and disband its militia, the Elas. The EAM insisted that the mountain brigade formed in exile under Papandreou's regime be demobilized simultaneously and charged it had right-wing tendencies.

Royalist and Elas troops battled in the Thesseum district near the Acropolis with machine guns and rifles. Elas seized two police barracks in Piraeus, the report of Athens. The strike called by the EAM cut off all electricity, gas and communications, and stopped even the unloading of relief supplies.

Naval Base Attacked

A British communique tonight reported a determined Elas attack was made on Anglo-Greek naval headquarters last night and that an interpreter for the British had been shot to death while sitting beside a British officer in an automobile outside the headquarters building. The attack was repulsed, the communique said.

Three of the British stationed at the headquarters were reported wounded in the attack, one seriously. The Royal Navy sickbay was said to have been occupied by the Elas.

British troops disarmed 800 Elas members marching on Athens, doing it without violence.

General Catsotas, acting military governor of Athens, gave Elas formations until midnight Wednesday to leave the Athens area of Attica province and immediate surroundings.

To Be Treated As Enemies

Any Elas forces attempting to enter the Athens city zone after then would be "treated as enemies," he announced.

Elas forces outside the boundary were ordered not to move, and any movement by them after 4 P.M. today was to be regarded as a hostile act, it was understood. Elas troops in the Piraeus barracks were bluntly told to withdraw, or suffer the consequences.

In Piraeus, dock workers paraded, armed with staves, knives, and a few guns. Some demonstrators set up machine guns at various points. In the Thesseum district of Athens, Elas groups close-

30.24— 20943

in on besieged Royalists from three sides. The Elas forces were said to outnumber their foes six to one, but the Royalists were better trained.

British troops patrolled in Athens. One Briton was wounded in the hip.

General Backs Regime

British Maj. Gen. R. M. Scobie in a proclamation declared: "I reiterate that with the vast majority of Greeks I stand firmly behind the constitutional Government, and shall aid them to the limit of my resources until the Greek state can be re-established with lawful armed force behind it, and free elections held."

Greeks paraded before the British Embassy with signs reading: "British soldiers: Let us choose our own government." Outside the American Embassy, crowds shouted "Long live Roosevelt."

Papandreou charged the EAM with deliberately fomenting civil war, and Scobie asserted "certain minority elements clearly indicated their intention to sacrifice Greece's interests as a whole and provoke internal strife if necessary."

But Dimitri Partsalides, EAM secretary general, declared "if necessary we will fight for liberty against Papandreou and his gendarmes."

Refuses To Yield Arms

He said that after the Sunday blood-letting in which police broke up the EAM demonstration—forbidden by Papandreou—the Elas could not surrender arms as ordered to by December 10.

British circles expressed opinion there could be no peace until "all partisans disband."

The crisis developed after agreement apparently had been reached a week ago on terms for disbanding armed forces of resistance, and formation of a new militia. Then the EAM charged Papandreou had "gone outside the terms" of that decree. Six left-wing ministers, including two Communists, resigned. But Papandreou went ahead with his instructions on the manner for demobilization and then for mobilization of a new militia.

A message from Scobie backed Papandreou's policies.

Turns Down EAM Demand

Papandreou refused the EAM's demand that the mountain brigade also be disbanded on grounds those formations were part of the United Nations forces at disposal of Allied headquarters in the Mediterranean. The mountain brigade, formed in exile in the mid-East, fought at El Alamein in North Africa and in Italy.

EAM mourners, kneeling in the streets for a quarter mile outside the packed Athens cathedral, prayed this morning for the dead of Sunday's demonstrations. After the prayers the people rose and cried, "Down with Papandreou!" and "Revenge!" Then the coffins were borne from the cathedral to Constitution Square where the

Soong Made China Premier; Communist Pact Held Likely

DEC 5 1944

Chungking, Dec. 4 (AP)—Foreign Minister T. V. Soong, brother of Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, assumed the duties of Premier of China today in a popular move apparently paving the way for a working agreement between the central government and the Communists of North China.

Soong's attitude toward the Communists is known to be moderate, and his accession to greater influence comes coincidentally with unconfirmed reports of an agreement in principle between the two parties to wage a common war against Japan.

Succeeds Kung

Soong, who stepped into his new post with his appointment as acting president of the Executive Yuan in succession to his brother-in-law, H. H. Kung, is regarded in Washington and London as possibly China's most capable diplomat and statesman.

Kung previously had resigned as Finance Minister and had been succeeded by O. K. Yui, former mayor of Shanghai. Kung retains his post as head of four Chinese government banks.

Although Chiang Kai-shek remains president of the Executive Yuan and, therefore, actually the country's premier, it was felt that the appointment of Soong as his "right-hand man" would enable the commander in chief to concentrate more fully on his military tasks.

Soong is popular throughout the country, and his appointment will strengthen the central government immeasurably in the present critical military situation. It gave teeth to the Government's Cabinet reshuffle of November 20 and possibly foreshadows further changes to solidify the administration's position.

Says Drive Will Be Checked

Chiang was understood today to have assured the government that the Japanese advance in Kweichow province would be checked.

Another report—possibly inspired—said that the Communist leader, Gen. Chou En-lai, had in his possession the draft of an agreement between the central government and the Communists, and that it awaited only the approval of other Communist leaders to become effective.

Chou left Chungking by plane four days ago, but bad weather forced his plane back here.

Donald M. Nelson, economic adviser to Chiang's government, now is en route to Washington to report to President Roosevelt on the progress he has made toward getting Chinese industry geared up for an all-out war effort.

Soong Is China's New Premier

Chungking, Dec. 4 (AP)—Foreign Minister T. V. Soong assumed the Premiership of China today in a move which will enable President Chiang Kai-shek, as commander in chief of China's armies, to concentrate fully on military tasks.

Soong stepped into his new post with his appointment as acting vice president of the Executive Yuan, succeeding his brother-in-law, H. H. Kung. He then was designated acting president of the Yuan.

Reports Of Amity

There were unconfirmed and possibly inspired reports of an agreement in principle between the central Government and the Communists.

Gen. Chou En-lai, Communist leader, left Chungking on December 1 with an alleged draft of an agreement for final approval by the North China Communists, but his plane returned to the capital because of bad weather and he still is here.

Kung previously had been succeeded as Finance Minister by O. K. Yui, former Mayor of Shanghai.

By virtue of his new assignment Soong will become Chiang's right-hand man—a transition in Chinese politics regarded here as of paramount significance and one almost certain to be popular with the country as a whole.

Meanwhile today there were unconfirmed and possibly inspired reports of an agreement in principle between the Central Government and the Communists. Gen. Chou En-lai, the Communist leader, left Chungking on December 1 with, it is understood, the draft of an agreement for final approval by the North China Communists, but his plane returned to the capital because of bad weather and he is still here.

Soong's attitude toward the communists is known to be moderate and his re-emergence into the limelight might make easier a compromise so urgently needed to achieve Chinese unity. His accession to a position of greater influence also seems sure to be welcomed in Washington and London.

AIR STRIP SEIZED

With Chinese Troops at Momauk, North Burma, Dec. 3 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Chinese infantry, inching forward with heavy supporting artillery fire, has completed capture of the air strip outside Bhamo, 170 miles northeast of Mandalay.

Despite six-foot ditches and glider blockades the first American liaison plane landed to bring out casualties.

Nelson Heads Home To Report To F.D.R.

Chungking, Dec. 4 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, economic adviser to the Chinese Government, now is en route to Washington, where he will report to President Roosevelt on the progress made in putting Chinese war prdouction on its feet, it was disclosed today.

Nelson is being represented here by Howard Coonley, recently appointed adviser to the Chinese War Production Board.

AMERICANS, JAPS LOSE DESTROYERS IN ORMOC BATTLE

Yank Warship Sunk by Aerial Torpedo in Raid Off Leyte.

U. S. CASUALTIES LIGHT

Another Enemy Destroyer Believed Damaged; Ground Action Quiet.

DEC 5 1944

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Tuesday, Dec. 5—(AP) American and Japanese naval forces each lost a destroyer in a sea and air clash in Ormoc gulf off Leyte Saturday night, headquarters reported today. In addition, another enemy destroyer was believed damaged.

The majority of the American crew members were rescued in a daring action by far-roaming Catalina plane patrols with fighter protection. The engagement marked a major action in the expanding battle for the Ormoc corridor.

Ship Hit by Torpedo

Seamen voiced the belief the vessel was hit amidships by an aerial torpedo.

The American naval force steamed into the gulf in the face of air attacks and shore fire. American destroyers daringly penetrated Ormoc bay for the first time last week, shelling enemy supply and reinforcement port of Ormoc.

To reach Ormoc, the vessels had to skirt Leyte island, stealing along the enemy-held shorelines and slicing through narrow passages and daring mine-sown waters.

The enemy force engaged Saturday night was believed to consist of three destroyers. Six Japanese planes were downed by anti-aircraft fire in the operation.

Allied air attacks, in which Royal Australian Air force planes participated, were stepped up in concentrated bombing and strafing throughout the southwest Pacific area as ground action remained almost stalled in the rain and mud.

A Japanese field battery was captured intact, along with 21 undamaged enemy machine guns.

This action took place in the northeast sector of the Ormoc perimeter, where the American 32nd division continued to exert pressure against the Ormoc highway where the enemy is holding out.

Destroy Ormoc Jetty

Allied fighters and heavy and medium bombers set fire to enemy installations in widely separated areas. P-40 fighters destroyed the Ormoc jetty. Enemy air activity was described as light, but two American Liberators were missing after the Yank airmen fired warehouses at Negros, on the island of Cebu.

American units also sank three 1,000-ton freighters near Ormoc. In the Borneo sector a tanker was destroyed off Mindoro.

Monday's communique reported for the seventh consecutive day that drenching rains had prevented any important activity in the Ormoc corridor or other sectors. There were only local attacks and the usual patrolling.

There was no letup, however, in the driving aerial attack to smash Japanese equipment, airfields, shipping and supplies while the ground situation remained static.

In support of the 32nd Infantry division, which is headed southward in the Ormoc corridor, fighter planes blasted enemy supply bases at Valencia. That town is about halfway between the Yanks and their objective of Ormoc, enemy supply and reinforcement port on the western coast of Leyte.

Four Nipponese planes were destroyed on the ground in a daylight sweep over Puerto Princesa, on Palawan island, which is on the far western side of the Phillippines. Four more enemy planes and probably a fifth, were destroyed in an attack at Dansalan, on Mindanao island at the southern end of the Archipelago.

Three Japanese freighters were sunk, one probably sunk and 10 vessels damaged by air attacks in waters in and near the Phillippines.

U. S. Flyers Rip Tokyo Supply Bases, Ships

DEC 5 1944

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Dec. 4 (AP)—American airmen made wide-ranging stabs at enemy shipping and supply bases as Leyte Island's incessant storms limited ground activity to minor patrol clashes.

Fighter planes bombed Japanese supply bases at Valencia, about the middle of the Ormoc corridor, down which the United States 32d Division is driving.

Off the north coast of Borneo patrol planes sank two 1,000-ton freighters and probably sank another. In this area also Australia-based heavy bombers attacked an enemy convoy, sinking a 3,000-ton freighter.

Samar Sea Sinking

In the Samar Sea light naval units attacked a 4,000-ton vessel off southern Masbaten, inflicting some damage, and shot down one Japanese plane. Presumably the ship was attempting to land men or supplies on Leyte.

Fighter-escorted attack bombers blasted installations on Mindanao, in the southern Philippines, said a communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters.

Palawan Bombed

Heavy bombers dropped 135 tons of explosives on Palawan Island, westernmost of the central Philippines group. The Nipponese retaliated with nuisance raids on American Leyte installations, but there was no damage.

Other American bombing sallies were made on airdromes in the Celebes Islands, Halmahera, Rabaul and Kavieng. Returning flyers reported that gigantic fuel fires were started at Rabaul and Kavieng, with columns of smoke rising to 4,000 feet.

BOMBS 3 JAP PLANES

The Philippines, Dec 3 (A. P.), (Delayed).—A Navy Liberator bomber commanded by Lieut. Griswold Forbes of 522 East 86th street, New York city, recently destroyed three Japanese seaplanes in the course of an attack on a seaplane base at Lalos in the Celebes, the Seventh Fleet announced today. He spotted the planes hidden under foliage along the shore of a cove. A low-level bombing and strafing run resulted in a direct hit on one. Another was set afire and a third was riddled by bomb fragments and strafing.

On another recent mission over the Philippines, Lieut. Forbes scored two direct hits on a 300-foot tanker anchored off Malamui Island, in Basilan Strait. The vessel was sinking when last seen.

3-Star Generals Help Push Jeep Out of Hole

WITH THE U. S. 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION, LEYTE, Nov. 20 (Delayed) (AP).—When it comes to pushing a jeep out of a shell hole, generals are useful, Lieutenant Daniel D. Molnar, of Mount Lebanon, Pa., will testify.

The M. P. officer claims to be the first jeep driver to have two three-star generals help push his car out of a shell crater. The jeep plunged into the hole while maneuvering in heavy traffic. Lieutenant General Richard K. Sutherland, chief of staff to General Douglas MacArthur, and Lieutenant General George C. Kenney, Allied Far Eastern Air Forces commander, who were riding in the jeep, helped to shove it out.

30 In Leyte Cavalry Seek To Avenge Bataan

With 1st Cavalry Division on Leyte, Nov. 22 [*AP—Delayed*]—Thirty New Mexicans of the United States 1st Cavalry Division have banded together as an "Avenge Bataan" unit, vowed to vengeance for the members of the 200th Coast Artillery Anti-Aircraft Regiment from their home State.

The artillerymen were captured in the Philippines early in the war.

The New Mexican cavalry men (dismounted) have been fighting here against elements of the Japanese 16th Division, which served on Bataan. Each of the 30 in the New Mexican group had personal friends in the captured regiment.

BOMBERS HIT IWO JIMA IN THREE NEW RAIDS

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Dec. 4—(AP) Three new, heavy bomber strikes on Iwo Jima—making eight in seven days on that Volcano island base for enemy raids on Saipan's Superfortress airfields—were reported today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

Big Liberators of the Seventh Army Air force smacked the island's airstrips Friday and twice the following day.

Navy search bombers joined the Army aircraft in one strike on Iwo and in another raid on Haha Jim, farther north in the Bonins.

A few enemy interceptors took the air from Iwo's hardhit airfields but nope of the Yank bombers was lost.

Marine aircraft blew up an ammunition dump Saturday on Babelthuap island, in the Palaus, and returned Sunday to set buildings on fire.

One Marine Corsair plane was shot down by intense antiaircraft fire but the pilot was rescued.

Navy Ventura bombers flew to the lonely enemy outpost of Wake Sunday to strafe and bomb that former American island.

PLANES SAVE MAJORITY OF YANK CREW

DEC 5 1944

American Ship, Broken In Two By Aerial Torpedo, Sinks Rapidly

U. S. subs sink 20 Jap ships, including two warships....*Page 5*

By SPENCER DAVIS

Aboard a Seaplane Tender in Leyte Gulf, Dec. 4 (AP)—A large aerial torpedo broke an American destroyer in two early Sunday morning in a furious nocturnal engagement between United States destroyers well within Ormoc Bay and Japanese surface forces, shore batteries and aircraft.

A great shudder rent the war craft as the missile knifed through the water and struck her amidships. There was no blinding flash nor explosion. The ship keeled over 90 degrees. Her beam and stern came together and she went down in two pieces.

Majority Rescued By Planes

The majority of the crew was picked up by Catalina patrol planes with fighter protection.

[Gen. Douglas MacArthur said in his Tuesday communique the destroyer was sunk "probably by a floating mine" in an engagement in which one enemy ship, believed to be a destroyer, was sunk and another damaged.]

Within 55 seconds after the hit "she literally sank from under us," said the captain of the destroyer. The ship's company tumbled into the water as the destroyer went under — a single 20.mm. gun still firing at the enemy until silenced by the sea.

3 Miles From Jap Guns

At about 3 A.M. several hundred men found themselves floating scarcely 3 miles from enemy guns, with only a heavy oil slick and debris remaining of their ship.

There was nothing to do but somehow keep afloat and wait for rescue. They clung to logs, canisters—anything to keep their heads up.

Twelve hours later two navy Blackcat flying boats were able to penetrate the heavy weather front and drop down beside clusters of weary oil-blackened survivors.

Take On Near-Record Load

Lieutentants (j.g.) Joe F. Ball, of Fullerton, Cal., and Melvin Essary, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, of the 7th Fleet sea-air rescue squadron, taxied to the largest group of men they could find, cut their engines and threw out lines.

By 2.20 P.M. Ball had picked up a near-record load—two officers (including the skipper) and 54 enlisted men. Four enlisted men, seriously injured, were placed on stretchers. Others crowded into gun blisters and jammed the fuselage and tail compartment like a subway at the rush hour.

With his crew of seven, Ball had 63 men in his far-from-roomy PBY—a number exceeded only once during a rescue operation in the Solomon Islands.

The Japanese for some reason made no attempt to interfere with the rescue, Ball said.

Ball gave his engines the richest mixture, reeved up, and scudded 3 miles down the glassy-smooth Ormoc Bay, within sight of thousands of enemy troops, before finally getting up and away.

The performance drew highest praise from his commanding officer, Commander Morton K. Fleming, of San Diego, Cal.

Lieutenant Essary likewise was busy. Taxiing over enemy waters his crew fished 43 men and 3 officers, including 7 stretcher cases, from the sea.

Clung To Can Of Salmon

"One man wouldn't give up a can of salmon he had held onto for 13 hours," Essary said. Another forgot his knife and wanted to go back to his improvised raft to retrieve it.

When Ball and Essary were in the air again they sent word there were more survivors afloat, and Commander Fleming dispatched three more Blackcats from the base. Lieut. Walter Gillard, Seattle, Wash.; Lieut. (j.g.) Darwin Day, of Alesian, Yonkers, N.Y., and Lieut. Charles T. Harrison, Yreka, Cal., picked up where the others left off.

Day took aboard 26 men somehow clinging to a liferaft built for 7. Gillard and Harrison found 22 more survivors.

Captain Praises Men

The destroyer captain praised the "fantastic courage" of his men.

"From the time the torpedo hit until I left the ship, I did not hear one excited cry from the crew. No one said a word," he related.

The captain of the lost destroyer said his ship had been under heavy air attack for an hour before it was hit fatally. During that time he heavily engaged a Japanese destroyer tied up at Ormoc and watched 5-inch shells hit the enemy innumerable times. He said he left the enemy vessel "helpless and burning."

4th Tokyo Raid 'Most Successful'

Saipan, Mariana Islands, Dec. 4 (AP)—Industrial Tokyo viewed fresh ruins today in the wake of the fourth thunderous bombing raid—and the most successful—by American Superfortresses based on Saipan.

A sizable force of B-29s, striking in midafternoon yesterday, found the Tokyo area clearly outlined in sunlight and for an hour and a half unloaded their bombs with pinpoint accuracy, despite intense ack-ack and swarms of interceptors.

Results were good, said the 20th Air Force communique. One squadron reported 75 per cent of its bombs fell within the target area.

Prime Objective

The prime objective was the Musashima engine factory of the extensive Nakajima aircraft plant, one of the empire's top producers of military planes. The plant, built compactly of one-story concrete structures, was the target of the initial B-29 raid there November 24, when considerable damage was inflicted.

Returning pilots from this fourth raid on Tokyo in ten days described it as the toughest, but the most successful. Anti-aircraft fire was more severe and fighter interception stronger and more persistent than previously, but the bombing was carried out through cloudless skies.

The last squadrons to reach the target found large fires raging, whipped by an unusually high wind.

One Superfort Lost

One Superfort was acknowledged lost.

[A Japanese communique claimed that fourteen Superforts were definitely shot down and seven more probably. It admitted six interceptors were lost, including several that assertedly made suicide crashes into the big raiders.

[A Domei news agency broadcast said Monday-morning editions of all Tokyo newspapers front-paged "photographic proofs" that fifteen U.S. Superfortresses were shot down in the fourth B-29 raid on the Japanese capital yesterday.

[Domei's own description of the pictures, of which there were apparently only three, showed at most that only two Superfortresses were hit in the air, the FCC said, and it was probable the newspapers published two views of the same plane.

Damage Slight, Say Japs

[Tokyo radio made its customary claim that damage was slight.]

An undetermined number of enemy fighters were shot down by the heavily gunned B-29's. The communique said the late formations over Tokyo knocked down four fighters for sure and probably eighth others.

One Superfort commanded by Capt. Robert McClanahan, of Los Angeles, caught fire in the tail turret over Tokyo and the crew had a few anxious minutes as the big plane came down low to "depressurize" while three men quenched the flames with fire extinguishers.

Iwo Jima Hit

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced at Pearl Harbor, meantime, that Army Liberators on Thursday carried out their fifth raid in four days on Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, which lie athwart the aerial route from Saipan and Tokyo. More than 57 tons of bombs were dropped on Iwo Jima's airstrip and other installations.

Japanese raids against the 21st Bomber Command headquarters at Saipan have been launched from Iwo Jima since November 26 in efforts to knock out Tokyo's leading worry.

Despite the long distances, bombers of the Asia-based 20th Air Force and the Saipan-based 21st are hitting Japan's home islands with greater frequency and greater bombloads than was unloosed in the opening of the American aerial campaign against Germany.

The broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

In more cautious vein, another broadcast said 39 more fire-prevention roads, totaling 12 miles, will be added to the 120 miles built last spring.

Non-Security Cuts Birth Rate

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 4 (AP).—No home, lack of help and lack of security were among the reasons given by 4,000 Australian women who were asked why families were so small. Another complaint frequently heard by the Federal Health Department investigators who conducted the survey: Men in the fighting forces don't get enough time on leave.

Nothing To Fear From Raids, Japs Told

San Francisco, Dec. 4 (AP)—"Why worry, let the enemy planes come," said Tokyo radio in commenting on the Superfortress raids on the Japanese capital. "All you have to do is shoot them down, and if a fire starts, all you have to do is put it out."

STREET BATTLE RAGES IN ONTARIO ON DRAFT ISSUE

DEC 5 1944

OTTAWA, Dec. 4—(AP) Troops of Canada's conscription home army, now liable to be sent to fight abroad under the government's new policy, battled with regular service men and townspeople for three hours at Fort Frances, Ontario, Saturday night in the first serious conscription crisis outbreak involving draftee troops, it was disclosed tonight.

Six persons were injured, including high school girls and members of the draftee home army, originally conscripted for service only in the Western hemisphere. Some participants were reported to have been armed.

Police at Fort Frances, which is on the United States border 140 miles northwest of Duluth, Minn., declined to give details of the clash except to say that the situation was now in hand. Defense headquarters in Ottawa said it was not yet in possession of all the facts.

The outbreak followed a week of tension in connection with employment of the draftee troops on railroad work. Fighting broke out about 11 p. m. as the draftees wandered through the town, involving veterans of the First World War and the present one, and servicemen home on leave from foreign theaters.

The fighting swayed through a hotel, a cafe and in the Candian national railways depot. The draftees were called "Germans" and saboteurs by their opponents and by crowds which gathered.

The home defense men were taken out of the town Sunday afternoon on the way to Shilo Camp, Manitoba. They had been awaiting entrainment when the clash occured. An Ottawa spokesman said the men were being moved in accordance with a new decision to confine high medical category men to military effort.

There had been much public criticism of the Army's use of home defense troops on such projects as railroad work.

Military headquarters at Winnipeg said a group of "approximately 100" French Canadian troops from a Quebec unit had been at Fort Frances Saturday night, but there was no report of their having been in a clash. The Ottawa spokesman knew of [illegible] but said he did not kno[illegible] the troops involved w[illegible] breaking.

DEC 5 1944

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Sweeping Shakeup Made Of U.S. State Department

DEC 5 1944

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 — (AP) Direction of the nation's foreign affairs, already under a new secretary of state, was put almost entirely in new hands today by a sweeping top-level shakeup.

The resignations of three old-line officials were accepted with regret and President Roosevelt appointed the following men to aid Secretary Edward R. Stettinius:

Grew Made Undersecretary

Under secretary .. Joseph C. Grew, blue - blooded Bostonian, career diplomat and first-hand student of Japan, where he was ambassador for nine years prior to Pearl Harbor.

Assistant secretary — William L. Clayton of Texas, who rose from an $8 a week stenographer's job to be the world's largest cotton merchant.

Assistant secretary — Archibald MacLeish, poet, soldier and editor who is now librarian of Congress and once headed the office of facts, and figures, forerunner of OWI.

Assistant secretary — Nelson Rockefeller, grandson of "John D." and now coordinator of inter-American affairs.

The appointments put heavy emphasis on economic affairs in foreign policy. The only experienced diplomatist in the list sent to the Senate for confirmation is Grew.

Clayton, who formerly headed the cotton brokerage firm of Anderson, Clayton and Company, Texas, was until recently Surplus War Property administrator, b ut z mm perty administrator, but served notice he would not take charge of the job of disposing of such property under a newly-enacted law, which he considered inadequate. In his State department post he will be in charge of economic affairs.

The three assistant secretaries whose resignations were accepted are Adolf A. Berle, Jr., 49, Breckinridge Long, 63, and G. Howland Shaw, 51.

Long is scheduled to go to Cuba as ambassador and the President had intended asking Berle to become ambassador to Brazil or take some other foreign assignment of equal importance but it was understood today that Berle probably would prefer to return to his law practice in New York.

These sweeping changes leave only one of former Secretary Cordell Hull's assistants in office. That is Dean Acheson, who will have general responsibility for State department relations with Congress and also will deal with international conferences.

Two other assistant secretaries are still to be appointed, if legislation creating these posts is passed by Congress. The men now slated to get those jobs are James C. Dunn chief of the European division of the State department and long-time political advisor to Secretary Hull, and Maj. Gen. Julius C. Holmes, chief of General Eisenhower's civil affairs staff.

The immediate reason behind the shakeup was said to be that Stettinius wanted to bring his own team into the State department.

In Washington most interest focussed on the selection of Clayton to handle foreign economic affairs during the critical period ahead. In this period, American economic policy, shifting from wartime lend-lease to postwar commercialism, will play a dominant role in deciding whether the nations begin a new era of fierce economic warfare or achieve a limited degree of economic cooperation.

In speaking of the Berle-Clayton change Mr. Roosevelt said in a statement that Berle remains as head of the American delegation to the Civil Aviation conference in Chicago, "the proceedings of which he has conducted with skill and ability." At the same time, he declared that Clayton would take over aviation affairs after the completion of the Chicago conference and "at Mr. Stettinius' request will report directly to me on the matters pertaining to civil aviation."

Will Clayton, MacLeish and Nelson Rockefeller Are Made Assistants.

DEC 5 1944

BERLE, LONG AND SHAW OUT

President Says Other Changes Will Be Made in Foreign Relations Shake-up.

Washington, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Joseph C. Grew, for forty years a career diplomat, was nominated by President Roosevelt today to be Under-Secretary of State. In a general re-organization of the State Department's top strata, following the appointment of Edward R. Stettinius Jr., as Secretary, the President announced the resignations of three assistant secretaries and the appointments of three successors.

The new men are Will L. Clayton,Texas cotton factor, who has been an Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Surplus Property Administrator; Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, and Nelson A. Rockefeller, co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

With "great regret," President Roosevelt said in a statement that he had accepted the resignations of Assistant Secretaries Adolf A. Berle Jr., Breckinridge Long and G. Howland Shaw. Mr. Berle is to remain head of the American delegation to the current civil aviation conference, but Mr. Clayton is to report to the President on civil vaiation on the completion of the conference in Chicago.

Mr. Rockefeller, while resigning as Inter-American Co-ordinator, will direct the policies of the office during the time required to integrate its work into the Government's permanent structure and to terminate its wartime activities.

Held Post 20 Years Ago.

The 64-year-old Mr. Grew, in becoming Under-Secretary, returns to a post he held briefly twenty years ago. His tenure at that time was only about four months, but he has served two-score years in the diplomatic service.

He has held two Ambassadorships—to Turkey in 1927 and to Japan in 1932, where he served until the outbreak of war. Following his repatriation from Tokyo, Mr. Grew was appointed a special assistant to Secretary Hull. Later, he headed the department's Office of Far Eastern Affairs, his current assignment.

Boston-born, of wealthy parents, Mr. Grew was educated at Groton and Harvard, as was Mr. Roosevelt. He received his first diplomatic post, as deputy consul at Cairo, in 1904, as the direct result of a big-game hunting expedition to China. President Theodore Roosevelt read Mr. Grew's book based on that expedition, "Sport and Travel in the Far East," and gave him the job, at $600 yearly.

Married Perry's Granddaughter.

In 1906, Mr. Grew was transferred to Mexico City, spent a year there and at St. Petersburg, now Leningrad, then went to Berlin. He served in the American embassies at Berlin and Vienna, then after war came returned to the United States as acting chief of the State Department's Division of Western European Affairs.

He attended the peace conference as a secretary, later served as counselor in Paris and as Minister at Brussels and Berne. Mr. Grew's nine years in Tokyo provided a sharp contrast with his predecessors. The eleven years before 1932 saw six ambassadors named to that Oriental capital.

Mrs. Grew is the former Alice Perry, granddaughter of the noted commodore whose fleet opened Japan to world trade. Their three daughters all married into the foreign service.

Other Appointments Due.

Mr. Rockefeller, 36 years old, is a grandson of John D. Rockefeller, founder the Standard Oil fortune. Mr. Roosevelt said that "other appointments strengthening the State Department will be made in the near future."

He added that he intended soon to nominate Norman Armour, Chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs, to "an important diplomatic post abroad." Mr. Armour also has been a diplomat for years, serving recently as Ambassador to Argentina.

The presidential announcement said that Mr. MacLeish would be in charge of public and cultural relations. Mr. Clayton will have general charge of Foreign Economic Affairs.

Mr. Rockefeller will take over relations with the other American republics. Retained as an assistant Secretary of State was Dean Acheson, who will have general responsibility for all matters concerning departmental relations with Congress. Mr. Roosevelt said that he also would "assume important duties in connection with our participation in international conferences."

Of the three departing assistant secretaries, Mr. Roosevelt asserted that all "have rendered outstanding service to the country in the posts which they have filled with great distinction."

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 — The texts of exchanges between President Roosevelt and the resigning assistant Secretaries of State follow:

DEC 5 1944

Berle's Resignation

Telegram from Mr. Berle dated Dec. 3:

"With this my resignation go my most cordial good wishes to you, to Secretary Stettinius and to the new group who are now to take over in the Department of State.

"Let me take this opportunity to thank you for your many kindnesses to me during the past twelve years in which I have been connected with your Administration, seven of which have been spent as assistant Secretary of State under the leadership of Secretary Hull. Particularly, I must thank you for your offering me the important post. This can be considered when I return from Chicago.

"With warm personal regards, I am,

"Faithfully yours,

ADOLF A. BERLE."

Letter from President Roosevelt to Mr. Berle, Dec. 4:

"Dear Adolf:

"It is with great regret I accept the resignation you sent to me by telegram yesterday as an assistant Secretary of State, the post which you have filled with such distinction during the past seven years. I expect you, of course, to continue as head of the United States delegation to the Civil Aviation Conference, the proceedings of which you have conducted with such skill and ability. As you suggest, upon your return from Chicago, we can discuss the new work which I am anxious for you to undertake and in which I especially need your outstanding abilities.

"You and I have been friends and have worked together for a long time, and I am eternally grateful to you for your never-flagging loyalty and cooperation.

"Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

Long's Resignation

The letter from Mr. Long and the President's reply:

"Nov. 11, 1944

"My Dear Mr. President:

"Especially after this election you are entitled to an entirely free hand. Your responsibilities in the future are to be very heavy and you should have full freedom of choice to select the persons you now think will best help you in discharging those responsibilities and best serve you in achieving your new purposes.

"For these reasons, I place my resignation at your disposal.

"It is a great honor to have been identified with your Administration and a matter of very real interest to have served under you.

"I continue my active and loyal support of you and for your objectives. Consequently the presentation of my resignation is not indicative of a desire to seek inactivity but simply to support your untrammeled freedom of choice.

"With great respect and with expression of affectionate regard, I am, most sincerely,

BRECKENRIDGE LONG."

The President's reply, Dec. 4:

"Dear Breck:

"It was with deep regret that I received your letter of resignation as Assistant Secretary of State and the subsequent report you gave me regarding your health. I hope that after a period of rest and recuperation you will be ready once more for public service either at home or abroad.

"I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the splendid and untiring assistance you have rendered to me and to the Secretary of State during the past five years in the Department of State, and in Italy before that, in carrying forward the policies of this Government in the field of international relations. This has been but a continuation of the devoted services which you rendered to the country in the Administration of Woodrow Wilson. For more than a quarter of a century you have labored for the cause of international peace and cooperation.

"I am looking forward to your speedy recovery and the continuation of your aid to the cause which is so dear to both of us.

"Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

Shaw's Resignation

The letter of resignation of G. Howland Shaw, dated Nov. 28:

"My dear Mr. President:

"I hereby tender you my resignation as assistant secretary of State and I respectfully ask that it be accepted at your early convenience and that you approve my retirement in accordance with law. I ...ve been deeply appreciative o: the confidence which you have placed in me and it has been not only an honor but a source of keen personal satisfaction to me to have tried to serve you in the Department of State as chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel and during the past four critical years as assistant secretary of State.

"I have come more and more to feel, however, that there is a field in which I can now serve more usefully during the last of my active life than in the foreign service to which I have been happy to devote my energies for the past twenty-seven years. The problem of making democratic principles more effective in certain aspects of our national life, the problem of juvenile delinquency and the problem in general of youth—these are the problems which chiefly enlist my interests at present and to which I am anxious to devote all of my efforts from now on.

"The resignation which is very rightly customary at the beginning of a new Administration furnishes me with the opportunity to write you with complete frankness on matters which have been much on my mind for some time and concerning which I have heretofore not felt free to speak.

"I need not add how sincerely I wish for the success of both the Department of State and the foreign service under your direction and that of Secretary Stettinius during the momentous days that lie ahead of us

"Yours faithfully,

G. HOWLAND SHAW."

The President's answer. Dec. 4:

"My dear Howland:

"I have received your letter of resignation of Nov. 28 which you urgently request me to accept in order that you may undertake other important duties.

"I am very sorry indeed to learn of your decision, but in the circumstances which you so clearly set forth in your letter I most regretfully accept your resignation and approve your retirement as provided by law.

"In doing so I wish to express to you my deep appreciation of your work in the foreign service and the Department of State over a period of twenty-seven years. I recall your outstanding record in the American Embassy in Turkey and know from closer association here in Washington of the tireless assistance, without thought of personal advantage, you have rendered in the administration of the Department of State and the foreign service. Your influence will be missed. I am indebted to you especially for having brought before the American people, through your speeches and radio talks, a more realistic conception of our foreign service and the work it does.

"You mention in your letter your increasingly deep interest in problems of the corectional and related fields, particularly juvenile delinquency. I am aware of the valuable work which you have done in these fields and I hope I may feel free, when an opportunity arises, to appoint you to an important position in one of them which will afford you an even wider scope for enlightened public service.

"Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

demonstrators had been shot down by Athens police.

Intervention In Greece Urged

New York, Dec. 4 (AP)—Basil J. Vlavianos, head of the Greek section of the international editorial board of *Free World*, today urged American intervention in Greece to stop bloodshed and "secure unequivocally for the Greek people their liberties and other rights."

"No one should be fooled into the belief that the resistance movement is communistic," he said at a press conference.

He charged that collaborationists have been accepted as friendly by the Government in power.

"Monarchist forces wanting the return of King George are behind the present effort to divide Greece, and, unfortunately, they are backed by British policy," Vlavianos added.

U. S. EMBASSY SAFE

Tirana, Albania, Nov. 28 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Although the Germans wrecked the British embassy here, the only thing they took from the United States legation before leaving was a guitar belonging to Rudolph, caretaker at the embassy for the last twenty-five years, a survey today showed.

All of the furniture and even the gold dinner plate set was intact, but the furniture was ticketed for either the American legation in Athens or the Anglo-American legation at Tallinn, Estonia. The war caught up with the Nazis too fast here for them to ship the furniture out.

citizens of the capital slipped through enemy lines and informed the besieging Partisans that the Germans were burning, looting and killing.

Gen. Memet Shehu, commanding the 1st Division of Albanian Partisans, gave orders that "Tirana must be taken at all costs," and six days later the battle was over after a house-to-house fight.

Shehu, who fought for eighteen months in the Spanish Civil War, said it was a harder battle than any he saw in Spain. Partisan losses were 127 killed.

Many hundreds of German prisoners and Albanian quislings still are in the jails.

Nazis Rush Reinforcements

In their final effort to hold Tirana, the Germans rushed up a column of 1,000 reinforcements from El Basani. But this was spotted and practically wiped out by Allied planes. Some 200 managed to escape the shambles of wrecked vehicles and dead soldiers along the road.

Partisans managed to save the city's radio station and water plant from being wrecked, but the minaret of the Moslem mosque on city hall square was sliced off by shellfire. King Zog's palatial palace on top of the hill overlooking the town, on which the RAF claimed to have dropped six rockets, is intact except for three small holes in the walls. The lavish furnishings were virtually untouched.

Scutari, Albanian City, Falls

Tirana, Albania, Nov. 30 [AP—*Delayed*]—Scutari, last northern city in Albania, was liberated today by three columns of the army of Premier Colonel General Enver Hoxha which smashed at the town from three sides.

The surviving Germans escaped up the road to the north, freeing the entire country once ruled by King Zog, except for a few scattered mountain sections in the north.

Tirana, the capital, was freed November 17 after a bloody struggle of three weeks in which more than 1,000 Germans were reported killed and 300 captured.

Tirana Is Taken

On the night of November 11 two

Hoxha's Albania Program Opposed By Zog's Friends

Tirana, Albania, Dec. 1 [AP—*Delayed*]—Premier Col. Gen. Enver Hoxha, Albania's soldier-statesman, has outlined an avowedly democratic program for the rebuilding of his country, but there is some underground opposition which is demanding the return of King Zog from exile in London where he fled in 1939 when the Italians staged their Good Friday invasion. And there is open admiration of Communism in many quarters.

Premier Hoxha has expressed determination for warm co-operation with Marshal Tito's Yugoslavia, whose Partisans battled alongside the fierce Albanian mountain warriors in the days of resistance. But the Premier has declared himself against outright Balkan federation, as proposed by Tito, until frontier questions are settled. The Premier ruled against Greek demands for territory in southern Albania, and declared he would fight for Albania's present frontiers.

The first concerted move toward Albania's liberation was made at a conference nearly a year ago at Peza. A provisional government was organized last May at Permet.

At the conference in May, Dr. Omer Nishani, author and long time an opponent of Zog, who is the new Foreign Minister, declared the iniative for the liberation movement was taken by the Albanian Communist party, "which knew how to organize and direct the resistance of the Albanian people."

The Minister of Propaganda, Sejfulla Maleshova, is a former professor of philosophy at Moscow, and the Minister of Health, Dr. Ymer Disnica, classes himself as a Communist.

Russian liaison officers are with Premier Hoxha's army, as well as British and American officers.

India-Burma's New Chief Getting into the Open

BY PRESTON GROVER

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4.—(Delayed) (AP) Eight days after taking over the jungle half of the China-Burma-India theater, Lt. Gen. Daniel Sultan had that piece of Gen. Joseph Stilwell's old command in such shape that he could quit New Delhi and get out into the field.

"There's more fresh air out there," he said, "I don't feel so cramped."

Being cooped up by office work evidently is one of the principal hates of this former Army football coach who now commands all forces on the western side of the hump. Asked what job in the Army he liked best, he replied, "commanding troops."

In inheriting the India-Burma portion of Stilwell's command, Sultan also inherited an office and a field assignment.

Sultan's office, in a rambling one-story frame building, includes two rooms, one for him and one for his aide. Its decorations are maps, a desk slightly worn about its edges where Sultan rests his feet when at ease, and a couple of chairs.

For quarters he has two rooms and a bath at the Imperial hotel. If he wanted it, he probably could take over part or all of one of the Maharaja palaces in the pukka part of town, but he has not asked for such an accommodation and probably won't.

Known To All

Sultan, in the CBI theater for about a year, is known to everybody. I have known him ever since he came here, and it was a funny experience for both of us when I walked in and began shooting questions at him about the military situation, what type of razor he used, whether Burma would hold out until the next monsoon and what he reads evenings when he is too tired to work. But he grinned and relaxed and I grinned and relaxed and we went at it.

When he is relaxed, he is easy to talk to, although when he isn't relaxed he looks pretty formidable.

He wears the best quality uniforms—and yet, his military nattiness seems somewhat short of a "pukka Sahib General."

Sultan talks with a thick southern drawl. He still considers Oxford, Miss., as his home town, although he hasn't lived there since he was 17. When he commanded the 38th Division in southern Mississippi early in the war, he used to fly a plane over Oxford on his way to Washington "so I could see what the town looked like from topside."

When he visits there, he stays with a favorite aunt, Mrs. Lily Hudson, now 85 years old.

There are three girls in the family, one a daughter of Mrs. Sultan by an earlier marriage. All are connected with the Army. The oldest, Shela, was born on Corregidor and is married to 28-year-old Col. Marshall Gray, commander of a Flying Fortress group in Italy. Linda, unmarried, works at the quartermaster depot at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., where Mrs. Sultan is living. Mrs. Sultan's daughter, Devin, is the wife of Capt. Howard J. Cameron, stationed in the Southwest Pacific.

Sultan's Army work has been mainly engineering, but he has commanded every type of unit from platoon to Army. Now the commander of a theater, it is expected that besides Americans there will be Chinese Armies and a British division in north Burma directly under his wing.

Sultan hopes to get back to Corregidor. He built most of the defense installations there in 1916.

"We will be flying home by way of the Philippines before long," he said, showing that it is shorter to America that way than across North Africa and the Atlantic.

Sultan, who surveyed the route for a canal across Nicaragua from 1921 to 1931, believes "a Nicaraguan canal is perfectly feasible, and better than adding a fourth series of locks at Panama, because it is ten times as hard to stage a surprise attack against two canals as against one."

At Nicaragua, he was compelled to give up his life-long habit of rolling his own cigarets, because "the jungle made loose tobacco too wet." Since then he has smoked packaged cigarets except when Col. J. M. Thompson, of El Paso, Tex., a staff aide, comes in to see him. Then they both roll one. 'I still can do it," he said.

CHINESE CROSS CHIALAO RIVER

CHUNGKING, Dec. 4 — (AP) Japanese forces driving westward through Kweichow province have forced a crossing of the Chialao river, about seven miles south of the railroad town of Tushan, 75 miles southeast of Kweiyang, Burma road junction, the Chinese high command said tonight.

The communique said Chinese forces repulsed two enemy columns Saturday morning at a pass 17 miles south of Tushan and that more than 400 Japanese were killed and large quantities of supplies captured.

Sunday morning, the communique said, the Japanese, after being heavily reinforced, smashed through the Chinese defenses and across the Chialao river where heavy fighting still was in progress.

The High command acknowledged last night that the enemy had invaded Kweichow province as far as the Tushan area. Capture of Kweiyang would place the Japanese in a position to strike either toward Chungking, 200 miles northwest, or toward Kunming, 300 miles southwest, and would be a serious blow to the supplying of China via the Ledo-Burma road.

Japs 35 Miles Inside Kweichou

Chungking, Dec. 4 (AP)—Japanese troops have penetrated 35 miles inside Kweichow province and today were battling Chinese defenders seven miles west of Tushan, only 75 miles southeast of Kweiyang, strategic Burma road town and capital of Kweichow.

Fighting in the Tushan area, the deepest penetration so far by enemy forces pushing along the Kwangshi-Kweichow railway, was acknowledged last night by the Chinese high command.

May Hit t Capital

Associated Press Correspondent Clyde Farnsworth, writing from Kunming, said it was quite possible the Japanese, aiming at least for Kweiyang, would also strike for Kunming and Chungking in an attempt to offset the prospective opening of the Ledo-Burma road from India.

He said the Americans may be forced to take extraordinary measures to save a tremendous military investment, declaring the Japanese already had neutralized partially the value of the Ledo-Burma road by their offensive in the southeast against Chinese troops who were ultimately to be equipped with material sent in over that supply line.

Get More Equipment

It was announced yesterday that there had been an increase of 400 per cent in the total tonnage of equipment carried over the hump during October by the Air Transport Command for Burma road engineers hastening completion of that vital supply line.

The United States Embassy here has advised American nationals in eastern Yunnan and northern and western Kwangsi provinces to evacuate.

War Bulletins Criticized

CHUNGKING, China, Dec. 4 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, addressing the new Cabinet Ministers today, admitted that the present situation was "extremely difficult," but said it was "near the stage of final victory" and that 'military developments at the front are within our anticipation. The enemy inside Kweichow must receive a crushing blow and be completely annihilated."

The influential independent newspaper Ta Kung Pao today printed a strong editorial in connection with the military crisis in Kweichow Province and suggested that urgent measures be taken to relieve the situation.

The paper suggested Government reforms, stating that "those whom the whole nation hates must be dismissed. Non-members of the Kuomintang must have a chance to participate in national affairs and policy-forming, thus giving the Government new life."

Ta Kung Pao said that unity, democracy and fighting strength would be "immeasurably increased" if the Government announced settlement of the disputes with the Communists in principle, and urged further closer cooperation with the Allies.

The newspaper also suggested that the communiqués of the Chinese High Command should be "more truthful" to inspire public confidence and said that General Chiang and his staff should go to Kweiyang and take over active direction of the Chinese forces battling to stem the Japanese advance.

GREW IS A VETERAN OF FOREIGN SERVICE

Started in 1904, Was Envoy to Turkey, Japan—MacLeish, Rockefeller Newcomers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Joseph Clark Grew, in becoming Under-Secretary of State, returns to a post he held for a time twenty years ago. He has served two-score years in the diplomatic service.

Mr. Grew has held two Ambassadorships. He was sent to Turkey in 1927 and to Japan in 1932, where he served until the outbreak of war. Following his repatriation from Tokyo, Mr. Grew was appointed a special assistant to former Secretary Hull. Later he headed the department's Office of Far Eastern Affairs, his current assignment.

Born in Boston sixty-four years ago of wealthy parents, Mr. Grew was educated at Groton and Harvard, as was President Roosevelt.

He received his first diplomatic post, as deputy consul at Cairo in 1904, as the direct result of a big-game hunting expedition to China. President Theodore Roosevelt read Mr. Grew's book based on that expedition, "Sport and Travel in the Far East," and gave him the job at $600 a year.

In 1906 Mr. Grew was transferred to Mexico City, spent a year there and at St. Petersburg, now Leningrad, then went to Berlin. He served in the American Embassies in Berlin and Vienna, then after war came he returned to this country as acting chief of the State Department's Division of Western European Affairs.

He attended the peace conference as a secretary, later served as counselor in Paris and as Minister in Brussels and Berne.

Mr. Grew's nine years in Tokyo provided a sharp contrast with his predecessors. The eleven years prior to 1932 saw six Ambassadors named to the Japanese capital.

Mrs. Grew is the former Alice Perry, granddaughter of the admiral whose fleet opened Japan to world trade. Their three daughters are all married into the Foreign Service.

20 JAPANESE SHIPS SUNK BY U. S. SUBS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 — (AP) Japan, on the losing end of a war of attrition, has lost another light cruiser and a destroyer to the far-ranging United States submarine fleet.

A navy communique, reporting this today, also announced that 18 enemy merchant type ships—cargo, tanker and transport vessels—were included in the latest bag by submarines operating in the distant Pacific.

To date 12 enemy cruisers and 40 destroyers have been sent to the bottom by American submarine action. Japan has suffered heavily in losses of cruisers and destroyer types critically needed by the Nipponese navy to screen and support the movement of its battleships and aircraft carriers.

These are sinkings only by submarines, they do not include others accounted for by surface ship gunfire and aircraft attack. In the second battle of the Philippines, nine Japanese cruisers were sunk and six others so badly damaged they may have gone down. Of the nine sunk, three were sent down by submarines, the rest by air and surface attacks.

Of 82 Japanese warships sunk by submarines since Pearl Harbor, 52 have been in the cruiser or destroyer categories.

Japan entered the war with about 45 cruisers and 125 destroyers. She has lost to Allied submarine, surface and air action about 200 destroyers and approximately 70 cruisers.

Presumably, she has been building cruisers and destroyers to the limit of her resources. The enemy, however, is outdistanced in this race by the huge strides of American shipbuilding. It is estimated by some sources that Japan's total naval shipbuilding currently is perhaps no more than 25 or 30 percent of the output of the United States.

REDS BAR MERCY TOWARD FASCISTS

DEC 5 1944

Washington, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—The Russian embassy advocated today absolute mercilessness in dealing with Fascists. The embassy published in its information bulletin an article by Vladimir Komarov, president of the Academy of Sciences of the U. S. S. R.

"True humanism today consists in absolute mercilessness," the article declares. "There must be no mercy for Fascists. There are some people today who are inclined to forget and forgive. They are dangerous enemies of the security, progress and happiness of mankind. Forgiveness of Fascism is a crime against humanity. In this matter the democratic countries must not stop at anything."

Post-64 Duty For Marshall

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed today a bill permitting Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, to remain in harness after he reaches the normal retirement age this month.

Marshall becomes 64 on December 31. Without the legislation he would have had to retire on that date. The new law provides for his continuation on the Army's active list for the duration of the war and six months thereafter.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 1,394 casualties in the Central Pacific, European and Southwest Pacific areas. Included in the list are the following with their next of kin:

Philippine General To Address House

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—Philippine General Carlos Romulo, who accompanied the American invasion of Leyte, will address the House of Representatives Thursday—third anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Majority Leader McCormack (D., Mass.) told the House today General Romulo was expected in Washington "within the next few days" and asked unanimous consent for the House to hear a 20-minute report from him. Romulo, resident commissioner of the Philippines, left Washington several weeks ago to accompany Gen. Douglas MacArthur's return to the islands.

It was understood he would bring to Washington a captured Japanese sword to be presented to House Speaker Rayburn (D., Texas).

ARMY AIR FORCES TO PAY LAST TRIBUTE TO WASPS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—(AP) The Army Air forces will pay a final tribute to its women pilots in ceremonies at Avenger Field, Sweetwater, Tex., Dec. 7, and close out the WASP program.

The date marks the end of Women Airforce Service Pilots training and the start of a two-week period during which those WASPS still on duty will be replaced by men.

The government has decided that enough men will be available to handle the flying jobs, such as ferrying, done by the women.

War Powers Bill Reported to Senate

Washington, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—The Senate Judiciary Committee today reported without change the House - approved bill extending President Roosevelt's war powers for another year.

Senator Wherry of Nebraska, the Republican whip, said G. O. P. committee members had reserved the right to oppose the measure if they should desire to do so but had concurred in the action in order to get the bill before the Senate.

As passed by the House, the measure carried an amendment providing for appeal to Federal courts on priorities and supplies orders.

TREASURY TO BUY 700 LOCOMOTIVES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. — (AP) The Treasury department's procurement division has asked for bids for the purchase of 700 locomotives to be re-sold to the French government, it was learned tonight.

A Treasury department spokesman estimated the order would cost over $50,000,000. He said the transaction was a part of a program under which the French seek approximately two billion dollars worth of United States exports to re-build their country.

Just how the French will finance the purchase of the locomotives and other materials sought under the program is still under discussion between officials of this government and the French. Although some goods considered necessary to France's war effort may be shipped on lend-lease, it was disclosed last month that the bulk of the purchases will be paid for in cash or under a system of long term credits still to be worked out.

JAPANESE SCORE

Washington, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Souvenir footballs sold at the Army-Navy game last Saturday, the House heard today, were stamped "Made in Japan." The disclosure was made by representative Anderson (R.-Cal.), who wanted to know "how come?"

What organization or individual, the Californian asked, had "the intestinal fortitude" to handle the ribboned miniatures. "Let's start another scrap drive," he suggested, and dump all such souvenirs into it."

Mr. Anderson later told a reporter that the souvenir he displayed in the House had been turned over to him by an Army lieutenant who bought it for his son. The boy, he said, spotted the "Japan" label on the miniature football.

Mr. Anderson said the lieutenant bought the souvenir outside the stadium and paid 50 cents for it. He felt sure, he said, that the Naval Academy did not authorize the sale of the souvenirs.

'45 Shell Output Planned 22% Above Present Rate

Production To Be 65% Above That Previously Scheduled

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP).—Production of artillery shells at a rate 22 per cent higher than the present accelerated output has been tentatively set for 1945, reliable sources reported today.

The new War Department schedule, already discussed with man-power and production officials, calls for 65 per cent more rounds of artillery ammunition next year than had previously been contemplated, it was said.

New labor-supply problems are expected. Some officials estimated that 150,000 workers would be needed to meet the new goal, in addition to some 300,000 men and women now sought for munitions plants.

The soaring demand for big shells was interpreted in official quarters as a response to General Dwight D. Eisenhower's announced determination to keep pounding the entire length of the German West Wall until Germany collapses, no matter how long it takes.

The output of American arsenals will be augmented as rapidly as possible, it was revealed, by the rehabilitation of munitions plants in liberated Belgium and France. These have the advantage of being closer to the front.

An increased outlay of some $100,000,000 a month is contemplated under the 1945 schedule for shells.

SOMERVELL URGES POSTWAR BONUS FOR WAR WORKERS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 — (AP) Endorsing a post-war bonus for war workers who stay at their posts, Lieut. General Brehon Somervell warned Congress today that the manpower problem "must be licked this month."

The Army's chief of service forces told the Senate War Investigating committee there has been no suffering yet by boys on the front because of the production lag "but we are apprehensive for the future."

Conceding that there have been instances when troops have suffered from lack of ammunition, he said these were due to transportation and other difficulties.

"But, unless manpower is found to meet deficiencies in critical items like tires, ammunition, heavy artillery, radar, batteries and bombs, textiles and assault wire, we have every reason to expect a shortage at the front," the gray-haired General declared.

Somervell expressed hope that the agreement of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations to aid the army in recruiting workers on a nation-wide basis would provide the answer.

By this means, coupled with prohibitions against increased civilian production in critical labor areas, and the scaling down of civilian production in some factories, he declared, "I anticipate we can lick this thing."

If this procedure fails, he declared, "I'll be back asking Congress for some drastic measure."

He still favors a national service act, asserting that there are a million less men engaged in war production today than a year ago.

"Until this war is over, war production is the nation's business—its whole business."

He said he'd "like to go along" with a suggestion by J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production board, that workers who remain in critical war plants be paid bonuses after the war is over.

S. American Post For Wallace?

DEC 5

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—Government quarters heard suggestions today that Henry A. Wallace would be a good man to work on Latin-American sore spots.

The proposals are voiced chiefly by those officials who have dealt with getting raw materials, particularly food and other agricultural products, from South America.

These men report that there is a feeling among many Latin Americans that the United States has forced them to sell their products cheaply, while Americans enjoy huge wartime profits and wages.

Sugar Price Differences

They cite current differences between this country and Cuba over the price we are to pay for Cuban sugar and differences between this country and Brazil over coffee prices. The United States does not want to pay more for these products because higher prices might lead to a break in the Administration's hold-the-line price policy.

It is argued that the retiring Vice President could do much to smooth ruffled feelings of our neighbors to the south. They recall the farm reception South Americans came him on a tour after the election of 1940. He speaks Spanish well.

Officials who have dealt with Latin-American countries say Wallace could do much to get those countries to see that all is not rosy with the United States.

Other Overlooked Factors

There is a tendency, they explain, for other countries to overlook the fact that people here are paying high taxes and the United States is going deeply into debt to finance a war vital to all the Americas.

Because of his knowledge of world agriculture problems, it is added, Wallace might also be able to do much toward bringing about international collaboration to solve world price and market problems which in the past have adversely affected producers of cotton, wheat, coffee and other crops.

SENATE PASSES WAR I PENSION

Bill Would Provide Help For Widows, Orphans

DEC 5 1944

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—The first pension bill for World War I widows and orphans ever to reach the floor of the Senate passed that branch of Congress today without debate.

Authorizing benefits ranging up to $74 monthly, and estimated to cost $37,000,000 in its first year of operation, the bill previously had passed the House, but must return there for action on extensive amendments.

Basic Rate Of $35

Limited to widows and children of veterans of the first World War, the bill provides a basic rate of $35 monthly for widows, and $45 for a widow with one child. The House bill fixed a rate of $30 for a childless widow, and $38 for a widow with one child.

The Senate approved benefit scale allows $5 for each additional child. In the case of orphans, benefits would start at $18 and range up to $36 for three orphans of the same veteran, plus $4 for each additional orphan.

Although the House on four pre-

vious occasions had passed similar bills to aid dependents of World War I veterans, this measure was the first ever to come to a Senate vote. It was passed by a voice vote.

The widow of a first World War veteran who served 90 days or more, and who was married to him at the effective date of the act, or was continuously married to a veteran for ten years after the effective date of the law, would be eligible for benefits.

The ten-year provision was aimed at curbing "pension marriages."

However, a childless widow having an income of $1,000 a year or more would not be eligible for a pension. Similarly, a widow with children who has an income of $2,500 would be ineligible.

Table Of Benefits

Under legislation enacted by Congress last Spring, widows of veterans of the present war became eligible for pensions. That act would make them eligible even though they marry veterans as late as ten years after the termination of World War II.

Following is a table showing benefits in the bill as it passed the Senate, compared with those previously fixed in the House bill:

	Senate	House
Widow, but no child	$35	$30
Widow and one child	45	38
Each additional child	5	4
No widow, but one child	18	15
No widow, two children	27	22
No widow, three children	36	30
Each additional orphan	4	3

Maximum benefits proposed by the Senate are $74, while the House fixed the amount at $64.

IDLE OVERTIME O. K. LIMITED

Supreme Court Says It All Depends On The Case

DEC 5 1944

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Supreme Court held today that, in some cases at least, employes are entitled to overtime pay for waiting idle until some work turns up.

The court, however, declined to lay down a flat rule that such payment is mandatory under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The circumstances govern in each individual case, the opinions on two separate cases said, and it is up to trial courts to determine the facts. In one case, involving private firemen at an Armour & Co. soap factory in Chicago, the lower courts held that exclusive of time spent sleeping and eating the employes were entitled to overtime pay for time spent as fire guards at night. They remained on the company's property at night after completing a regular 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. shift as firemen.

Restricted To Fire Hall

During the night the men were restricted to the company's fire hall. They answered any fire alarms and made temporary repairs to fire fighting equipment. This work amounted to less than a half hour a week. The remainder of the time outside of sleeping and eating was largely spent in recreation.

The Supreme Court upheld the Lower Court in awarding overtime payments in this case.

In the other case involving employes in a similar situation at the Swift and Campany plant at Fort Worth, Texas, the lower courts had denied the employes' claim to overtime compensation saying that as a "conclusion of law" the workers were not entitled to it under their Law Labor Standards Act.

Armour Opinion

The Supreme Court reversed the lower courts in the Swift case, declaring that there is no principle of law which precludes waiting time from also being work time. That case goes back to the Trial Court for a decision on the circumstances involved.

The opinion in the Armour case said:

"Readiness to serve may be hired, quite as much as service itself, and time spent lying in wait for threats to the safety of the employer's property may be treated by the parties as a benefit to the employer. Whether time is spent predominantly for the employer's benefit or for the employe's is a question dependent upon all the circumstances of the case."

The Court tomorrow will hear arguments on appeals in the Government's civil anti-trust suit against the Associated Press, nonprofit co-operative news organization. A three-judge Federal district court in New York has ordered the AP to amend its membership bylaws.

Kleberg Assails New Deal, Hillman

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Roosevelt Administration was described today by Representative Richard M. Kleberg (D., Texas) as composed of "New Deal revolutionaries . . . raiding and ravaging our United States."

Bitterly criticizing the Administration and referring to Sidney Hillman, president of the CIO Political Action Committee, as a "symptom of decay in our Government," Kleberg made his remarks in a House speech which h edescribed as a "farewell warning" to Congress. He was defeated for reelection in November.

"Inner New Deal planners," Kleberg said, "have practiced prodigality, totalitarianism, sabotage of business, corruption, depression, intolerance, war, famine, shortages and many tyrannies. . . .

"Washington Or Hillman"

"We must choose between Washington or Hillman—the forthright founder of American liberty or the sly artificer of oppression. . . .

"By his acts and his deeds of record, mean and false in his representation of himself, contemptible in his arts of tyranny and of smear, Sidney Hillman comes to power.

"He stands as a symptom of depravity into which our political life has sunk. . . . As a power in American politics (he) is a violent offense to political decency. He is, however, but a symptom—an unpleasant one—of decay."

Kleberg also criticized the Republican party, asserting, "The opposition contributed their full share to the confusion . . . by indorsing domestic Marxism, the conduct of the war and vague New Deal peace proposals."

MISS KELLEMS FACES PROBERS

Offers to Give Her Views on Correspondence 'Leak' Behind Closed Doors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—(AP) Miss Vivien Kellems said today she knew how her correspondence with a German Count in Argentina fell into the hands of a newspaper columnist and a congressman.

But the Westport, Conn., war plant operator refused to give any further information on the source of the "leak" at a public hearing before a Senate committee investigating wartime censorship.

To do so, she said, might "prejudice" the $2,000,000 libel suits she has filed against C.I.O. organizations and officials as a result of articles about her friendship with the Count, Frederick Karl von Zedlitz.

Instead, she asked the Senators to hear her views on the "leak" behind closed doors. The committee, headed by Senator McKellar (D-Tenn), recessed without a decision on the request. Later, Senator Reed (R-Kan) said he thought the committee would agree to an executive session.

The Postoffice subcommittee is seeking to determine how excerpts from the correspondence between Miss Kellems and Count Zedlitz came into the possession of Drew Pearson, a columnist and Rep. Coffee (D-Wash). Coffee read the excerpts in a House speech, and Miss Kellems promptly charged that mail and censorship privacy had been violated.

Count Zedlitz was in South America as the representative of a German metals syndicate and is on the State department list of enemy nationals. Miss Kellems asserted he was "never a Nazi" and that her correspondence with him was entirely personal.

She also told the committee:

1. Her letters and cables to the Count, and his correspondence with her, were halted entirely a year ago—without explanation. At about the same time she discovered she was on the government's "watch list."

2. When she learned in 1943 that the State department was looking around for non-Nazi Germans who might help establish a provisional government in the Reich after the war, she recommended Von Zedlitz's name.

3. The State department refused her request for a passport to visit the Count in South America at Christmas time in 1942. She testified that this trip was to be partly for business purposes in connection with the Cable Grip manufacturing business she operates.

Miss Kellems offered to show the committee 150 letters she said she had received from the Count prior to late 1943, "so you can see for yourselves there is nothing illegal or seditious in them."

Would Give Veteran A Choice

The plan, which could be written into legislation for submission to the new Congress, would give a veteran the choice of going to an established veterans' hospital or becoming a patient in a hospital in his home town, with the Government paying the amount it would have cost had the Government hospital been utilized.

"Something must be done for these veterans," Wilson said. "There is too much of a tendency now to treat them as chattels and to take a callous view of them."

Wilson said an official of the Veterans' Administration at Outwood, Ky., recently wrote to Mrs. Pansy Vannoy, Columbus, Ind., informing her that her veteran-husband was seriously ill and informing her of "Government burial arrangements in the event of his death."

"Government Contract Burial"

"The most commonly used plan in what we speak of as the Government contract burial," the letter to Mrs. Vannoy read. "If this plan is accepted, the Government makes all the arrangements up to the time the body reaches its destination. . . . If you decide to accept the Government contract, we will need to know the name of the undertaker to whom the body will be shipped. . . ."

"Apparently," Wilson commented, "their primary interest is not so much the veteran himself or his wife, but what to do with the body, even before the patient is dead."

Wife Of Seriously Ill Vet Gets Federal Burial Literature

DEC 5 1944

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—Representative Wilson (R., Ind.) made public today a letter from a veterans' hospital official to the wife of a patient, outlining plans for burial of her "seriously ill" husband.

Wilson said he had discussed the letter with Chairman Rankin (D., Miss.), of the House Veterans Committee, and agreed with Rankin on the necessity for legislation to permit a veteran to enter any hospital of his own choice, with the veterans' administration paying all or part of the bill.

Lee R. Fleming Quits Surplus Property Job

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—Lee Rollins Fleming has resigned from the Treasury's office of surplus property to return to Marshall Field & Co., Chicago.

Head of the division of textiles, wearing apparel, fabricated textiles and footwear, he came to the Treasury July 1 to spend six months here.

Witnesses Tell Of Graft, Vice At Camp Shanks

House Committee Hears Ex-Assemblyman Sold Sod for $1,540 an Acre

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP).—A woman witness testified today before a House Military Affairs subcommittee that the government paid $1,540 an acre for sod used at Camp Shanks, N. Y.

The witness, twenty-one-year-old Ethel Beck, a former employee at the camp, related that previously "only $200" had been paid for an acre and a half of sod.

The larger price, she testified, had been charged by the "Sunnyside Farms" which she said she found to be non-existent.

Further investigation, she said, developed that a postal box number which appeared on the invoice for the sod was the personal box of the camp's purchasing agent, Ferdinand Horn, whom she identified as a former New York State Assemblyman.

The investigation, which she said had been carried out by herself and Lester M. Keller, property supervisor of the camp, further disclosed several acres of sod-stripped land on Horn's near-by farm.

Asked by committee counsel, H. Ralph Burton, why she had investigated, Miss Beck replied:

"I was curious about the price because real estate in that part of the country averages around $500 an acre."

She said "about eight or nine acres" of the sod had been purchased.

The committee is investigating asserted "irregularities" in the construction of the camp, located near Orangeburg, Rockland County, N. Y., about twenty-three miles from New York City. The camp is part of the New York Port of Embarkation.

Earlier, the committee was told by a "New York Daily News" reporter that a "very fabulous" situation had existed at the camp during its construction period.

The reporter, David B. Charnay, testified that, disguised as a laborer, he witnessed operation of a "whole regiment of racketeers, prostitutes, pimps and crooked gamblers."

Mr. Charnay's testimony on the gambling was affirmed by Thomas Watson, a "Daily News" photographer, who said he accompanied Mr. Charnay to the camp to investigate reports of irregularities received by their paper.

Mr. Watson said that in the camp's hiring inclosure he saw "more than a hundred men" engaging in various types of gambling. He listed "three-card monte," "pea shell," "craps" and "roulette" as the types of gambling he saw in progress.

"There was no attempt at secrecy," Mr. Watson testified, "the games were running wide-open."

Mr. Charnay said he discovered evidences of "crooked gambling involving loaded dice, marked cards, etc."

Mr. Charnay also testified that workers had told him jobs were available at the camp upon payment of fees to foremen, ranging from $2 to $20.

Other witnesses today included Town of Orangetown Police Chief Fred Kennedy, former Rockland County Sheriff Charles Eberling and George R. Lanchanton, Town of Orangetown Justice of the Peace.

CIGARET PROBE LAUNCHED BY FTC

DEC 5 1944

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 —(AP)— The Federal Trade commission is going to try its hand at finding out where the cigarets have gone.

Chairman Wheeler (D-Mont) of the Senate Interstate Commerce committee requested the investigation. He announced today the FTC had agreed to make it and to try to learn whether any breaking of laws had contributed to the smoke shortage.

Wheeler said he understood both the manufacture and the distribution of cigarets would be covered in the inquiry, under terms of the Sherman and Clayton antitrust acts.

Government agencies and trade sources have said more cigarets are being manufactured than ever before, and that more are available for civilian purchase than in any year except 1943. Suggested explanations of the fact that they are scarce at the cigar counter have ranged from more smokers, through depletion of stocks by Christmas gift buying for servicemen overseas, to panic buying and hoarding.

The War Investigating committee has agreed on a preliminary investigation, but has set no hearings

yet.

Wheeler said he wrote the Commission on complaints that no cigarets were to be had in his home state and added: "the situation in Montana is the same as it is everywhere else, I suppose."

HIGHER CEILINGS SOUGHT ON OIL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—(AP) Warning that oil reserves are rapidly dwindling, the House small business committee today urged consideration of higher price ceilings on crude oil.

The current price policy of the Office of Price Administration, the committee asserted in a report to Congress, "is driving the independent producer of petroleum out of business" and has developed "a trend toward monopoly."

"The nation," it said, "is using up its oil reserves faster than it is finding new reserves to replace them."

The report suggested that OPA undertake immediately a survey of costs in the producing and refining industry with a view to encouraging increased exploration to build up reserves.

"Exploration is a normal function of the independent producer," the committee said, "but the Office of Price Administration refuses to make sufficient allowance in present crude oil price ceilings and preminum payment procedures to encourage further exploration by the independents."

Should the survey show that increased prices are in order, the committee said, the consumer price of petroleum products should not be raised. Instead, it suggested payment of a subsidy to marginal cost refiners.

The group urged OPA to set up an industry advisory committee in which "the independent producers should be given representation proportionate with their percentage of national production and of number of firms engaged in that business."

To prevent abandonment of stripper wells with high production costs, the committee recommended maintenance of a premium price plan for that type of production.

V-Day Warning In Skyscraper

New York, Dec. 4 (AP)—Placards have been placed on the walls of the 1,250-foot Empire State Building, saying:

"When V-day comes, tenants are requested, for the safety of persons on the street, not to allow occupants of their offices to throw anything out the windows."

Veteran Of Pacific Wears Loop In Ear

Albany, N.Y., Dec. 4 (AP)—Archie Miller, 25, sailor, strode through Albany's streets today—unblushingly wearing a flashing loop in his left ear.

The pharmacist's made earned the right to have his ear pierced for the "decoration" by participating in major naval engagements in the Pacific theater. Unofficial rules among veterans who originated the earring fad stipulate a record of one major battle.

Bishops To Discuss Peace

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 4 (AP)—H. Lester Smith, presiding bishop of the Methodist Board of Bishops, announced today the board is meeting in Buck Hill Falls, Pa., this week to formulate the attitude of the church on peace and the Dumbarton Oaks Conference.

Jews Ask Full Justice In Crimes Against Race

Pittsburgh Commission Seeks Place in Allied Investigation

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4 (AP).—A report presented to the American Jewish Conference today asks "not vengeance, but justice meted out to every despicable criminal that has brought destruction and death upon the Jew."

This report submitted by the post-war commission headed by Rabbi Maurice N. Eisendrath, of Cincinnati, asserted:

"The crimes committed by the Axis nations and their associates against the Jewish people shall be duly specified in the indictments against the war criminals and made punishable in accordance with the policy announced by the United Nations.

"Crimes committed against Jews in given territories shall be tried in the respective national courts, except those committed in Germany and in the territories of her satellites, which shall be tried in international courts.

"The United Nations shall require the surrender of the criminals by the Axis nations or by other countries to which they may escape. Provision for surrender shall be included in the terms of armistice.

"The national, as well as international courts shall recognize Jewish representatives as amici curiae (friends of the court).

"The Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, or a similar authority, shall give locus standi to a representation of the Jewish people."

Another project advanced by the commission asked for "the co-ordination of the programs of the various Jewish communities and organizations throughout the world."

PRINTERS OUT IN ATLANTA

Papers Meet Deadlines With Photoengraved Editions

Atlanta, Dec. 4 (AP)—Composing-room forces of Atlanta's two daily newspapers remained in a "continuous meeting" tonight while the papers met their deadlines with four-page photoengraved editions.

F. T. Carter, a representative of the International Typographical Union, arrived today to investigate the situation, arising from efforts to negotiate a labor contract, but declined immediate comment.

Started Sunday Afternoon

Spokesmen for the Atlanta *Journal* and the Atlanta *Constitution* and for the ITU local said there was "no change."

The "continuous meeting" of the union started Sunday afternoon, after the *Constitution's* regular shift had started work. As a result, the morning paper appeared as usual today. But the *Journal's* composing room was silent and the afternoon paper appeared in two editions, carrying typewritten digests of the local, national and international news, a selection of news pictures and a front-page explanation of the labor trouble.

Second Paper Without Printers

The *Constitution* also was without printers tonight and set to work to turn out two editions similar to those produced by the *Journal*.

The publishers explained that the union contract expired September 30 and that after prolonged negotiations a new contract was drawn and presented to the union Sunday for signature.

The union's president, R. T. Pavlovsky, said the dispute arose over union demands for a number of changes affecting working conditions and social-security provisions, as well as a new scale. The present wage scale, Pavlovsky said, is $53 a week for day work, $55.50 for night work.

Charles P. Taft Assails Security Perfectionists

Says They and Pessimists on Peace Pose Real Threat

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 4 (UP).—Perfectionists and pessimists-materialists pose real dangers to the future of world security planning, Charles P. Taft, the State Department's chief of war-time economic affairs, told the Richmond Business and Professional Women's Club tonight.

Appealing for public support of the Big Four plan to found an international security organization before the peace is made, he said that machinery to settle international arguments by talk rather than by war may fall short of what the perfectionist demands.

"In a settlement by talk we may have to yield somewhat," he said. "That is compromise, perhaps, but if it gives something better than we have we had better take it and struggle on for still further progress step by step."

Pessimists-materialists, he said, are an even greater danger, with their theory that "war is inevitable in human nature and never to be ended by human machinery."

"That we deny," he said. "We have found ways to build peace within nations, from conditions that looked equally hopeless. Why are nations different from towns and regions?"

Louisville And Memphis Phone Strike Threat Off

Memphis, Dec. 4 (AP)—The threat of a strike by long-distance operators in Memphis and Louisville was ended tonight when the American Telephone and Telegraph Company announced it had agreed to meet the operators' demands for a $5 weekly wage increase.

S. K. Forbes, general traffic manager of the company, said in view of the proposals "the union has agreed that no further strike action will be taken either at Memphis or Louisville."

Goes To WLB For Approval

The proposed wage increase, which raises the salary scale for beginners to $20 and for experienced operators to $30, now goes to the War Labor Board for approval.

The WLB recently approved only $2 of the requested raise, following which action the Memphis operators voted overwhelmingly Saturday to strike and Louisville operators scheduled a strike vote for December 11.

J. J. Moran, of New York, president of the National Federation of Long Line Operators, said in Louisville the operators had decided not to strike in view of the company's action. He said the operators would stay on the job even if the WLB refuses the additional increase.

Strike "Definitely Off"

Ora Lee Taylor, chairman of the Memphis local, said the strike was definitely off and added: "We will abide by the WLB decision.

Forbes said that in recent negotiations before the WLB the industry member of the WLB panel favored a $2 raise, the public member, $3, and the labor member, $5.

"The company originally did not specifically approve or oppose any of these three recommendations, Forbes asserted.

Moran had said that a strike by Memphis or Louisville operators might result in a nation-wide telephone tieup.

Final Okay Due Today On Air Plan

Chicago, Dec. 4 (AP)—The International Civil Aviation Conference put all but the final stamp of approval on its work today in a few hours of activity enlivened by disclosure that the United States delegation chairman, Adolf A. Berle, Jr., had resigned as Assistant Secretary of State.

All of the documents should be in ultimate form for acceptance by the conference tomorrow, after which there will be a second and concluding full session. All committees and subcommittees were disbanded late today.

The British delegation made it clear that, after some last minute revision, it would sign the "two freedoms" document by which the right of peaceful transit and noncommercial stops would be granted reciprocally. Since the United States and most of the other nations have signified their intention of signing that agreement, it appears that the barriers which have made difficult the connecting of nations by air will be removed.

Under the "two freedoms" proposal, a nation wanting to provide air service to another country separated from it by the territory of a third state is automatically granted the right to fly across the third state and to stop for fuel or repairs while in transit so long as it does not discharge or take on passengers.

That was one of the major goals of the United States delegation, and while it had been assured several days ago that many countries would go along, the attitude of Great Britain today indicates that acceptance may be universal.

The conference must take a final vote also on a general agreement which establishes the international civil aviation organization and provides for world standards for flying, a "five freedoms" document which gives additional privileges to the "two freedoms" and which is optional; an interim agreement to put into effect the terms of the main agreement pending its ratification, and a standard form contract for negotiations for air rights between countries.

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In a session of the conference's executive committee tonight, it was decided to locate the interim council in Canada. But the committee left to the final plenary session tomorrow the selection of the seat of the permanent organization.

The committee also agreed to leave election of the member states in the 21-member council to a secret ballot at the full conference meeting.

The council would sit as the executive body of the forthcoming world organization.

The committee was reported to have decided that the convention will become effective when ratified by 26 states.

Berle was asked about criticism voiced in London by the British press, which took the general view that so far the Chicago conference has been a failure, one newspaper saying also a "race for postwar supremacy in the air is threatened."

While declining to refer to the published reports directly, saying that he had not seen an official summary of them, Berle said:

"I don't see out of this any contest for supremacy of the air. It seems to me that mechanics have been provided for orderly solution of future problems as they arise on a basis of fact instead of on a basis of conjecture or politicians' statements.

"In 1919 the powers met at Paris and

were unable to achieve even arrangements by which friendly planes could go. The same thing happened at Havana in 1928.

—o—

"In 1944 we have achieved substantial agreement on a world organization; an agreement which seems to command general support permitting free and general transit privileges and ending the 'line barons' stage of air negotiations, and finally an important group of nations have agreed on the principle of open commercial trade, known as the 'five freedoms'.

"The international organization has jurisdiction to correct abuses and provide for continuing development of the international institutions of the air. Compared to the situation which prevailed at the beginning of the conference when rights could not be obtained except by preferential bilateral agreement, it will be seen that we have advanced two decades in a single month.

"Some failed to realize all of their views and hopes, but all were vastly nearer realizing those dreams than any of us had expected when we came here.

"This has been accomplished in a spirit of give and take and mutual accommodation on all sides."

Air Committee Voting On Documents

DEC 5 1944

Chicago, Dec. 4 (AP)—Delegates to the International Civic Aviation Conference were called today to give formal approval as a joint committee to an agreement which completes and co-ordinates their work as separate groups.

Committee approval would leave as a final step adoption of the report by the full conference, a step which many officials feel certain will be taken tomorrow.

The vote of the conference will be a mere formality, since the same delegates sit in the committee meetings.

Expected Results Listed

It seems clear that the conference will produce these five documents:

1. A proposed convention or treaty which will establish an international air organization, serving as the ministerial body for the technical parts of the same treaty, these latter relating to air navigation rules and world standards and procedures.

2. A similar document covering much of the same ground but on a temporary basis so that it can be operative during the period required to ratify and effectuate the permanent agreement.

3. A standard form agreement for use in all direct negotiations for commercial air right between countries to be used as an instrument assuring fair play in such dealings:

4. A "two freedoms" document by which the signatory states would exchange reciprocally the right of peaceful flight and non-commercial stops for scheduled aircraft. [Such rights for private aircraft are to be granted in the main agreement.]

5. A "five freedoms" document through which signatory states grant to each other not only the right to fly in peace and make operational stops but also to carry home traffic outbound and back again and to carry the traffic of other nations, so long as the other countries do not reserve the privilege to themselves.

Sum Of Achievements

In these documents is the total of what the conference achieved and what it has failed to do. The third, fourth and fifth documents cover the ground on which no general agreement could be reached. Acceptance on them is optional.

A very general adoption of the first two freedoms—transit and stops—is expected by some officials.

Berle Sees No Effect On Aviation Meeting

Chicago, Dec. 4 (AP)—Adolf A. Berle, Jr., chairman of the American delegation and president of the International Civil Aviation Conference, said today that his resignation as Assistant Secretary of State would have no effect on the world meeting itself and as far as he knew none on United States aviation policy.

Explaining in an informal meeting with the press that the changes in the department was a "usual" sort of thing under a new Secretary of State (Edward Stettinius succeeded Cordell Hull last week), Berle said that President Roosevelt had "been kind enough to offer me another important post." Consideration of this offer must await until his return to Washington, Berle said. He is expected to return to Washington no later than Friday.

"I have already wished success to the new crew that takes over in the State Department in extremely difficult times," Berle said.

He added that he would report to Mr. Roosevelt on the five-week conference of 54 nations.

'Reactionary Republican' Called 'Blind' by Wallace

He Speaks at 3d Anniversary Dinner of 'Chicago Sun'

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 (AP).—Vice-Prenisident Henry A. Wallace declared tonight "the liberal Democrat knows that the people's revolution is on the march," while "reactionaary Republicans know that something is happening, but can't quite figure out what it is."

In a speech prepared for delivery at a dinner honoring Marshall Field, publisher of "The Chicago Sun," on the paper's third anniversary Mr. Wallace declared the "reactionary Republican runs around shrieking alarm, hoping in his wild panic to gain some measure of security for himself, his wealth, and the wealth of his children."

"Many of these people are no more vicious than a chicken flopping around on the ground with its head cut off," he said. "They don't discern the trend of the time.

"Of course, there is another group that is subject to stronger condemnation than these poor frightened people of great wealth. This second group discerns the signs of the times clearly enough, but goes ahead and says coldbloodedly . . . 'I am going to make all the money I can. Why not? After me the deluge.' This kind of man oftentimes eases his conscience by giving large sums of money to charities.

"Nevertheless, from a Christian point of view he is subject to condemnation because, seeing the signs of the times, he fails to use his influence to make the inevitable revolution beneficent, striving instead for short-lived power in the old-fashioned way."

G.I. ESCAPED JAP EXECUTION

DEC 5 1944

Bataan Veteran Missed Fate of 29 Others.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Thirty American prisoners lined up at the rail of a Japanese ship, waiting to be shot.

They had been recaptured after an almost four-mile swim for liberty following the torpedoing of a Japanese prison ship off Zamboanga peninsula last September 7.

The thirty were roped together and their hands were bound behind them. Then, the Japs began shooting them one by one—shooting them in the backs.

Twenty-nine of those bound and helpless and hopeless men were killed.

The other got away—just as death was closing in.

Today that man, 23-year-old Tech. Sergt. Denver R. Rose, home with his parents in Houston, told the story of his miraculous escape.

Made March of Death.

Veteran of Bataan and Corregidor and one of the thousand prisoners of the terrible March of Death, Sergt. Rose lost seventy pounds during two and one-half years in a Japanese prison camp.

He weighed little more than 100 pounds when the enemy transferred him and other captives from one part of the Philippines to another.

"There were 750 of us crowded into a small ship," he relates. "When a torpedo hit us, many were caught below decks in the hold and never had a chance. The Japs turned machine guns on those who got into the water.

"We started swimming for shore, four miles away. I was within fifty yards of dry land when the Japs came up in small boats and caught thirty of us.

"They tied our hands behind us. They took us out to another prison ship. We were all roped together, all thirty of us, standing in a line along the rail. They started shooting us, one by one, and I was fourth in line.

Slipped Through Anchor Hole.

"Using his sword a Jap cut the rope to turn loose the first man in line. He was taken to the stern of the boat and shot in the back. He fell into the water. Then they cut loose the second man and took him back to be shot. I found the frayed end of a steel cable on the rail behind me. I rubbed the ropes across the sharp edges until I got my hands free. I still have the scars on my hands.

"I decided I'd just as soon be shot trying to get away as like a sitting duck, so I made a break for it. I ran to the front end of the ship and slipped down into the anchor hole. I hid there about twenty minutes. They were searching the ship for me. I heard more shots.

"While the shooting was going on, I let myself down into the water. I treaded water very softly, so as not to stir up the phosphorescence. Gradually I moved away from the ship and finally lit out for the shore."

Cared For by Natives.

He swam four miles to shore. "A fellow doesn't know how much he can do until he gets in a tight spot like that and has to," he explains. "I don't believe I could swim even one mile now."

On reaching land, he joined eighty - two others who had escaped from the torpedoed ship. Natives took care of them for several weeks. Then they were picked up by United States naval forces.

A native of Fort Smith, Ark., Sergt. Rose was working for an oil company here when he decided to enlist, late in 1939. He went back to Fort Smith and signed up in the Coast Artillery. In July, 1940, his outfit went to Corregidor.

On the March of Death he saw many comrades beheaded or shot without mercy. Later, in the prison camp, "Japs were always looking for an excuse to finish us off," he says, "because they were afraid of us. They kept us half-starved for the same reason."

Project May Take Name Of Town Nazis Ruined

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 4 (AP)—War workers residing in the Linda Vista Federal housing project today cast ballots on a proposal to change the community's name to Distomo, in honor of the Greek town destroyed by the Nazis last June.

The plebiscite will be conducted today and tomorrow in the project's stores, where ballot boxes are located. Linda Vista has more than 4,800 units with a population of about 20,000.

Decision to conduct the vote was reached after a visit to Linda Vista by M. Allen Banks, of New York city, representing the National Committee for Rebirth of Distomo, of which Maxwell Anderson, playwright, is chairman.

QUESTION OF RIGHT, DE MILLE ASSERTS

Union Assessment Would Fix Decision For Him, He Says

DEC 5 1944

Hollywood, Cal., Dec 4 [Special]. Alarmed over whether this is "the free America we are preserving on the battlefields of the world today," Cecil B. De Mille today said that he will give up his radio job, reputed to pay him $5,000 a week for a night's performance, rather than submit to a union order which, he believes, violates a principle cherished by free peoples.

De Mille indicated that he will institute a court test against the AFL American Federation of Radio Artists to ascertain whether "an organization, as such, can usurp the rights of an American voter and arbitrarily make up his mind for him that he must support or oppose any proposition on the ballot."

Statement To Public

In a bold statement, without rancor against unionism, which he supports, the veteran who long ago achieved world fame in the entertainment world, stated his case to the public as follows:

"I am advised that the board of directors of the American Federation of Radio Artists has suspended me, the suspension to become effective December 11, 1944, for my failure to pay $1 which the board levied for the purpose of opposing Proposition 12 on the recent ballot in California.

"AFRA informed my by letter on August 16, 1944, that I, as a member of the union in good standing, had been assessed $1 for a fund to oppose Proposition 12 on the California ballot of November 7, 1944, and that if I did not pay this dollar by September 1, 1944, I would be suspended.

Question "Basic And Simple"

"I did not then know what Proposition 12 was. But the fact that it was an issue to be decided in three months by the voters of the State of California at the polls prompted me to refuse to pay this special assessment demanded by AFRA.

"The question is basic and simple and it has nothing to do with unionism or the merits of Proposition 12.

"It is: Can any organization, as such, usurp the rights of an American voter and arbitrarily make up his mind for him that he must support or oppose any proposition on ballots?

"I believe that under the Constitution of the United States no organization should have that right.

"I might afford to lose $1, but I cannot afford to lose my rights as an American citizen, or my respect for myself as such.

Belief In Unions Declared

"Therefore, I could not pay the $1 assessment to AFRA, although I am a union man and a supporter of and believer in unions. . . .

"I immediately informed AFRA of my position. I told them I did not desire to embarrass their situation in any way by resorting to the courts for protection before a national election, as I felt it would be unfair as a member of the union to put them in the position of having legally to defend an action that I believed to be illegal. It was then agreed that the matter should rest, and I would not be suspended.

"However, the election being over, I was again informed that if I did not pay the $1 assessment I could not work.

"Right To Earn Living"

"Now, I was being told, not what propositions I must support in an election, but that I would be deprived of the right to earn a living because I had not supported an organization's political beliefs with which I did not agree.

"I might afford to lose $1, but I cannot afford to lose my rights as an American citizen, or my respect for myself as such.

"Therefore, I could not pay the $1 assessment to AFRA, although I am a union man and a supporter of and believer in unions. . . .

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"Right To Earn Living"

"Now, I was being told, not what propositions I must support in an election, but that I would be deprived of the right to earn a living because I had not supported an organization's political beliefs with which I did not agree.

"This is wrong and it seems to me that, if any group of men can deprive an individual of the right to work, the right to earn a living and perhaps condemn him to starvation because he does not agree with them politically, then that situation should be corrected by legislation or we should acknowledged that we are no longer free men in a democracy.

"If any organization can assess $1, it can assess $100 or $1,000 for any political or other purpose permitted by its constitution or by-laws.

"It could assess Democrats for the support of the Republican party or Democrats and Republicans for the support of the Communist party or Communists for the support of the Republican party. . . .

"Such grave issues are involved that I consider it a duty to forego, if compelled to, the sum of money which I have been receiving weekly for broadcasting rather than pay one single dollar in a political tribute which acknowledges that I am no longer a free man."

DEC 5 1944

30.24 — 20951

At the union's headquarters, its secretary, Claude L. McCue, said: "Legislation attacking unions was involved in Proposition 12. Our existence was threatened by it. We were bound to fight it for that reason. The union was unable to consider Mr. De Mille in a different category from any other union member and we regret that he has chosen to make an issue of it. We cannot, however, change our stand."

DEC 5 1944

ADD LONDON XX NAVIGATOR

SEVERAL SPEEDY NAZI JET PLANES WERE SPOTTED IN THE DEBRA AREA, 122 MILES EAST OF COLOGNE. "WE SAW A ME262 JET JOB, BUT AS SOON AS THREE MUSTANGS AND THUNDERBOLTS APPEARED IT DISAPPEARED STRAIGHT INTO THE SUN," SAID SGT.JOSEPH GRUNEN, 8130 WITT ST., DETROIT MICH., A LIBERATOR NOSE GUNNER.

SGT.GAIL B.COX, LAWSON, MO., 21-YEAR-OLD PORT WAIST GUNNER WHO HAS COMPLETED 35 MISSIONS, SAID HE SAW A JET BUT NO OTHER ENEMY FIGHTERS. "BUT WE RAN INTO PLENTY OF ROCKETS," HE ADDED. "ABOUT 15 WERE FIRED AT US ALL AT ONCE, BUT THEY MISSED OUR PLANES."

FLAK WAS REPORTED WEAK OVER THE TARGETS. "FIVE OF US WERE ON OUR 13TH MISSION AND IT WAS THE FIRST ONE ON WHICH WE DIDN'T SEE ANY FLAK. GRINNED SGT.HAROLD SILFIES, NAZARETH, PA., A LIBERATOR GUNNER.

RW63 PEW

DEC 5 1944

ADD LONDON XX FRONT

"AFTER THE ENORMOUSLY HEAVY ATTACKS WHICH THE RAILWAYS HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO, THERE IS GREAT ADMINISTRATIVE CONFUSION," SAID THE MINISTRY, EXPLAINING RESULTS OF THE INTENSIFIED ATTACKS ON THE RUHR INDUSTRIAL REGION.

THE NERVE CENTER OF THE WHOLE RAIL SYSTEM IS CRAMMED INTO A COMPARATIVELY SMALL AREA OF THE RUHR AND THE MIDDLE RHINELAND DISTRICTS. FREIGHT TRAFFIC DENSITY IN THE RUHR IS MORE THAN DOUBLE THE AVERAGE FOR THE WHOLE OF GERMANY.

MQ724PEW

ADD LONDON XX PLACES

ONE FIGHTER BOMBER OPERATION WAS FLOWN ON THE U.S. THIRD ARMY FRONT, A P-47 THUNDERBOLT DIVEBOMBING ATTACK ON ZWEIBRUCKEN, IN THE SAAR BASIN EAST OF SAARBRUCKEN.

MORE THAN 200 SORTIES WERE FLOWN IN SUPPORT OF AMERICAN FIRST AND NINTH ARMY TROOPS ATTACKING IN THE JULICH AND DUREN AREAS, ON THE APPROACHES TO COLOGNE. ONE PLANE WAS LOST. DEC 5 1944

BRITISH MOSQUITO BOMBERS HAMMERED OBJECTIVES IN WESTERN GERMANY LAST NIGHT WITHOUT LOSS. THE TARGET CITIES WERE NOT IDENTIFIED.

ADD LONDON — CHECHER XX VIENNA

THE PARIS RADIO SAID THE GERMANS WERE EVACUATING INDUSTRIAL INSTALLATIONS FROM BOTH VIENNA AND WIENER NEUSTADT, AN AIRCRAFT CENTER TO THE SOUTHWEST. AUSTRIAN PATRIOTS HAVE BEEN BATTLING THE GESTAPO IN VIENNA, PARIS ADDED. FROM STOCKHOLM CAME A REPORT THAT NAZI GOVERNMENTAL DEPARTMENTS DRIVEN FROM BERLIN TO VIENNA BY ALLIED AIR ATTACKS LAST WINTER WERE BEING MOVED FARTHER WEST.

A BUDAPEST REPORT TO BERN SAID ALL OF THE MALE POPULATION OF THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 AND 60 HAD BEEN ORDERED TO LEAVE THE CITY.

A MOSCOW DISPATCH SAID ONE OF TOLBUKHIN'S BATTALIONS HAD COVERED 100 MILES IN 24 HOURS AND PICTURED THE GERMAN AND HUNGARIAN OPPOSITION AS STUNNED AND REELING BEFORE THE SWIFTNESS OF HIS ATTACK.

BERLIN ADMITTED THAT SOVIET FORCES HAD THRUST BEYOND DUNAFOLDVAR, FORTRESS ON THE DANUBE'S WEST BANK THAT FELL TO THE RUSSIANS YESTERDAY, TO WITHIN 40 MILES OF THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL.

THESE RED ARMY FORCES WERE DRIVING TOWARD BUDAPEST FOR A POSSIBLE ASSAULT FROM THE REAR. OTHER RUSSIAN COLUMNS HAVE BEEN HALTED AT THE SOUTHERN LIMITS OF THE CAPITAL FOR WEEKS, WHILE

ADDITIONAL FORCES HAVE SEVERED MAJOR RAIL AND ROAD COMMUNICATIONS ON THE NORTHEAST.

DEC 5 1944

MOSCOW DISPATCHES INDICATED THE GERMANS WERE FACING NOTHING SHORT OF A CATASTROPHE IN HUNGARY, WITH A JUNCTURE OF TOLBUKHIN'S FORCES AND THOSE OF MARSHAL RODION Y.MALINOVSKY'S SECOND UKRAINIAN ARMY BEFORE BUDAPEST EXPECTED AT ANY TIME.

TOLBUKHIN'S WESTERNMOST COLUMNS WERE WITHIN 72 MILES OF THE USTRIAN FRONTIER WITH THE CAPTURE YESTERDAY OF KAPOSMERO, WEST F KAPOSVAR.

MOSCOW ADVICES SAID OTHER FORCES STRIKING NORTHEAST FROM APTURED TAMASI WERE HEADED FOR LEPSENY, RAIL JUNCTION AT THE ASTERN END OF LAKE BALATON 24 MILES AWAY. TAMASI IS ONLY 21 ILES FROM THE LAKE IN THE SHORTEST APPROACH.

OTHER COLUMNS FROM POSITIONS WEST OF DUNAFOLDVAR WERE THRUSTING OWARD THE BIG RAIL JUNCTION OF SZEKESFEHERVAR, LESS THAN 35 MILES WAY, AND 17 MILES NORTHEAST OF LEPESNY.

THE GERMANS WERE FARING BADLY ALSO IN NORTHEASTERN HUNGARY, HERE MARSHAL MALINOVSKY HELD HATVAN, EGER AND MISKOLC AS NCHORING POINTS FOR AN OPERATION TO SWEEP THE GERMANS BACK NTO THE MATRA MOUNTAINS, AND GEN. IVAN PETROV'S FOURTH UKRAINIAN RMY WAS THREATENING THE EASTERN SLOVAKIA STRONGHOLD OF KASSA KOSICE).

DEC 5 1944

SEIZURE OF MISKOLC HAS OPENED UP A NEW WAY INTO CENTRAL SLOVAKIA THROUGH THE BODVA RIVER VALLEY, MOSCOW ADVICES SAID.

MALINOVSKY'S COLUMNS APPEARED TO HAVE AS THEIR GOAL THE CAPTURE OF ROZSNYO, APPROXIMATELY 40 MILES NORTH OF MISKOLC, AND ONLY 20 BEBRA, 122 MILES EAST; AND SOESI, 68 MILES EAST.

ADD LONDON-(CHAMBERLAIN)

MOST OF THE GERMANS' TRAFFIC DIRECTED TO THE ENTIRE WESTERN FRONT MUST FUNNEL THROUGH THE HUGE RAIL YARDS OF THESE CENTERS.

MIST AND ICING CONDITIONS HELD U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER-BOMBERS TO 6 TRIPS BEFORE NOON TODAY IN SUPPORT OF THE FIRST AND NINTH AMERICAN ARMIES. WITHOUT LOSS, THEY ATTACKED BRACHELEN, TWO MILES NORTHWEST OF LINNICH, AND POUNDED RAIL LINES AND ARTILLERY POSITIONS IN THE ROER VALLEY. A MAIN RAILROAD WAS CUT EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF DUSSELDORF BY THUNDERBOLTS FLYING ARMED RECONNAISSANCE.

MJ435PEW

LONDON, DEC. 4-(AP)-THE PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT GE,.DE GAULLE, NOW IN MOSCOW, IS BELIEVED TO BE DISCUSSING WITH PREMIER STALIN FRANCE'S DESIRE FOR A FRONTIER ON THE RHINE AFTER THE WAR.

"IT IS SAFE TO ASSUME," THE BROADCAST ADDED, THAT STALIN WILL NOT OPPOSE THIS DESIRE.

PLANS FOR FRENCH PARTICIPATION IN THE MILITARY OCCUPATION OF GERMANY ALSO ARE BELIEVED ON THE AGENDA FOR THE MOSCOW TALKS, THE PARIS RADIO SAID.

DISPATCHES FROM MOSCOW LAST NIGHT SAID DE GAULLE HAD HIS SECOND MEETING WITH STALIN AT A LONG LUNCHEON YESTERDAY AND DECLARED THE TALKS ALREADY HAD ASSURED THE BASIS FOR FAR-REACHING FRENCH-SOVIET UNDERSTANDING AND COLLABORATION.

RW651AEW

LONDON, DEC. 4-(AP)-IN MANY FORMAL PARADES THROUGH WINTRY STREETS BRITAIN'S HOME GUARD OF 2,000,000 MEN WAS DEMOBILIZED YESTERDAY.

THIS WAS THE CIVILIAN ARMY WHICH MANNED THE ISLAND BASTIONS WHEN BRITAIN FOUGHT ALONE. APPRECIATION FOR ITS WORK WAS EXPRESSED BY ITS COLONEL-IN-CHIEF, KING GEORGE VI, IN A RADIO ADDRESS.

FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN, TAKING THE SALUTE AT ONE OF THE PARADES, SAID "WE IN BRITAIN WILL NEVER FORGET THAT IN OUR DARK HOUR WHEN YOUR NUMBERS WERE FAR IN EXCESS OF YOUR EQUIPMENT THAT IT WAS THE UNITED STATES WHICH ALONE GAVE US THE WEAPONS."

RW652AEW

LONDON, DEC. 4-(AP)-ALLIED WARPLANES BROKE ALL RECORDS IN THE ERIAL OFFENSIVE AGAINST GERMANY BY DROPPING MORE THAN 114,700 TONS F BOMBS ON THE REICH DURING NOVEMBER, IT WAS DISCLOSED YESTERDAY.

U.S.HEAVY BOMBERS BASED IN BRITAIN ACCOUNTED FOR 37,880 TONS OF HIS TOTAL AND HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE 15TH AIR FORCE STATIONED IN ITALY LOOSED AN ADDITIONAL 17,820 TONS.

BRITAIN-BASED BOMBERS OF THE RAF ACCOUNTED FOR THE REMAINING 59,000 TONS.

THE MAJOR PORTION OF THIS TONNAGE WAS AIMED AT GERMANY'S DWINDLING SOURCES OF FUEL AND AT MILITARY RAIL CENTERS HANDLING TRAFFIC FOR THE WESTERN FRONT.

A TOTAL OF MORE THAN 794 ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED--636 BY BRITAIN-BASED U.S. PLANES.

AMERICAN LOSSES FOR THE MONTH INCLUDED 303 HEAVY BOMBERS AND 167 FIGHTERS, WHILE THE RAF LOST 155 HEAVY BOMBERS AND 127 LIGHTER AIRCRAFT.

RW705AEW

LONDON, DEC 4-(AP)-REAR ADMIRAL RICHARD E.BYRD, ANTARCTIC EXPLORER, BROKE A LONG PUBLIC SILENCE LAST NIGHT TO URGE FULL PRODUCTION ON THE AMERICAN HOME FRONT AND DESCRIBED THE WAR AS "A HELLUVA WAY FROM FINISHED."

PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE ARMY GI JOES, BYRD DISCLOSED HE HAD BEEN IN THE EUROPEAN BATTLE AREA MAKING A STUDY OF HOW THE TACTICAL AIR FORCES SUPPORT THE FIGHTING GROUND TROOPS.

DN709AEW

DEC 5 1944

LONDON, DEC. 4-(AP)-THE GERMANS THREATENED REPRISALS TODAY IF THE DEGAULLE GOVERNMENT DID NOT STOP TRIALS OF FRENCH COLLABORATIONISTS.

A BERLIN SPOKESMAN SPECIFICALLY NAMED GENERAL HENRI DENTZ, FORMER VICHY GOVERNOR OF SYRIA, AS ONE WHO MUST BE SPARED. DENTZ IS FACING CHARGES IN PARIS.

"SHOULD DEGAULLISTS TRY AND EXECUTE FRENCH 'PATRIOTS' LIKE GENERAL DENTZ, THEN THEY CAN REST ASSURED THAT SERIOUS GERMAN COUNTERMEASURES WILL NOT BE LONG DELAYED," A GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID, ACCORDING TO A DNB DISPATCH.

GH940AEW

ADD PARIS-(BEALMEAR) XX MERODE

FIRST ARMY ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNNERS WERE CREDITED WITH KNOCKING DOWN A RECORD 41 GERMAN PLANES OUT OF A FORCE OF 75 FIGHTERS WHICH STRAFED FORWARD POSITIONS AND TRANSPORT COLUMNS YESTERDAY.

DEC 5 1944

IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT IN 18 DAYS OF THE FIRST ARMY'S OFFENSIVE, ENEMY CASUALTIES WERE MORE THAN 40,000 MEN. AMERICAN CASUALTIES FOR THE SAME PERIOD WERE DESCRIBED AS "MODERATE" AND GENERALLY LIGHTER THAN USUAL FOR THIS TYPE OF OPERATION.

AN UNEASY LULL HUNG OVER LT. GEN. WILLIAM H.SIMPSON'S NINTH ARMY FRONT, WHERE THE GERMANS ENTRENCHED ACROSS THE ROER WERE WAITING FOR THE AMERICANS TO DRIVE ACROSS.

THE ENEMY SENT NUMEROUS RECONNAISSANCE PLANES OVER TO TRY

TO LEARN ALLIED PLANS AS THE NINTH FOUGHT WITH THE LAST DEFENDERS IN THE SPACIOUS SPORTS FIELD ACROSS THE ROER FROM THE MAIN PART OF JULICH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WES GALLAGHER PREDICTED THAT THE COMING BATTLE OF THE ROER WOULD BE MARKED BY "THE BLOODIEST FIGHTING YET SEEN ON THE WESTERN FRONT"--A HEADON CLASH INTO WHICH THE ENEMY WILL THROW ALL AVAILABLE STRENGTH TO PROTECT THE RUHR'S WAR FACTORIES.

LT. GEN. MILES C.DEMPSEY'S SECOND ARMY WIPED OUT THE VENLO BRIDGEHEAD WITH A SMASH OF NEARLY A MILE ACROSS MINEFIELDS AND TANK BARRIERS UNDER HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE. ONLY SCATTERED POCKETS REMAINED ANYWHERE WEST OF THE MAAS, A FRONT DISPATCH REPORTED.

THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY OPERATING ON THE THIRD'S RIGHT FLANK PUSHED NEARLY A MILE BEYOND WALD-HAMBACH, FIVE AND A HALF MILES EAST OF SARRE UNION, INTO THICK WOODS ABOUT 14 MILES SOUTHEAST OF SARREGUEMINES.

IN A DRIVE THROUGH THE LOWER VOSGES, OTHER UNITS TOOK WINGEN, SEVEN MILES FARTHER EAST. A VILLAGE NEAR THE OUTSKIRTS OF HAGUENAU, ENEMY BASE 15 MILES NORTH OF STRASBOURG, ALSO WAS CAPTURED.

THE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER OF SELESTAT, 25 MILES SOUTHWEST OF STRASBOURG, WAS CLEARED EXCEPT FOR RESISTANCE IN THE SOUTHWEST SECTION OF THE CITY, A FRONT DISPATCH SAID. (THE GERMANS SAID THE ALLIES HAD TAKEN THE CITY.)

WITHOUT WAITING FOR THIS CLEANUP, OTHER FORCES EIGHT MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST SEIZED RIBEAUVILLE, A TOWN OF ABOUT 5,000 POPULATION EIGHT MILES FROM THE FRENCH CITY OF COLMAR. THIS WAS THE CLOSEST APPROACH TO COLMAR YET REPORTED.

THE ONLY PART OF THE ALSATIAN PLAIN NOT DOMINATED BY THE ALLIES IS FROM HERE TO A POINT NORTH OF MULHOUSE, SOME 26 MILES OR SO SOUTH.

THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY, DRIVING THROUGH THE VOSGES AGAINST THE WEST FLANK OF THE GERMAN FORCES IN THIS AREA, OVERCAME STRONG RESISTANCE AND SEIZED HEIGHTS DOMINATING THANN, 10 MILES NORTHWEST OF MULHOUSE.

GH324PEW

A188

ADD PARIS - CLONG) XX FRONT

PATTON'S 95TH INFANTRY DIVISION MOVED AHEAD BELOW AND ABOVE INVESTED SAARLAUTERN CLEARING OUT A SALIENT THREE MILES LONG NORTHWEST OF THE CITY ALONG THE WEST BANK OF THE SAAR.

DEC 5 1944

WALLERFANGEN, TWO MILES NORTHWEST OF SAARLAUTERN, WAS CLEARED. SO WAS THE SUBURBAN VILLAGE OF PIKARD. THE FIFTH INFANTRY PUSHED TWO MILES TO THE GERMAN BORDER SIX MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAARLAUTERN. THE 26TH INFANTRY ADVANCED TWO MILES TO THE VICINITY OF KESKASTEL, 10 MILES SOUTH OF SARREGUEMINES.

30. 2+— 20953

THE SPEED WITH WHICH LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON'S MEN FORCED THE RIVER APPARENTLY HERALDED A QUICK OPENING OF THE BATTLE FOR THE SIEGFRIED LINE IN THE SAAR BASIN, A FRONT DISPATCH SAID.

IN THE BATTLE AREA BEYOND AACHEN U.S. FIRST ARMY TROOPS, ATTACKING AT THREE POINTS ON A 12-MILE FRONT, MADE AN ASSAULT CROSSING OF THE INDE RIVER AND CAPTURED THE TOWNS OF INDEN, LUCHERBERG, LUCHEM AND BRANDENBERG. THIS DRIVE ALONG THE BLOOD-SOAKED APPROACHES TO DUREN, 20 MILES WEST OF COLOGNE, ROLLED BACK THE GERMANS' ROER RIVER DEFENSES A MILE OR MORE.

NINE MILES NORTHWEST OF DUREN THE AMERICAN NINTH ARMY DREW UP TO THE ROER ALL THE WAY FROM LINNICH TO JULICH--TWO MAIN RIVER STRONGHOLDS. THIS ARMY CLEARED THE GERMANS FROM THAT PART OF LINNICH WEST OF THE RIVER AND FOUGHT BITTERLY TO EXTEND ITS HOLD INSIDE JULICH.

IN SOUTHEASTERN HOLLAND, BRITISH SECOND ARMY TROOPS BREACHED THE MINEFIELDS BEFORE THE DUTCH BORDER CITY OF VENLO AND SCORED ADVANCES OF UP TO 600 YARDS INTO THE ENEMY DEFENSES WEST OF THE MAAS RIVER.

VENLO, ON THE EAST BANK OF THE MAAS, IS A GATEWAY TO GERMANY'S RUHR. THE BRITISH ATTACK CARRIED ACROSS A LARGE ANTITANK DITCH AND WAS PRESSED TO WITHIN 1,000 YARDS OF THE DEMOLISHED VENLO BRIDGE.

FARTHER NORTH IN HOLLAND SOME POINTS OF THE FRONT BETWEEN NIJMEGEN AND ARNHEM WERE REPORTED A FOOT UNDER WATER AS A RESULT OF FLOODING. THE GERMAN RADIO SAID A GERMAN COMMANDO FORCE BLEW THE LOWER RHINE DAM SOUTHWEST OF ARNHEM, "FLOODING THE BRITISH POSITIONS OVER A WIDE AREA."

ON THE SOUTHERN END OF THE FRONT AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS ENGAGED IN BITTER STREET FIGHTING IN THE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER OF SELESTAT, 25 MILES SOUTHWEST OF STRASBOURG, AFTER REPELLING TWO TANK-SUPPORTED COUNTERATTACKS. THESE AMERICAN UNITS WERE NEARING A JUNCTION WITH OTHER FORCES FIGHTING DOWN FROM STRASBOURG.

DEC 5 1944

THE LAST SNIPERS WERE BEING FLUSHED FROM STRASBOURG. THE GERMANS BLEW UP ALL THREE BRIDGES THERE AND WITHDREW TO THE EAST BANK OF THE RHINE.

FRENCH FIRST ARMY UNITS CAPTURED FOUR TOWNS ON THE UPPER REACHES OF THE THUR (CQ) VALLEY SOME 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF MULHOUSE. THE FRENCH ALSO ESTABLISHED A BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE DOLLER RIVER JUST NORTHWEST OF MULHOUSE AND HELD IT UNDER TWO COUNTERATTACKS.

IN A SPECTACULAR OPERATION TROOPS OF THE U.S. THIRD ARMY'S 95TH INFANTRY DIVISION SEIZED INTACT THE BRIDGE OVER THE SAAR. UNITS IN ASSAULT BOATS CROSSED AND TOOK THE EAST END OF THE BRIDGE AS OTHER FORCES CAME UP FROM THE SOUTHWEST. DEMOLITION CHARGES WERE TORN AWAY BEFORE THE SURPRISED GERMAN COULD DETONATE THEM.

THE SAME DIVISION, AS IT SMASHED ORGANIZED RESISTANCE IN MOST OF SAARLAUTERN, AN ANCIENT CITY OF 32,000 POPULATION, HAD TO CONTEND WITH HASTILY-MOBILIZED "PEOPLES' ARMY" UNITS WHICH FOUGHT SIDE-BY-SIDE WITH GERMAN REGULARS.

A MILE AND A HALF NORTHWEST OF SAARLAUTERN, AMERICAN TROOPS FOUND THE SAAR TOWN OF NIEDER LIMBERG BURNED AND ABANDONED IN THE FIRST APPLICATION BY THE GERMANS OF A SCORCHED EARTH POLICY INSIDE THE REICH. SAARLAUTERN ALSO WAS BURNING WHEN THE YANKS ENTERED IT.

PATTON'S FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION CROSSED THE SAAR FRONTIER AT A NEW POINT EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF SAARLAUTERN AND 11 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE BASIN'S MAIN CITY OF SAARBRUCKEN. THIS PENETRATION CARRIED A MILE INTO GERMANY.

IN THE POTENTIAL OUTFLANKING DRIVE ON SAARBRUCKEN THE 26TH INFANTRY DIVISION CLEARED THE LAST GERMANS FROM THE FRENCH CITY OF SARRE UNION. THIS DIVISION WAS 12 MILES FROM THE BASIN'S BORDER AND 21 MILES FROM SAARBRUCKEN.

JR343AEW

AN AMERICAN COMMAND POST OUTSIDE METZIG--FIRST ADD FORTRESS (B77 DAY) X X X SAID HEINTGER.

MEANWHILE, A STONE'S THROW AWAY FROM WHERE MORTAR AND TANK FIRE WERE CRASHING INTO THE GERMAN-HELD FORTRESS, ENGINEERS CALMLY WERE BLOWING UP CHUNKS OF THE FORT NOW IN U.S. HANDS. THEY WERE PRACTICING FOR THE TIME WHEN THEY MEET SIMILAR FORTIFICATIONS AHEAD. DEC 5 1944

"WE HAVE LEARNED A LOT OF THINGS NOT TO DO," SAID LT.RICHARD REE, OF WAUWATOSA, WIS.

TAKING PART IN HIS EXPERIMENTS ON DESTRUCTION WERE PVTS.ARMAND GUAY, OF GLENS FALLS, N.Y., HERMAN KILLMEYER, 109 BRASSVILLE ST., PITTSBURGH PA., JOHN OPPERMAN, LIBRARY, PENN., AND EDWARD TURNER, OF SAGINAW, MICH.

REE ALSO RECEIVED HELP FROM CORPS. S.FREDERICK HAMM, 530 41ST ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., ARLIA DAVIS, MARSHALL, TEX., AND R.V.JENKINS, OF RIDGEWAY, TEX.

RUSIXPEW

AP SOMEWHERE IN HOLLAND X X SAID

HE DECLARED THAT THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED THE GERMAN OCCUPATION HAVE THE RIGHT TO EXPECT THAT ONE OF THEIR OWN NUMBER SHOULD BE PREMIER. THE QUESTION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT IS BEING DISCUSSED WITH UNDERGROUND LEADERS.

DR.GERBRANDY SAID TRIBUNALS HAVE BEEN SET UP BY ROYAL DECREE TO DEAL WITH PEOPLE ACCUSED OF BEING COLLABORATORS. THE UNDERGROUND WILL TAKE PART IN THIS PURGE OF TRAITORS, HE DECLARED. DEC 5 1944

SN1045PEW

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

SAARLAUTERN, GERMANY, DEC. 4-(AP)-GERMAN ARTILLERY TORE SAVAGELY AT THIS GERMAN CITY TODAY, ATTEMPTING TO DESTROY THE SAAR RIVER BRIDGE WHICH THE AMERICANS SNATCHED IN STORY-BOOK STYLE YESTERDAY.

THE ENEMY OBVIOUSLY FIGURED HIS LOST BRIDGE WAS WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD TO LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON JR., IN HIS FIRST CLOSE QUARTERS CHALLENGE TO THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

AND IT IS A STURDY BRIDGE, SOLIDLY BUILT OF GOOD HEAVY MASONRY. IT WAS TAKEN YESTERDAY BY DOUGHBOYS CROSSING THE RIVER IN ASSAULT BOATS AND SURPRISING THE GERMANS BEFORE THEY COULD DESTROY IT.

GROUND RESISTANCE STIFFENED AROUND THE PERIMETER OF THE BRIDGEHEAD AS THE AMERICANS PUSHED AGAINST THE TWO SATELLITE CITIES OF RODEN AND FRAULAUTERN ON THE EAST BANKT. DEC 5 1944

THE GERMANS THREW IN EVERYTHING FROM HEAVY MORTARS TO 150 MILLIMETERS OR HEAVIER, MAKING NO EFFORT TO SPARE THOUSANDS OF THEIR OWN CIVILIANS WITHIN AMERICAN-HELD SAARLAUTERN.

THE FIRE WAS HEAVIEST AROUND THE BRIDGE, BUT SHELLS CRUNCHED INTO BUILDINGS AT MANY POINTS AND AIR-BURSTING TIME FIRE RAKED ALMOST EVERY BLOCK WITH FRAGMENTS.

A SOLDIER KEEPING A TALLY SHEET AT BATTALION HEADQUARTERS REPORTED OVER A THOUSAND ROUNDS OF ALL KINDS IN HIS SECTION OF TOWN DURING FOUR HOURS.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE AMERICAN PRELIMINARY SHELLING AND BOMBING NOW IS BEING ADDED TO GREATLY BY THE GERMAN FIRE. ONE STREET WHICH WAS ONLY LIGHTLY SPRINKLED WITH GLASS AND BRICKS WHEN I WENT ALONG IT YESTERDAY WAS ALMOST KNEE-DEEP IN RUBBLE TODAY.

LATE THIS AFTERNOON THE BRIDGE STILL WAS INTACT DESPITE THE FURIOUS SHELLING, WHICH HAD NO MORE EFFECT UPON IT THAN THE FOUR AMERICAN BOMBS WITH WHICH THE GERMANS HAD PLANNED TO SHATTER IT JUST BEFORE THE DOUGHBOYS SEIZED IT.

I WAS UNABLE TO REACH THE BATTALION COMMANDER, LT.COL.TOBIAS R. PHILBIN, CLINTON, MASS., WHO WAS A CENTRAL FIGURE IN THIS HAIR-RAISING EPISODE.

THIS IS THE STORY AS RECONSTRUCTED FOR ME BY PFC. RAYMOND FERGUSON, RIFLEMAN FROM EL PASO, TEX., WHOSE PLATOON LED THE PRE-DAWN DASH; STAFF SGT.JOHN MICHAEL, RIVER FOREST, ILL., WHO JOINED THE COMMANDER AFTER THE ATTACK; LT.COL.AUBREY L.AKIN, EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE 379TH INFANTRY FROM NEWPORT, VT., AND MAJOR BYRON BALL, LOS ANGELES, EXECUTIVE OF THE 320TH ENGINEER BATTALION.

THE CROSSING OF THE SAAR RIVER IN RUBBER ASSAULT BOATS, MANNED BY ENGINEERS, WAS BEGUN AT 5 A.M. HUNDREDS OF MEN SLIPPED ACROSS IN LESS THAN 15 MINUTES WITHOUT DRAWING FIRE.

MOVING SILENTLY AND SLOWLY ALONG A FIELD SKIRTING THE WOODS, THEY MET THEIR FIRST GERMANS ON A ROAD ABOUT 500 YARDS FROM THE BRIDGE. LEADING ELEMENTS TOOK FIVE PRISONERS WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT.

THIS SLOWED THE COLUMN, AND PHILBIN MOVED FROM THE COMMANDER'S NORMAL POSITION IN THE REAR TO THE FRONT COLUMN TO FIND OUT WHAT WAS HOLDING UP THE ADVANCE. HE REMAINED THERE DURING THE REST OF THE STEALTHY APPROACH TO THE BRIDGE, WHICH WAS REACHED AT 7:21 A.M.

SO QUIET WAS THE INDIAN-STYLE APPROACH, WHICH ALREADY HAD CARRIED PAST HUNDREDS OF THE SLEEPING ENEMY, THAT FOUR GERMANS WERE SURPRISED ON THE BRIDGE FIXING DETONATORS ON FOUR 500-POUND CAPTURED AMERICAN BOMBS. THESE WERE ALREADY WIRED AND THE WIRES RAN TO THE EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER.

THREE OF THE GERMANS WERE SHOT IN THEIR TRACKS, AND WHEN A GERMAN OFFICER AND ANOTHER SOLDIER STARTED ACROSS THE BRIDGE FROM THE WEST END TO INVESTIGATE IN THE SLOWLY-BREAKING LIGHT, PHILBIN CUT THEM BOTH DOWN WITH HIS MACHINE PISTOL, THEN KILLED ONE OF TWO OTHERS COMING ACROSS.

MEANWHILE, OTHER SOLDIERS CAPTURED A RADIO-EQUIPPED ARMORED CAR PARKED WITH ITS GUNS TRAINED ACROSS THE BRIDGE TO THE WEST. THEY SEIZED THE DRIVER AND KILLED THE RADIO OPERATOR WHEN HE REFUSED TO COME OUT.

PHILBIN HAD THE WIRES TO THE BOMBS CUT IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SHOOTING.

WITH SMOKE GRENADES ONLY PARTLY SCREENING THE BRIDGE, SECOND LT.EDWARD HERBERT, MONTGOMERY, ALA., LED A SMALL DETAIL OF ENGINEERS OUT TO THE MIDDLE SPAN, WHICH WAS BEING RAKED FROM THE WEST BANK BY WHAT PHILBIN CALLED THE HEAVIEST SMALL ARMS FIRE HE HAD EVER SEEN.

USING PARTS OF LADDERS AS IMPROVISED SLEDS, THE ENGINEERS HAULED THE BOMBS BACK TO THE EAST SHORE, RATHER THAN DUMP THEM OVER THE SIDE AND RISK HAVING THEM EXPLODE IN THE WATER.

TRACING THE WIRES BACK TO A NEARBY CELLAR, THEY FOUND AND CAPTURED A GERMAN SEATED BY AN ELECTRICAL DETONATOR. HE TOLD THEM HE HAD BEEN ORDERED TO USE IT AT 7:30, A STATEMENT WHICH ANOTHER PRISONER LATER VERIFIED.

WRIGHT
BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

A U.S. INFANTRY COMMAND POST IN GERMANY, DEC. 3-(AP)--

INFANTRYMEN COMMANDED BY 29-YEAR-OLD LT.-COL. EDMUND F. (PADDY) DRISCOLL

OF LYNBROOK, N.Y., TOOK THE TOWN OF LUCHEM BY STORM TODAY IN AN ASSAULT

THAT WENT THROUGH THE PITCH DARKNESS AT 6 A.M.

DRISCOLL'S MEN-- HIS JUNIOR COMMANDERS WERE CAPTAINS FRANK

KOLB OF PADUCAH, KY., AND AND JOHN WINTER OF TOPEKA, KANS--- JUMPED OFF

FROM NEAR LANGERWEHE AND THIER CAPTURE OF LUCHEM REPRESENTED AN ADVANCE

OF HALF A MILE.

DEC 5 1944

IT WAS NOT THAT THE DREARY LITTLE JERRY TOWN WASMUMBLEDTOWNW

THAT WAS IMPORTANT IN THIS OPERATION, HOWEVER. IT WAS THE FACT THAT THE

MEN OF ONE OF OUR OLDEST AND FINEST INFANTRY OUTFITS WERE ON THE MARCH

AGAIN--- AND THIS WARMING FACT WENT ALL UP AND DOWN THE LINE.

FOR THE OUTFIT DRISCOLL'S GROUP REPRESENTS IS LEGENDARY ALL

THROUGH THE FIRST ARMY, AND WHEN IT IS STALLED OR SUFFERS SOME REVERSES--

AS IT HAS IN THE IMMEDIATE PAST--THERE IS SOMETIMES A DISPRO-
PORTIONATE AMOUNT OF GLOOM AMONG OTHER DIVISIONS.

AND LUCHEM WAS HOTLY DEFENDED WITH EVERYTHING THE GERMANS
HAD--EARTHWORKS, ANTITANK GUNS, MORTARS, AND ALL THE REST---
EXTRAORDINARY ENEMY AIR POWER.

ON THIS BLEAK AND SUNLESS DAY GERMAN PLANES WERE UP IN
HEAVY NUMBERS. BEFORE NOON 84 HAD BEEN COUNTED OVER ONE SECTOR, WHILE
OUR PLANES WERE HELD ON THE GROUND BY BAD WEATHER.

THIS COMMAND POST, IN FACT, HAS TWICE BEEN STRAFED THIS DEC 5 1944
AFTERNOON BY MESSERSCMITT 109'S---FIVE EACH TIME.

BUT FOR ALL THAT, IT IS A CHEERFUL COMMAND POST, THE MOST
CHEERFUL I HAVE SEEN IN SOME TIME. FOR IN THIS ACTION, SMALL IN ITSELF,
IT HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED AGAIN THAT WHILE THE GERMAN IS GOOD, AND
EVERYBODY KNOWS THAT HE IS VERY GOOD, OUT INFANTRY IS STILL ABLE TO
THROW HIM BACK GIVEN EQUAL LUCK? ABL/WHITES FIFTH1650FW

STRASBOURG, DEC. 4-(AP)-LT.COL.GROVER WILSON, BELLINGHAM, WASH., CIVIL AFFAIRS CO-ORDINATOR, ESTIMATED TODAY THERE STILL WERE 30,000 TO 40,000 ENEMY ALIENS IN STRASBOURG.

THEY ARE BEING SYSTEMATICALLY ROUNDED UP BY FRENCH POLICIE, U.S. MILITARY POLICE, AND FFI AND ARE BEING SENT TO INTERNMENT CAMPS FAR IN THE REAR. WILSON TERMED AS "FANTASTIC" REPORTS THAT THOUSANDS OF GERMAN SOLDIERS IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES WERE ROAMING THE STREETS.
SN110SPFW

DEC 5 1944

BY EDWARD BALL

WITH THE THIRD ARMY SOUTH OF SAARBRUCKEN, DEC. 4-(AP)-LT.GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON JR. PULLED A "SLEEPING DOG" PLAY ON THE GERMANS IN THE RESUMED DRIVE TOWARD SAARBRUCKEN TODAY--AND IT WORKED.

WITHOUT THE USUAL ARTILLERY PRELUDE, TROOPS AND TANKS CSLITHERED FORWARD THROUGH THE MUD BEFORE DAWN AND CAUGHT THE GERMANS SOUND ASLEEP WITH THEIR JACKBOOTS OFF IN ONE SECTOR.

WITHOUT A SINGLE AMERICAN CASUALTY, ONE COMPANY FROM THE 134TH INFANTRY MOVED INTO THE TOWN OF PUTTELANGE, 12 MILES SOUTH AND SLIGHTLY WEST OF SAARBRUCKEN AND CAPTURED 109 SS (ELITE GUARD) TROOPS, 80 OF WHOM HAD TO BE ROUSED FROM TEIR SLEEP.

THE GERMANS HAD THEIR BOOTS OFF, BUT THEY HAD ON SIX LAYERS OF CLOTHING. THEY CAME OUT IN THE MUD IN THEIR BARE FEET.

TROOPS CAPTURING THESE GERMANS WERE UNDER COMMAND OF CAPT. WILLIAM N.DENNY, A MISSOURIAN (EDS: HOMETOWN UNAVAILABLE AND CAPT. JOHN W.WILLIAMS, LINCOLN, NEB., WHO WON ALL-AMERICA MENTION IN HIS COLLEGE FOOTBALL DAYS.

ON OTHER SECTORS OF THE 21-MILE FRONT, THE JUMP-OFF IN THE COLD RAIN WAS PRECEDED BY A HEAVY ARTILLERY BARRAGE RIVALING THE BOMBARDMENT WHICH OPENED THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

SAARBRUCKEN, CAPITAL OF THE RICH COAL AND MUNITIONS-PRODUCING SAARLAND, ITSELF WAS UNDER ROUND THE CLOCK SHELLING FROM OUR EIGHT-INCH ARTILLERY. TONIGHT THE AMERICANS WERE BARELY SIX MILES FROM THIS CITY OF 135,000 POPULATION.

AT ONE POINT BELOW SAARBRUCKEN OUR TROOPS WERE STANDING ALMOST ON THE GERMAN BORDER, WHICH BENDS SOUTHWARD IN THIS AREA IN A DEEP "U".

ONE COLUMN FROM THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION APPROACHING THE FRONTIER WAS COMMANDED BY COL.JOHN L.HINES JR., WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, WEST VA., SON OF THE FORMER ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF.

PROGRESS OF THE DRIVE WAS SLOW. RAIN WHICH FELL LAST NIGHT AND DURING THE DAY FLOODED THE LOWLANDS AND DEEPENED THE MUD THROUGH WHICH THE DOUGHBOYS ARE SLOGGING.

DEC. 4-(AP)-THE NUMBER OF FRENCH DIVISIONS HAS BEEN DOUBLED SINCE THE COUNTRY'S LIBERATION BY INCORPORATING FFI VOLUNTEERS INTO THE ARMY, ANDRE DIETHELM, MINISTER OF WAR, ANNOUNCED TODAY, ADDING THAT FRANCE MUST REMAIN DEPENDNET UPON THE ALLIES FOR MATERIEL FOR NEXT YEAR.

MANY OF THESE NEW RECRUITS--VETERANS OF MAQUI WARFARE--HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO GEN.JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY'S FIRST FRENCH ARMY AS REPLACEMENTS FOR LOSSES AND FOR THE ARABS AND SENEGALESE WHO HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO WITHSTAND THE RIGORS OF WINTER FIGHTING, DIETHELM REPORTED. HOWEVER, HE SAID MOST OF THE FFI RECRUITS STILL ARE IN TRAINING JUST BEHIND THE WESTERN FRONT AND ARE AWAITING HEAVY EQUIPMENT.

FRANCE IS ASKING THE ALLIED COMMISSION AT WASHINGTON FOR ARMAMENT WHICH FRENCH FACTORIES HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO SUPPLY, DIETHELM SAID. SOME FACTORIES IN FRANCE ALREADY ARE TURNING OUT RIFLES, REVOLVERS, SUBMACHINE GUNS AND CLOTHING WHILE OTHERS SOON WILL PRODUCE MACHINEGUNS, MORTARS AND SHELLS. HE DECLARED.

BY JOSEPH DYNAN

PARIS, DEC 4-(AP)-REVIVAL OF LYON'S SILK AND RAYON INDUSTRY TO ITS PRE-WAR POSITION WAS SEEN TODAY AS ONE OF THE AIMS OF JEAN MONNET, FRENCH COMMISSIONER OF INDUSTRY AND REHABILITATION, WHO IS LEAVING SOON FOR WASHINGTON ON A PURCHASING MISSION FOR FRENCH INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

DEC 5 1944

MONNET WILL START THE WHEELS TURNING IN THE GOVERNMENT'S EIGHT-MONTH PLAN ENVISAGING EXPENDITURE OF $800,000,000 FOR IMPORTATIONS.

PART OF HIS TASK IN THE UNITED STATES WILL BE TO OBTAIN NECESSARY SHIPPING NOW THAT SOME FRENCH PORT FACILITIES HAVE BEEN PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR MEETING CIVILIAN NEEDS.

TOPMOST ON THE PURCHASING PROGRAM IS FOOD TO RELIEVE THE DISTRESS OF THE FRENCH POPULATION, THEN MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT WITH WHICH TO REPAIR THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL AND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM.

HEADING THE LIST OF COMMODITIES SOUGHT FROM AMERICA IS SULPHUR. THE LACK OF THIS PRODUCT HAS CUT SHARPLY THE OUTPUT OF ARTIFICIAL SILK.

DEC 5 1944

THE FRENCH EIGHT-MONTH PLAN ALSO CALLS FOR THE IMPORTATION OF TOOLS TO ENABLE THE FRENCH TO UTILIZE THE NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION RESOURCES IN OVERCOMING THE ACUTE SHELTER PROBLEM. THE GOVERNMENT HAS ALREADY ADOPTED A PROGRAM WHEREBY THE STATE WILL PAY 50 PER CENT OF THE COST OF REPAIRING AND REPLACING STRUCTURES HIT BY THE WAR.

HK706AEW

ROME DEC. 4-(AP)-FIGHTER PLANES OF THE U.S.15TH AIR FORCE ATTACKED A RUSSIAN COLUMN IN YUGOSLAVIA EARLY LAST MONTH THROUGH AN

30. 24 — 20957

ERROR IN TARGET IDENTIFICATION, THE MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCE DISCLOSED YESTERDAY.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT SAID APOLOGIES HAD BEEN SENT TO MOSCOW AND TO THE COMMANDER OF THE RUSSIAN TROOPS INVOLVED, BUT IT DID NOT REVEAL THE RESULTS OF THE ATTACK.

(A DISPATCH FROM MOSCOW SAID NOTHING WAS PUBLISHED OR BROADCAST IN RUSSIA ABOUT THE ATTACK BY THE U.S. PLANES ON THE RUSSIAN COLUMN.)

DEC 5 1944

GH1009AEW

ROME, DEC. 3-(AP)-THE VETERAN U.S. 376TH LIBERATOR BOMBARDMENT GROUP COMMANDED BY COL. THEODORE GRAFF OF ADA, OHIO, WAS AWARDED ITS THIRD DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION TODAY FOR THE SUCCESSFUL SMASHING OF THE BRATISLAVA REFINERIES IN THE FACE OF STRONG ENEMY OPPOSITION.

THE PRESENTATION WAS MADE WHEN THE GROUP RETURNED FROM ITS 383RD COMBAT MISSION. THE UNIT'S CAREER BEGAN WITH THE PIONEER RAID ON PLOESTI FROM MID-EASTERN BASES IN JUNE, 1942.

RP1257AEW

ADD ATHENS - CBARBER XX ARMY

THE EAM CHARGED THAT THE FORMATIONS ORGANIZED IN EXILE HAD RIGHT-WING TENDENCIES.

IN AN ATTEMPT TO PREVENT FURTHER VIOLENCE THE GOVERNMENT LAST EVENING IMPOSED A CURFEW ON ATHENS FROM 7 P.M. TO 6 A.M.

THE TROUBLE BEGAN YESTERDAY WHEN PAPANDREOU FORBADE AN EAM DEMONSTRATION CALLED IN PROTEST AGAINST HIS GOVERNMENT'S EDICT THAT ALL GUERRILLAS BE DEMOBILIZED AND DISARMED -- A DECREE THAT HAS BROUGHT ABOUT THE RESIGNATION OF THE SIX LEFTWING CABINET MINISTERS.

A LARGE CROWD GATHERED IN CONSTITUTION SQUARE AND POLICE OPENED FIRE WHEN THE THRONG SURGED FORWARD TOWARD POLICE HEADQUARTERS. WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE IN THE CROWD AND SOME WERE INJURED.

SEVERAL BRITISH ARMORED CARS WERE STANDING BY IN THE SQUARE DURING THE SHOOTING, BUT TOOK NO PART IN IT.

JR330AEW

ADD TIRANA, ALBANIA XX OUT

FURNITURE OUT. PRESENTLY STAYING AT THE AMERICAN LEGATION ARE CAPT. TOM STEFAN, 610 UNION AVE., LACONIA, N.H.; LT. JOHN H. O'KEEFE, LONOKE, ARK.; LT.NICK COOKY, JACOBSBURG, OHIO; SGT. GEORGE CHEKANI, 20 NORTHBORO ST., WORCESTER, MASS.; SGT. ALBERT C. TOLIE, 1848 RUSSELL BLVD., ST.LOUIS, MO.; SGT. SPIRO THANIS, BOSTON, MASS.; CPL. MILTON TASSI, 1609 DELAWARE ST., GARY, IND., AND CPLS. GEORGE AND KOSTAS ROUTSIS, BROTHERS FROM MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

DEC 5 1944

RP108AEW

NEW DELHI, DEC. 4--(AP)---REPORTS CIRCULATED MONDAY THAT THE INDIAN CHAMBER OF PRINCES WAS IN SHARP DISAGREEMENT WITH THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT OVER TAXATION AND POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION

circulated

TONIGHT AS THE PRINCES' CHAIRMAN AND STANDING COMMITTEE RESIGNED.

THEIR RESIGNATIONS CAME ON THE EVE OF THE WINTER MEETING OF THE PRINCES, WHO AS MAHARAJAS AND NAWABS, GOVERN ABOUT TWO-FIFTHS OF INDIA.

DEC 5 1944

NO EXPLANATION WAS GIVEN, BUT HOWEVER, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD GENERALLY HERE THAT GOVERNMENT ACTION IN COLLECTING INCOME AND EXCESS PROFITS TAXES FROM MANUFACTURERS IN BRITISH INDIA WHO OWNED FACTORIES WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PRINCES' STATES HAD PRECIPITATED THE MOVE. THE PRINCES REPORTEDLY FELT THEY WERE ENTITLED TO HAVE THE REVENUE FROM THEIR SOURCES RETURNED TO THE STATES.

APL PGROVERS 11925 EJD 815PEW

southeast asia command headquarters,kandy,ceylon,dec.3 (ap)--britis east african troops driving southward from the myitha gorge have captured kalewa on the chindwin river,140 miles northwest of mandalay allied headquarters announced today.

DEC 5 1944

the communique said other british forces which had been moving along the west bank of the chindwin had joined the east africans at kalewa. WHERE THE JOINT FORCE MAY STRIKE FOR MONYWA, 100 MILES DOWN THE CHINDWIN AND 40 MILES WEST OF MANDALAY.

chinese troops continued to tighten their noose around 1,000 japanese troops trapped in bhamo,200 miles northeast of kalewa and 170 miles northeast of mandalay.

allied headquarters said the chinese had made slight gains through japanese defenses north in the northern and eastern sectors of bhamo. the fate of the japanese garrison in the encircled city appeared hopeless as allied [illegible]s strafed the beseiged invaders and blocked any

30.24 — 20959

enemy hope of escaping [illegible] ALONG THE

IRRAWADDY RIVER WHICH FLOWS ALONG THE NORTHERN SIDE OF THE TOWN.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE EASTERN AIR

COMMAND [illegible] ATTACKED TARGETS NEAR BANGKOK LAST NIGHT AND YESTERDAY

BOMBED RAILWAY SIDINGS AT PYINMANA. DEC 5 1944

APL1443SERIES AM1110AM

BY VERN HAUGLAND
TWENTY-FIRST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS,SAIPAN,DEC.3-(DELAYED)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-A WOUNDED B-29 SUPERFORTRESS LIMPED BACK FROM TODAY'S RAID ON TOKYO AFTER KNOCKING DOWN TWO JAPANESE PLANES IN A COLLISION, FIGHTING OFF STRONG FIGHTER ATTACKS AND PROBABLY SHOOTING DOWN THREE MORE NIPPONESE PLANES.
IT WINGED HOME ON THREE ENGINES, AND LANDED AT THIS BASE WITH ONE ENGINE MOSTLY RIPPED AWAY.
FIRST LT. DONALD J.DUFFORD OF GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., (NORTH SEVENTH ST.), COMMANDER OF THE SUPERFORT, ATTRIBUTED TO EXTRAORDINARY LUCK THE FACT THAT NO ONE WAS INJURED AND THE PLANE RETURNED SAFELY.
"JUST AFTER OUR BOMBS WERE AWAY ON THE NAKAJIMA FACTORY," HE SAID, "TWO JAP FIGHTERS ZOOMED RIGHT INTO OUR FORMATION. I WONDERED IF THE LEADING FIGHTER WAS COMING AS CLOSE TO US AS IT LOOKED LIKE HE WAS, WHEN HE STARTED TO BREAK AWAY AND HE HIT US.
"OUR FORMATION HAD POURED LEAD INTO HIM, AND THE PILOT PROBABLY WAS DEAD.
"THE JAP FIGHTER HIT US RIGHT BETWEEN THE FUSELAGE AND THE NUMBER THREE ENGINE, AND SHOVED US OUT OF THE FORMATION.
"THERE WASN'T A TERRIFIC JAR. WE JUST STOPPED IN MID-AIR AND THE OTHER B-29S WENT STREAKING PAST. WITHIN 20 SECONDS WE WERE A HALF MILE BEHIND, AND ALL ALONE EXCEPT FOR A FLIGHT OF ZEROS.
"A WING TORE OFF THE JAP PLANE WHEN IT HIT US. THE REST OF THE PLANE SCRAPED ALONGSIDE OUR SHIP AND BLEW OUT OUR SIGHTING BLISTER. PART OF THE JAP PLANE HURDLED OUR TAIL, AND THE REST WENT UNDER US.
"THE MAIN PORTION OF THE WRECKAGE THEN HIT THE OTHER JAP PLANE BELOW AND BEHIND US. IT BLEW BOTH OF THEM UP RIGHT BEFORE THE EYES OF THE TAIL GUNNER, WHO HAD BEEN TRYING TO GET SHOTS AT THE SECOND PLANE.

DEC 5 1944

"THE JAP PLANE WENT THROUGH A PROPELLOR, BENT ONE BLADE, TORE OFF THE SIDES OF AN ENGINE AND NACELLE AND TORE THE HEADS OFF THE CYLINDERS, BUT DIDN'T EVEN DENT THE LEADING EDGE OF OUR WING.
"THE IMPACT KNOCKED ONE GUNNER OUT FOR A MI UTE. RADIOMAN SALVATORE A. TARAGLIONE (HOMETOWN NOT GIVEN) WENT BACK TO HELP AND BROKE THE OXYGEN CONNECTION. HE ALSO WAS OUT MOMENTARILY.
"AT THIS TIME, ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE CENTERED ON US THICK AND CLOSE. THE TAILGUNNER WAS OUT OF AMMUNITION AND THE WASIT GUNS WERE JAMMING INTERMITTENTLY.
"WE WERE LOSING ALTITUDE AND THE JAP FIGHTERS, NOTING OUR FEATHERED PROP AND WEAK GUNFIRE, ATTACKED HARD. FIVE OR TEN OF THEM STAYED WITH US FOR FIVE MINUTES.
"WHEN THEY CAME IN, WE HAD TO TURN IN ON THEM SO THAT OUR UPPER TURRET COULD FIRE. ONE CHASED US A HUNDRED MILES OUT BEFORE WE GOT DOWN INTO THE OVERCAST.
"OUR PLANE WAS CREDITED WITH TWO JAP PLANES DESTROYED -- WE JUST HAPPENED TO GET IN THE WAY THERE -- AND THREE PROBABLES."

SIDEGUNNER CORP.GEORGE P.MCGRAW, 221 EAST WALNUT ST., TITUSVILLE,PENN., GOT ONE OF THE PROBABLES.

OTHERS IN THE CREW INCLUDED:

DEC 5 1944

SECOND LT.ROGER S.KOLB, SPENCER,IND., FLIGHT ENGINEER; 2ND LT.DRAYTON K.FINNEY, NILES,OHIO (162 SAYERS AVE.) NAVIGATOR; 1ST LT.JOSEPH HANKOFF, BALTIMORE,MD., (2710 REISTERSTOWN ROAD) BOMBARDIER.

THE COMMANDERS OF OTHER PLANES IN DUFFORD'S FORMATION INCLUDED:

CAPT.CARL FLOYD, GREENVILLE,S.C.; 1ST LT.RICHARD STICKNEY, GLOUCESTER,MASS., 1ST LT.CHARLES SPIETH, LITTLE NECK,N.Y.

STICKNEY'S TAIL GUNNER, SGT.JACK L.BOYD, CANAL FULTON,OHIO, WAS CREDITED WITH SHARING IN THE DESTRUCTION OF A ZERO WHICH BURST INTO FLAME 50 YARDS BEHIND HIS SHIP.

THE GUNNERS OF OTHER B-29S ALSO HAD PUT BURSTS INTO THE ZERO.

THIS FORMATION WAS AMONG THE LAST OVER THE TARGET. THE CREW SAID THEY SAW THE TARGET AREA MASSED WITH FLAMES.

A BOMBARDIER IN ANOTHER FORMATION, 1ST LT.RALEIGH E.PHELPS

OF SUNBURY,N.C., [illegible] 75 PER CENT OF THE BOMBS HIT RIGHT IN THE TARGET AREA. PHELPS OPERATED A GUN AND CLAIMED THE DOWNING OF ONE JAPANESE FIGHTER AND THE PROBABLE DESTRUCTION OF ANOTHER.

CAPT.MARSHALL FIRESTONE OF PITTSBURGH,PA., (1449 GREENMONT AVE.) A BOMBARDIER, SAID WHEN ASKED IF HE SAW ANY TARGET DAMAGE:

"I LOOKED PARTICULARLY FOR IT AND SAW THREE COLUMNS OF SMOKE BILLOWING OVER THE AREA. NO DOUBT THE FACTORY WAS HEAVILY HIT."

FIRST LT.JOSEPH M.GRESS OF AXTELL,KANS., COMMANDED HIS PLANE.

GRESS' CO-PILOT, 2ND LT.ROBERT LUECKEL OF PHILADELPHIA (428 EAST MENTOR ST.) SAID, "THERE WERE 50 TO 80 FIGHTERS HANGING AROUND, BUT THEY WERE NOT VERY AGGRESSIVE. MOSTLY THEY DIDN'T COME CLOSE.

DEC 5 1944

"FIVE KEPT EVEN WITH US FOR A WHILE IN ATTACK FORMATION.

"SOME JOKER IN A SINGLE FLOAT SEAPLANE SAT OUT AND DID ACROBATICS, TRYING TO GET OUR ATTENTION SO THE FIGHTERS COULD BORE IN. HE PUT ON QUITE A NICE SHOW, BUT IT WAS RATHER CORNY."

AIRPLANE COMMANDER PHIL GREEN OF LARCHMONT,N.Y. (50 KANE AVE.) SAID HE SAW 20 OR 30 ZEKES IN ADDITION TO THE FLOAT PLANE. HE IS A FORMER NEW YORK DAILY NEWS COPY BOY, AND HIS GIRL FRIEND, CONNIE CLARK, IU AN ASSOCIATED PRESS EMPLOYE IN NEW YORK.

HIS REMEDY FOR FIGHTER ATTACKS -- USE PLENTY OF AMMUNITION, INCLUDING TRACER BULLETS, FROM THE MOMENT ENEMY PLANES FIRST COME INTO YOUR SIGHTS.

THAT, HE SAID, WILL TURN THEM AWAY.

DEC 5 1944

FJ1230ACW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

21ST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS,SAIPAN,DEC.3-(DELAYED)-(BY NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE FOURTH RAID ON TOKYO, CARRIED [illegible]ODAY, SHOWED THAT THE NAKAJIMA AIRCRAFT PLANT WAS BADLY HIT BUT THE RESULTS WERE NOT QUITE UP TO THE HOPES OF BRIG. GEN.HAYWOOD HANSELL,JR., COMMANDING THE 21ST.

THE LOSS OF A B-29 OVER TOKYO DURING THE RAID WAS DESCRIBED BY RETURNING WITNESSES.

AMONG PLANE COMMANDERS WHO SAW THE UNLUCKY BOMBER START DOWNWARD WERE MAJ.JOHN VAN TRICT, OTTAWA,ILL., AND CAPT.DONALD THOMPSON, NYACK,N.Y.

DEC 5 1944

SGT.THOMAS MCEVOY OF (2637 Y ST.) LINCOLN,NEB., CENTRAL FIRE CONTROL GUNNER FOR VAN TRICT, SAID AN ENEMY FIGHTER PLANE ATTACKED THE B-29, NARROWLY MISSING VAN TRICT'S WING AS IT DID SO.

"THE FIGHTER APPARENTLY HIT ONE ENGINE OF THE BOMBER," SAID VAN TRICT. "IT FEATHERED AND WHEN ANOTHER ENGINE STARTED SMOKING THE PLANE FELL BACK. AS SOON AS IT GOT BEYOND OUR GUN RANGE AT LEAST FIVE JAP FIGHTERS CLOSED IN.

"THE PLANE'S BOMB BAY DOORS STUCK OPEN, APPARENTLY GIVING THE JAP FIGHTERS THE IMPRESSION THE PLANE STILL WAS PLANNING A BOMBING RUN SO THEY KEPT AFTER IT.

"THE FORMATION SLOWED BUT WITH TWO ENGINES OUT AND THE LAG FROM THE BOMB BAY DOORS, THE PLANE COULDN'T KEEP UP WITH US. IT STARTED LOSING ALTITUDE RAPIDLY, WITH THE FIGHTERS HANGING ON CLOSE. ONE GUNNER SAID HE SAW THE SKIN PEELING OFF AND ONE WING BUCKLING AT ITS ROOT.SHE PROBABLY CRASHED ON THE NORTH SIDE OF TOKYO OR IN THE WATER.

SUNDAY'S RAID, THE FOURTH ON THE JAPANESE CAPITAL BY B-29S, WAS IN SIZEABLE FORCE. THE PRIME TARGET WAS THE MUSASHIMA ENGINE FACTORY OF THE EXTENSIVE NAKAJIMA PLANT.

RETURNING PILOTS SAID IT WAS THE TOUGHEST BUT THE MOST SUCCESSFUL OF THE ATTACKS ON TOKYO.

DV1016PCW

TWENTY-FIRST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, SAIPAN, VIA NAVY RADIO,DEC.3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-OUT OF TODAY'S TOKYO BOMBING COME A COUPLE OF AMUSING LITTLE STORIES -- ONE ABOUT THE RUSSIAN-SPOUTING AIRPLANE COMMANDER AND ONE ABOUT THE PERSEVERING BOMBARDIER.

WHEN MAJ.BORIS M.ZUBKE, KEARNY,N.J., WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT BOUND BROOK,N.J., CROSSED TOKYO HE STARTLED LT.COL.MAX R.FENNELL, STANWOOD,WASH., WHO WAS SITTING BESIDE HIM, BY SUDDENLY SHOUTING RUSSIAN INSTRUCTIONS TO THE GUNNERS AND TO OTHER PLANES IN HIS FORMATION.

DEC 5 1944

MAJOR ZUBKE, WHO ATTENDED RUSSIAN LANGUAGE SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES BUT NEVER VISITED THE SOVIET UNION, EXPLAINED: "I JUST WANTED TO SURPRISE THOSE JAPS WHCXCXC

STATES BUT NEVER VIUITED THE SOVIET UNION, EXPLAINED: "I JUST WANTED TO SURPRISE THOSE JAPS WHO ARE ALWAYS CUTTING IN AND WHO USED TO PLAY RUSSIAN RECORDS ON OUR RADIO FREQUENCY WHEN I FLEW IN THE PHILIPPINES AND THE EAST INDIES."

MAJOR ZUBKE'S BOMBARDIER, 2ND LT.FRANK OMAUTA, (1427 EAST FLORIDA STREET), YOUNGSTOWN,OHIO, DIED AN ESPECIALLY GOOD JOB OF GETTING OVER THE TARGET DESPITE THE DISTRACTION OF MANY ENEMY FIGHTERS, ZUBKE SAID.

DEC 5 1944

THE B-29 COMMANDED BY 1ST. LT.CARROLL C.HORNOR (CORRECT), GLEN RIDGE,N.J., REMAINED OVER JAPAN A FULL HOUR BECAUSE BOMBARDIER 2ND LT.NATHAN RICHMAN, BOSTON,MASS., INSISTED UPON A SATISFACTORY TARGET, SAID THE CO-PILOT, 2ND LT.HENRY WATTERS, WINDSOR MILL ROAD, BALTIMORE,MD.

THE SUPERFORTRESS MISSED THE NAKAJIMA TARGET AND THE PILOT SELECTED AN AIRFIELD TO BOMB, BUT RICHMAN SAID HE WANTED SOMETHING BETTER. THE B-29 SCOUTED AROUND AND FOUND A LARGE GROUP OF WAREHOUSES NEAR THE TOKYO WATERFRONT. RICHMAN HIT THEM SQUARELY. TEN ZEROS THREE TIMES THREATENED TO ATTACK, BUT ONLY ONE CAME CLOSE ENOUGH TO INFLICT ANY DAMAGE.

OTHERS IN HORNOR'S PLANE WERE 2ND LT.RAYMOND BONOMO, NEW LONDON, CONN., AND NOANK,CONN.; WARREN G.BOPP, DETROIT,MICH.; TECH.SGT.ROBERT M.JACOBY, (513 KENWOOD AVE.) INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; STAFF SGT.JOHN J.MEGEASWKI, ETNA,N.H.; STAFF SGT. FRANK B.CARROLL, SLIDELL,LA.; AND SGTS.WILLIAM PRINCE, (417 EAST FIFTH ST.), DOVER,OHIO; FRANK MARKT, MOONRUN, PA., AND JOHN B.SKAGGS, CHARLESTON,W.VA.

DEC 5 1944

FJ1242ACW

BY ROBERT E.GEIGER (350)

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR,DEC.4-(AP)-THERE'S A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF JEALOUSY AMONG FIGHTER PILOTS, SAYS CMDR. DAVID MCCAMPBELL, THE NAVY'S 34-PLANE ACE OF ACES, BUT AFTER ALL, DOWNING ENEMY PLANES IS STRICTLY A MATTER OF TEAMWORK.

"THE GUY WHO GOES OUT ALONE DOESN'T GET ANY CONFIRMATION," SAID CMDR.MCCAMPBELL OF LOS ANGELES, "O I LIKE TO HAVE SOMEONE ALONG WITH ME.

"ANOTHER THING TO REMEMBER IS THAT THE LEADER ALWAYS GETS MORE SHOTS AT THE ENEMY THAN OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS SQUADRON," HE SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE. "THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE OF 'SINGLES.' WHEN A SINGLE ENEMY COMES AT US, THE GROUP LEADER MAKES A PASS AT HIM. IF HE MISSES, THEN HIS WINGMAN LETS GO. IF HE MISSES THE NEXT FELLOW IN LINE GETS HIS SHOT AND SO ON.

"IT WOULD BE RIDICULOUS AND FOOLHARDY FOR THE LEADER TO HOLD BACK AND SAY 'THIS IS YOUR TURN,JOE, GO AFTER HIM' WE WOULDN'T LIVE

ONG THAT WAYZM

LT.WAYNE MORRIS, NORTH HOLLYWOOD,CALIF., THE FORMER MOVIE ACTOR AND NOW A MEMBER OF MCCAMPBELL'S FIGHTING SQUADRON 15, SAID

ACTOR AND NOW A LEADER OF [illegible]
RIVALRY AMONG FLYING SQUADRONS IS SIMILAR TO THAT EXISTING IN A FOOTBALL TEAM, AND ACTS AS A SPUR.

"YOU CAN'T IMAGINE WHAT A NAVAL BATTLE IS LIKE," MCCAMPBELL DECLARED, "WITHOUT SEEING ONE, BUT THE SECOND BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINES SEA REMINDED ME OF A GIGANTIC FOURTH OF JULY DISPLAY. THINGS LIKE PINWHEELS WERE BURSTING. THERE WERE STREAMERS IN THE AIR AND PHOSPHORUS WAS BLAZING. THERE WERE ALL SORTS OF COLORS.

"EACH OF OUR GROUPS HAD A JAP CARRIER AT WHICH TO STRIKE, AS THERE WERE FOUR, AND EACH CARRIER WAS HIT. BUT THE BOMBERS WERE DOING SUCH A GOOD JOB I PULLED THEM AWAY FROM THE CARRIERS AND SENT THEM AFTER A BATTLESHIP. I SAW ONE CARRIER SINK, WITH TWO CRUISERS AND A DESTROYER. THEN ANOTHER COMMANDER RELIEVED ME AND THE OTHER THREE CARRIERS WERE SUNK. IT WAS MY GREATEST THRILL."

ON OCT.24, DURING THE BATTLE, HE DESTROYED NINE ENEMY SHIPS IN ONE HOUR AND 35 MINUTES.

THE 34-YEAR-OLD COMMANDER THINKS FOUR MONTHS IS ABOUT AS LONG AS A FIGHTER PILOT SHOULD BE IN CONTINUOUS ACTION. HE HAS BEEN AT IT SEVEN MONTHS AND SAYS "IT'S FAR TOO LONG."

HIS OUTFIT WENT THROUGH BOTH BATTLES OF THE PHILIPPINES SEA. IT WENT INTO ACTION IN MAY, AND SINCE THEN 27 OF THE GROUP'S PILOTS HAVE BECOME ACES. THE GROUP HAS DOWNED 314 PLANES, AND DESTROYED 348 MORE ON THE GROUND.

IT HAS SUNK 251,000 TONS OF ENEMY SHIPPING, AND PROBABLY SUNK ANOTHER 100,200 TONS, AS WELL AS DAMAGING 467,450 TONS. CMDR. MCCAMPBELL'S INDIVIDUAL RECORD OF 34 IS TOPPED ONLY BY THE 36 OF MAJ.RICHARD BONG, ARMY ACE.

-- DASH --

EDRS: 2ND PGH, 2ND LINE READ X X X LOS ANGELES, "SO I LIKE, ETC.

DEC 5 1944

FJ450ACW

SOMEHWERE IN THE PACIFIC,DEC.4-(AP)-THE U.S. CAMEL WAS NLOADING AVIATION GASOLINE IN THE MARIANAS ISLANDS. JAPANESE SLIPPED UP, FILLED THE ENTIRE FORWARD DECK OF THE MALL VESSEL BEFORE THE CREW, DOWN BELOW, REALIZED WHAT WAS GOING ON. FORTUNATELY THE ENEMY WAS DETECTED, AND WAS WIPED OUT OR ROUTED FTER THE CREW HASTILY WENT TO WORK WITH TOMMY GUNS.

FJ453ACW

U.S. ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS, NOV 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-

BRIG.GEN.JOHN MITCHELL WILLIS OF (5013 SUNNYDALE BLVD.)

ERIES, PA., HAS BEEN APPOINTED CHIEF SURGEON OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS, LT.GEN.ROBERT C.RICHARDSON, JR., ANNOUNCED TODAY.

HE SUCCEEDS BRIG.GEN.EDGAR KING, RENO, NEV., WHO HAS BEEN IN HAWAII SINCE AUGUST, 1943. KING'S NEW ASSIGNMENT WAS NOT ANNOUNCED.

GENERAL WILLIS HAS A SON, MAJ.JOHN M.WILLIS, JR., ALSO IN THE MEDICAL CORPS, AND NOW AT CAMP SWIFT, TEX.

DEC 5 1944

GM1026ACW NM

BUENOS AIRES, DEC. 4---(AP)---PRINCIPAL ARGENTINE INTEREST IN THE U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT REORGANIZATION TODAY CENTERED IN THE DESIGNATION OF NELSON ROCKEFELLER, COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS, AS AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

ALTHOUGH NO OFFICIAL WISHED TO COMMENT FOR PUBLICATION, THE REACTION TO ROCKEFELLER'S APPOINTMENT WAS GENERALLY FAVORABLE. INFORMED PERSONS SAID HE WAS REGARDED AS AN OFFICIAL WITH A PROFOUND COMPREHENSION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN GENERAL AND ARGENTINA IN PARTICULAR. THEY FELT HE WOULD EXERT A WHOLESOME INFLUENCE IN RELATIONS BETWEEN BUENOS AIRES AND WASHINGTON.

DEC 5 1944

rio de janeiro, dec. 4-(ap)-brazil's acting foreign minister, pedro leao velloso, expressed pleasure at the nomination of joseph c. grew for u. s. undersecretary of state, saying "besides his being one of the most distinguished figures of north american diplomacy, who i sincerely admire, he was my colleague during the three and a half years i served as ambassador to japan."

pw siquieras 01645 jb 545pew

PANAMA, PANAMA, Dec. 4-(ap)-first lt. edward r. wiley, a pilot in the u. s. sixth air force, whose home is at 1419 delavina st., santa barabara, calif., was decorated today as an officer in the panamanian order of balboa for his rescue of a girl from the crash of a mercy plane which wiley was piloting.

the award was presented by minister of government camilo de la guardia in the presence of ranking u. s. army and panama authorities.

DEC 5 1944

ag noli 803pdw

BERMUDA, DEC. 4-(AP)-SEVERAL PASSENGERS ABOARD THE BERMUDA-BOUND PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS CLIPPER WERE INJURED LAST NIGHT WHEN THE PLANE HIT AN AIR POCKET DOWNDRAFT AND DROPPED SHARPLY, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY.

DEC 5 1944

ALTHOUGH ALL THE 20 PASSENGERS WERE SEVERELY SHAKEN, ONLY A FEW WERE INJURED AND ONLY ONE, MISS VERA C. CURTIS, 35, OF 20 LAUREL HILL TERRACE, NEW YORK CITY, REQUIRED HOSPITALIZATION. MISS WAS TAKEN TO KING EDWARD VII HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT FOR TWO FRACTURED RIBS.

CAPT. AUBREY DURST, CHIEF PILOT OF THE PAN AMERICAN ATLANTIC DIVISION, WHO WAS ABOARD, SAID THAT WHEN THE PLANE DROPPED SUDDENLY THE PASSENGERS WERE THROWN FROM THEIR SEATS. MOST OF THEM SUFFERED FROM BRUISES.

THE NAMES OF THREE AMERICAN AND ONE BRITISH PASSENGER WERE WITHHELD BECAUSE OF SECURITY RULES.

DEC 5 1944

THE PLANE, TWO HOURS FROM BERMUDA WHEN THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED, CONTINUED ITS TRIP AND MADE ITS LANDING HERE WITHOUT INCIDENT.

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, DEC 4-(AP)-MEMBERS OF THE BERMUDA ASSEMBLY TODAY URGED LIFTING OF A 6 P.M. CURFEW IMPOSED LAST WEEK ON ALL ENLISTED UNITED STATES NAVY MEN IN THIS COLONY.

THE CURFEW WAS IMPOSED BY REAR ADMIRAL FRANK A.BRAISTED, COMMANDANT OF THE U.S. NAVAL OPERATING BASE HERE, AT ABOUT THE SAME TIME THAT M.A.GIBBONS, MEMBER OF THE HOUSE, CRITICIZED THE SHORE BEHAVIOR OF SOME AMERICAN SAILORS.

SEVEN HOURSE MEMBERS, INCLUDING GIBBONS, SAID TODAY IT WAS UNJUST AND UNFAIR FOR THE WHOLE NAVY ESTABLISHMENT TO BE PENALIZED FOR THE CONDUCT OF A FEW. GIBBONS SAID HIS REMARKS ABOUT MISBEHAVIOR HAD BEEN DIRECTED AT ONLY A FEW MEN.

SB129AEW

OTTAWA, DEC. 4-(AP)-PARLIAMENT'S SPECIAL SESSION TO DEBATE THE CONSCRIPTION CRISIS WENT INTO ITS NINTH DAY TODAY WITH THE PROSPECT THAT IT WOULD ADJOURN IN MIDWEEK WITH A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING AND HIS NEW POLICY OF PARTIAL CONSCRIPTION FOR SERVICE OVERSEAS.

HE WILL BE OPPOSED BY THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION, THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES, WHO FAVOR ALL-OUT CONSCRIPTION, AND BY SOME OF HIS OWN LIBERAL PARTY MEMBERS FROM FRENCH-SPEAKING QUEBEC, WHO IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TRADITIONS OF THE PROVINCE ARE AGAINST ANY FORM OF CONSCRIPTION FOR DUTY ABROAD.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PLAN IS TO CONSCRIPT AN INITIAL 16,000 TO PROVIDE URGENTLY NEEDED INFANTRY REINFORCEMENTS ON THE WESTERN FRONT. BY SIMPLE EXECUTIVE DECREE MORE COULD BE CONSCRIPTED LATER.

RW7AEW

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, DEC 4-(CP)-"SACKTIME," AN ESKIMO HUSKY DOG, WHO SURVIVED AN AIRPLANE CRASH WHICH KILLED HIS MASTER NOV. 5 IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, IS BACK AT FORT NELSON AND TODAY IS A MEMBER OF THE SLED AND PARACHUTE PACK DOG SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCES SEARCH AND RESCUE SQUADRON.

HE WAS FOUND NOV. 10, BY CAPT. WILLIAM R.JACOBS, FLIGHT SURGEON OF THE ALASKAN DIVISION, WHO BAILED OUT AT NIGHT FROM A RESCUE PLANE. THE PILOT, CAPT. GEORGE C.MORRIS OF ROUNDUP, MONTANA, WAS DEAD.

SACKTIME, IN THE REAR COCKPIT OF THE SINGLE-ENGINED PLANE WAS TRAPPED IN SUCH A WAY HIS TAIL HAD FROZEN INTO THE ICY LAKE WHERE THE PLANE CRASHED. CAPT. JACOBS HAD TO CHOP THE DOG FREE.

THE PLANE CRASHED ON A FROZEN LAKE ABOUT 120 MILES NORTH OF FORT NELSON, B.C., AFTER IT WAS OVERTAKEN BY A SNOW STORM.

IT WAS CAPT. JACOBS' 21ST PARACHUTE JUMP.

DEC 5 1944

SK1243PEW

WASHINGTON, DEC. 4-(AP)-ONLY ABOUT HALF A DOZEN REPLIES HAVE BEEN FORTHCOMING FROM AMERICAN REPUBLICS SO FAR TO ARGENTINA'S REQUEST FOR A FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING.

MANY LATIN-AMERICAN DIPLOMATS NOW BELIEVE THAT IT MAY BE IMPOSSIBLE TO HOLD AN INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS SESSION FOLLOWING UP DUMBARTON OAKS.

THE RESULT WOULD BE THAT ARGENTINA WOULD FAIL IN ITS ATTEMPT TO TAKE PART IN DISCUSSIONS LEADING TO CREATION OF A WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION.

THE TREND OF REPLIES SO FAR IS AGAINST THE BUENOS AIRES REQUEST FOR A MEETING ON TERMS LAID DOWN BY ARGENTINA--TO DISCUSS ARGENTINA'S FOREIGN POLICY BUT NOT TOUCH ON INTERNAL QUESTIONS.

A PAN-AMERICAN UNION MEETING IS SCHEDULED FOR WEDNESDAY, WHEN AMBASSADORS OF ALL THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE NATIONS WILL TAKE UP THE ARGENTINE QUESTION.

SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS SAID RECENTLY HE HOPED ALL THE COUNTRIES COULD PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THE ARGENTINE NOTE AT THAT TIME, BUT THIS NOW APPEARS IMPOSSIBLE AS SO FEW HAVE REACHED DECISIONS.

GW713AEW

WASHINGTON,DEC.4-(AP)-A BRITISH EMBASSY SPOKESMAN TODAY BRANDED AS "SHEER INVENTION" AN ARTICLE BY A WASHINGTON SYNDICATED COLUMNIST ON DECEMBER 4, DESCRIBING AN ALLEGED INTERVIEW BETWEEN LORD HALIFAX AND COUNT CARLO SFORZA.

THE ARTICLE SAID THE INTERVIEW HAD TAKEN PLACE AFTER THE FALL OF MUSSOLINI, WHEN COUNT SFORZA WAS TRYING TO COMPLETE NEGOTIATIONS FOR RETURNING TO ITALY. IN THE PURPORTED INTERVIEW, THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR WAS REPRESENTED AS URGING SFORZA TO SUPPORT RETENTION OF THE HOUSE OF SAVOY IN THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

"LORD HALIFAX HAS NOT SPOKEN WITH COUNT SFORZA SINCE THE FALL OF MUSSOLINI, NOR HAS HE AT ANY TIME, BEFORE OR SINCE, EXPRESSED TO COUNT SFORZA THE VIEWS ATTRIBUTED TO HIM," THE EMBASSY SPOKESMAN ASSERTED.

THE COLUMNIST'S DESCRIPTION "OF LORD HALIFAX'S REACTION TO THE DEVELOPMENTS IN ROME MUST ALSO BE A LITTLE IMAGINATIVE, SINCE THE EMBASSADOR HAS BEEN ABSENT FROM WASHINGTON FOR THE PAST WEEK AND RETURNED YESTERDAY," THE REPRESENTATIVE SAID.

ADVANCE...WASHINGTON,DEC.4-(AP)-SIR GERALD CAMPBELL, BRITISH MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES, DENIED TONIGHT THE CHARGES MADE BY SEN.OWEN BREWSTER (R-ME.) ON ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE NEGOTIATIONS AS "MISCONSTRUCTION."

IN AN ARTICLE ENTITLED "LET'S NOT BE SUCKERS AGAIN" APPEARING IN TOMORROW'S ISSUE OF THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE, BREWSTER WROTE:

"ONE DAY I TALKING WITH SIR GERALD CAMPBELL, LORD HALIFAX'S RIGHT HAND MAN IN THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON AND I TOLD HIM I BELIEVED OUR STATESMANSHIP IS SO BAD THAT IN NEARLY EVERY NEGOTIATION WITH THE BRITISH WE COME OUT SECOND BEST.

"SIR GERALD SMILED. 'OF COURSE WE PUT IT OVER ON YOU,' HE SAID. 'BUT NOT HALF SO OFTEN AS WE COULD....'"

DEC 5 1944

TONIGHT, CAMPBELL SAID:

"I REMEMBER THAT CONVERSATION, WHICH WAS SOUGHT BY THE SENATOR ON RETURN FROM HIS WORL TOUR. HE MISCONSTRUES ENTIRELY WHAT I SAID, AND ANYONE WHO KNOWS ME WOULD REALIZE IT, BUT I AM RELUCTANT TO BETRAY THE SENATOR'S CONFIDENCE. I DO NOT KNOW WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF HIS MISCONSTRUCTION."

WASHINGTON,DEC.4-(AP)-THE SUGAR SITUATION IS GETTING WORSE AND THE SHORTAGE MAY BE PROLONGED, THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT REPORTED TODAY.

THE DECREASE IN SHIPMENTS OF RAW SUGAR FROM THE CARIBBEAN IN RECENT WEEKS WAS GIVEN AS THE MAIN REASON.

THIS DECREASE CAME AT A TIME WHEN SUGAR REFINERS HAD EXPECTED TO BE IN POSITION TO FILL A BACK-LOG OF ACCUMULATED ORDERS. THE DEPARTMENT SAID IT MAY FORCE CURTAILMENT OF REFINERY OPERATION.

THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT SAID NOTHING ABOUT CHANGES IN SUGAR RATIONING. BUT THE WORSENING SITUATION CLEARLY INDICATED THE POSSIBILITY OF A CUT IN RATIONING OF SUGAR FOR INDUSTRIAL USERS WHO HAVE BEEN THE FIRST TO BE AFFECTED BY A REDUCED SUPPLY.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID THE DECREASE IN RECEIPTS OF RAW SUGAR IS LARGELY DUE TO THE DIVERSION OF SHIPS TO OTHER ROUTES.

THEY SAID ANOTHER FACTOR IN THE SHORTAGE IS THE SMALL BEET CROP OF 1943, WHICH IS APPORTIONED OVER 1944 AND NOW IS "CATCHING UP WITH US."

ARRIVALS OF RAW SUGAR IN THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF THE YEAR WERE 500,000 TONS ABOVE THE SAME PERIOD OF 1943. HOWEVER, IN THOSE SAME MONTHS DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION RAN 600,000 TONS AHEAD OF LAST YEAR. THE DEPARTMENT SAID YEAR-END STOCKS WILL BE "MATERIALLY LOWER" TAN THE 1,760,000 TONS ON HAND AT THE END OF 1943.

FR1216PEW

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,DEC.4-(AP)-THE WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION TODAY ANNOUNCED PLANS FOR CONTINUING COORDINATED OPERATION OF UNITED NATIONS SHIPPING IN THE PERIOD BETWEEN DEFEAT OF GERMANY AND SURRENDER OF JAPAN.

IT MADE PUBLIC A REPORT OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED MARITIME AUTHORITY CALLING FOR "THE LEAST POSSIBLE DEPARTURE FROM EXISTING WARTIME PRACTICES," IN SHIPPING CONTROL.

THE MAJOR CHANGE, WSA SAID, IS "BROADENING THE BASE OF RESPONSIBILITY SO THAT X X X VESSELS OF THE OTHER ALLIES WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE BY ALLOCATION OF THEIR GOVERNMENTS" RATHER THAN BY CHARTER AS AT PRESENT.

THE REPORT WAS APPROVED LAST MONTH BY THE UNITED MARITIME EXECUTIVE BOARD AND HAS BEEN ACCEPTED BY EIGHT CONTRACTING GOVERNMENTS.

IT PROVIDES FOR TWO BRANCHES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD--ONE IN WASHINGTON AND THE OTHER IN LONDON. IN EACH CASE BOARD MEMBERS WILL BE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, THE NETHERLANDS AND NORWAY.

FOUR OTHER NATIONS--CANADA, BELGIUM, GREECE AND POLAND--WILL EACH HAVE AN ASSOCIATE MEMBER ON EACH BRANCH BOARD.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY DEC.5)

DEC 5 1944

FR337PEW

WASHINGTON,DEC.4-(AP)-THE SUPREME COURT DECIDED TODAY THREE BRITISH INVESTMENT CONCERNS WITH AN AMERICAN OFFICE ARE RESIDENT FORE CORPORATIONS WHICH MAY PAY INCOME TAXES LOWER THAN THOSE ON ALIEN FIRMS.

JUSTICE MURPHY DELIVERED THE COURT'S UNANIMOUS OPINION.

THE CONCERNS, THE SCOTTISH AMERICAN INVESTMENT COMPANY, LTD., BRITISH ASSETS TRUST, LTD., AND SECOND BRITISH ASSETS TRUST, LTD., HAVE THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICES IN EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. IN 1936 THEY OPENED AN OFFICE IN NEW YORK CITY. LATE THAT YEAR THE GROUP HAD MORE THAN $40,000,000 INVESTED IN SECURITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

SOLICITOR GENERAL CHARLES FAHY TOLD THE SUPREME COURT THE FIRMS MAINTAINED THE AMERICAN OFFICE "PRIMARILY IN THE BELIEF THAT THROUGH IT THEY COULD OBTAIN CLASSIFICATION AS RESIDENTS AND THUS EFFECT LARGE SAVINGS IN THEIR UNITED STATES TAX LIABILITY."

THE FOURTH FEDERAL CIRCUIT COURT, RULING ON THEIR TAXES FOR 1936 AND 1937, DECIDED THEY WERE RESIDENT CORPORATIONS. THE THIRD FEDERAL CIRCUIT COURT, RULING LATER ON THE CONCERNS' TAXES FOR 1938 AND 1939, DECIDED THE OPPOSITE.

THE SUPREME COURTS OPINION SAID IT WAS PROPER AS A MATTER OF LAW FOR THE TAX COURT TO CLASSIFY THE TAXPAYERS AS RESIDENT FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

EDS: ABOVE: FOURTH GRAF END LINE ONE: SHD BE TAXES FOR 1936 AND 1937, ETC

DEC 5 1944

WX

LH1259PEW

NEW YORK, DEC 1-(AP)-HIS PILOT DIED BEFORE HIS EYES AND HE DRIFTED, WITH ONLY A PONCHO FOR PROTECTION, IN A LIFE RAFT FOR FOUR DAYS THROUGH SHARK-INFESTED SEAS, BUT RADIOMAN 2/C JOSEPH TROPP OF CHELTENHAM, PA., SURVIVED TO TELL HIS STORY LAST NIGHT FROM LEYTE.

30. 24 — 20965

INTERVIEWED BY MUTUAL'S CORRESPONDENT LESLIE NICHOLS, TROPP, 22-YEAR-OLD FORMER URSINUS COLLEGE VARSITY TACKLE, TOLD HOW HIS PLANE, FROM A CARRIER OF THE ESSEX CLASS, WAS HIT BY FLAK DURING THE SECOND BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINE SEA.

"THE RAFT FLOATED CLEAR AS THE PLANE WENT DOWN," TROPP SAID DURING THE BROADCAST. "AND I SAW IT FLOATING. I SWAM TO THE RAFT AND WHEN I REACHED THE FOOD, I THREW IT AWAY. I SUPPOSE IT WAS BECAUSE OF MY DEPRESSION AT LOSING MY PILOT."

DEC 5 1944

SHARKS CAME, ATTRACTED BY THE BLOOD IN THE WATER, BUT LEFT WHEN TROPP FIRED HIS .38 AT THEM. THEN JAP SHIPS APPEARED, BUT WHILE THE BATTLESHIPS IGNORED HIM, DESTROYERS CIRCLED AROUND AND JAPS ABOARD SHOOK THEIR FISTS AT HIM. ONE DREW A GUN AND TROPP WAS CERTAIN HE WAS GOING TO BE STRAFED WHEN FOR SOME UNEXPLAINED REASON THE SHIPS WENT AWAY.

"I TIED MYSELF INTO THE RAFT AND FELL ASLEEP," TROPP CONTINUED, "AND I DIDN'T COME TO UNTIL ABOUT MIDNIGHT AND THERE WAS ONE HELL OF A STORM. THEN FOR THE FIRST TIME I SNAPPED OUT OF IT.

"I TOOK MY RUBBER PONCHO, SPREAD IT BETWEEN MY LEGS AND CAUGHT THE RAIN WATER. I DRANK ALL OF IT. THEN I TIED MY SHOES INTO THE RAFT AND FELL ASLEEP. I WOKE AT DAWN AND THERE WAS A STRONG WIND. I MADE A SAIL FROM THE PONCHO AND USED AN OAR FOR A RUDDER."

DURING HIS FOUR DAYS ON THE SEA, HE SAID, THE "SUN WAS BOILING AND I KEPT DOUSING MYSELF WITH WATER." AT NIGHT IT WAS "TERRIFICALLY COLD," AND TO KEEP WARM HE FILLED HIS RAFT WITH WATER TO HIS WAIST, COVERED HIS HEAD AND SHOULDERS WITH THE PONCHO AND TIED

HIMSELF IN.

HE FINALLY REACHED LAND, AND MADE HIS WAY TO THE ISLAND OF SAMAR WHERE, HE SAID, A GROUP OF NATIVES APPEARED AND ONE ADDRESSED HIM: "HOW YOU DOING, JOE?"

NA1228PEW

NEW YORK, DEC. 4-(AP)-VERA ADELE CARTER OF FAIRHAVEN, MIC

AND ARCHIBALD THEODORE GARDNER, 33 EAST END AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, E

OF THE U.S. ARMY, WERE MARRIED TODAY AT HOLLANDIA, DUTCH NEW GUINEA,

AN ANETA DISPATCH HR REPORTED.

DEC 5 1944

MP-ANETA-1115PEW

NEW YORK, DEC 4-(AP)-CONTRAST BETWEEN THE BATTLEFRONTS AND AMERICA WAS SO SHARP THAT "YOU WONDER IF YOU ARE IN YOUR RIGHT MIND AND IF THE THINGS YOU SEE CAN BE REAL" MRS.ANNA M.ROSENBERG, CHAIRMAN OF THE REGIONAL WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION, SAID TODAY.

MRS.ROSENBERG, WHO JUST RETURNED FROM A SIX-WEEK TOUR OF THE EUROPEAN BATTLEFRONTS AS PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN THE STUDY OF REHABILITATING RETURNED SERVICE MEN, ADDRESSED A LUNCHEON BEHALF OF WELFARE COUNCILS OF NEW YORK CITY.

DEC 5 194

"WE HAVE MANY MEN COME INTO OUR WMC OFFICE FOR JOBS THEY CAN'T TAKE BECAUSE THEY HAVEN'T BECOME ADJUSTED," SHE SAID. "MANY NEED COUNSEL FAR BEYOND THE SCOPE OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES. PRIVATE SOCIAL AGENCIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHO CAN HELP THEM BECOME NORMAL HUMAN BEINGS

6559PEW

URBANA, ILL., DEC.4-(AP)-THE LONDON ECONOMIST'S CRITICISM OF KENT COOPER'S CAMPAIGN FOR INTERNATIONAL FREEDOM OF ACCESS TO NEWS INDICATES THAT BRITISH NEWS AGENCIES FEAR COMPETITION WITHOUT "SPECIAL PREFERENCES," SAYS FREDERICK S.SIEBERT, DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

SIEBERT, IN A STATEMENT ISSUED HERE, REPLIED TO AN ARTICLE IN THE BRITISH WEEKLY PUBLICATION WHICH SAID THAT THE CAMPAIGN BY COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WAS AN AMERICAN "ATTEMPT TO DOMINATE" WORLD NEWS.

THE ECONOMIST'S OPINION REVEALED "A FEAR THAT PRESENT BRITISH DOMINATION OF WORLD COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS WOULD BE THREATENED IF THE 'HUGE FINANCIAL POWER OF THE AMERICAN AGENCIES' IS PERMITTED TO OPERATE ON EQUAL TERMS WITH OTHER NEWS AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD," SIEBERT SAID. HE ADDED:

"THE REASONING OF THE ECONOMIST WRITER INDICATES THAT THE BRITISH NEWS AGENCIES ARE FEARFUL THAT THEY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO COMPETE WITH AMERICAN NEWS AGENCIES ON A WORLD-WIDE BASIS UNLESS THEY ARE GIVEN SPECIAL PREFERENCES, ESPECIALLY IN ACCESS TO COMMUNICATION FACILITIES AND IN TRANSMISSION COSTS.

"AT THE PRESENT TIME REUTERS (ENGLISH AGENCY) ENJOYS A GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED MONOPOLY IN THE GATHERING AND TRANSMISSION OF FOREIGN NEWS.

"IN RECENT YEARS THE DOMINANT POSITION OF THE BRITISH NEWS HAS BEEN SHATTERED PRINCIPALLY BECAUSE THE ASSORIATED PRESS REFUSED TO CONTINUE TO BE A PARTY THROUGH EXCHANGE CONTRACTS TO THE 19TH CENTURY SYSTEM OF DIVIDING UP THE WORLD. LACKING ITS CONTRACT AGREEMENTS, REUTERS RETAINS AS ITS ONLY COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE THE SPECIAL RATES WHICH IT ENJOYS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD-WIDE BRITISH COMMUNICATION SYSTEM.

"THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN FOR FREEDOM OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION IS DIRECTED TOWARD OBTAINING AN AGREEMENT WHICH WILL GUARANTEE EQUAL ACCESS TO COMMUNICATIONS IN ALL COUNTRIES, AND WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY GREATLY ENHANCE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF WORLD NEWS COVERAGE.

"THAT SUCH AN AGREEMENT MIGHT TAKE AWAY ONE OF THE COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES OF THE BRITISH NEWS AGENCIES IN NO WAY AFFECTS THE SOUNDNESS OF THE DEMAND OF EQUALITY OF TREATMENT."

MS501ACW

KANSAS CITY,DEC.4-(AP)-EDITORS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS MEMBER PAPERS IN KANSAS AND MISSOURI ADOPTED A RESOLUTION TODAY EXPRESSING "SINCERE APPRECIATION" AND PLEDGING "STAUNCH SUPPORT" FOR EFFORTS OF KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND GENERAL MANAGER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, TO OBTAIN FREE FLOW AND EXCHANGE OF NEWS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

DEC 5 1944

THE TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION, ADOPTED AT THE REGIONAL MEETING:

"WHEREAS, ASSOCIATED PRESS MEMBERS OF KANSAS AND MISSOURI, ASSEMBLED IN ANNUAL MEETING DEC.4, 1944, BEING KEENLY AWARE OF THE SUPERIOR LEVELS OF REPORTING THAT HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED BY ASSOCIATED

PRESS CORRESPONDENTS DURING THE PRESENT WAR, THEIR SACRIFICES AND GRUELLING HARDSHIPS THEY HAVE ENDURED, AND

"WHEREAS, WE ARE CONSCIOUS OF THE UNREMITTING EFFORTS OF KENT COOPER, GENERAL MANAGER, IN SEEKING TO PROMOTE THE FREE FLOW AND EXCHANGE OF NEWS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, THE KANSAS AND MISSOURI CIRCUITS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS UNANIMOUSLY GO ON RECORD WITH THIS DECLARATION:

DEC 5 1944

"RESOLVED, THAT WE EXPRESS NOT ONLY OUR SINCERE APPRECIATION TO MR.COOPER AND HIS ORGANIZATION AT HOME AND ABROAD FOR ITS MAGNIFICIENT DAILY PERFORMANCE, AND FOR THE DEVOTED CRUSADE WHICH HE HAS CARRIED ON PERSONALLY FOR UNRESTRICTED ACCESS TO THE SOURCES OF NEWS IN ALL LANDS AND ITS UNFETTERED TRANSMISSION, BUT THAT WE FURTHER PLEDGE OUR STAUNCH SUPPORT TO HIS MERITORIOUS OBJECTIVE OF FREE NEWS GUARANTEES IN ALL FUTURE PEACE TREATIES."

DEC 5 1944

LOS ANGELES, DEC. 4-(A: THE MATTER OF RUSSIAN NEUTRALITY TOWARD JAPAN WILL CTME TO A HEAD NEXT SPRING, GEN.VICTOR A. YAKHONTOFF, FORMER RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL, TOLD A CIVIC LUNCHEON TODAY.

GEN.YAKHONTOFF, ONCE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR IN THE KERENSKY REGIME AND MILITARY ATTACHE OF THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN EMBASSY, SAID THE RUSSIAN-JAPANESE NEUTRALITY TREATY EXPIRES IN APRIL, 1946, "BUT BY ONE OF ITS PROVISIONS IT WOULD BE AUTOMATICALLY RENEWED FOR FIVE YEARS IF ONE YEAR'S NOTICE WERE NOT GIVEN."

RUSSIA CANNOT NOW BE EXPECTED TO BREAK ITS NEUTRALITY WITH JAPAN, HE DECLARED, AND ALLIED LEADERS HAVE INDICATED RUSSIA'S PART IN THE WAR AGAINST EUROPE IS THE IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION FOR THE PRESENT.

"RUSSIA HAS TWO LARGE ARMIES IN THE FAR EAST WHICH KEEP LARGE JAPANESE ARMIES FACING THEM THAT OTHERWISE MIGHT BE USED TO ATTACK INDIA OR MACARTHUR," HE SAID. AS OTHER AIDS TO THE ALLIED CAUSE IN THE PACIFIC, HE CITED RUSSIAN SUPPLIES SENT TO CHINA AND THE POTENTIAL THREAT TO THE JAPANESE OF THE RED NAVY AND AIR FORCE.

PJ704PPW NM

UNDATED JAPANESE - KOISO
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ALL ASIATIC NATIONS WERE ASKED TODAY BY JAPANESE PREMIER KUNIAKI KOISO "TO PREPARE AGAINST THE ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS X X X AND EXERT THEIR UTMOST IN INCREASING AND STRENGTHENING FIGHTING POWER."

A RADIO TOKYO BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE PREMIER MADE THE APPEAL AS HE ADDRESSED THE EAST ASIA COOPERATION COUNCIL, AN OFFSHOOT OF THE TOTALITARIAN PARTY IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE SESSION, TOKYO SAID, CONSIDERED "THE FUTURE OF THE GLOBAL MOVEMENT SPIRIT, AIMING AT THE FORMATION OF A COOPERATIVE COUNCIL EMBODYING ALL OF THE RACES OF GREATER EAST ASIA."

X505PPW NM

UNDATED GREEK LEFTISTS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FULL NAMES IN GREEK AND ENGLISH OF THE LEFT-WING ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN THE CLASHES IN GREECE, AS GIVEN BY THE GREEK INFORMATION SERVICE IN NEW YORK, ARE:

EAM--ETHNIKON APELEFTHEROTIKON METOPON (NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT).

ELAS--ELLINIKOS LAIKOS APELEFTHEROTIKOS STRATOS (GREEN POPULAR LIBERATION ARMY).

THE EAM IS A POLITICAL PARTY, WHILE THE ELAS IS THE MILITARY PARTISAN ORGANIZATION WHICH CONDUCTED ARMED RESISTANCE TO THE NAZIS DURING THE OCCUPATION AND LIBERATION OF GREECE.

SN1105PEW

UNDATED SWISS COUNCIL (100)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DR.PIERRE AEBY, A MEMBER OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY, TONIGHT WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE SWISS NATIONAL COUNCIL, THE SWISS RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FCC.

AEBY, AS HEAD OF THE LOWER LEGISLATIVE BODY, SUCCEEDS THE RETIRING DR.PAUL GYSLER, WHO WAS QUOTED AS DECLARING IN THE COUNCIL TODAY THAT SWITZERLAND WOULD STRIVE TO CONTINUE"FRIENDLY RELATIONS" WITH RUSSIA "WITH FULL OBSERVANCE OF OUR COUNTRY'S DIGNITY."

THE BROADCAST SAID GYSLER THUS REPLIED TO A PORTION OF THE NOV. 7 RESIGNATION NOTE OF FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER MARCEL PILET-GOLAZ, WHO RELINQUISHED THAT POST FOLLOWING SOVIET REJECTION OF A SWISS REQUEST TO RESUME DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

SN1119PEW

UNDATED WESTERN FRONT
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DEC 5 1944

THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY--NO NEWS SINCE LAST REPORTED IN GERMANY EAST OF NIJMEGEN.

BRITISH SECOND ARMY--BREAKS INTO SUBURBS OF VENLO IN REDUCING GERMANS' LAST MAAS BRIDGEHEAD.

U.S. NINTH ARMY--BATTLES IN LINNICH AND JULICH, STANDS ON ROER BETWEEN TWO TOWNS.

U.S. FIRST ARMY--CROSSES INDE RIVER, SEIZES TOWN WITHIN FOUR MILES OF DUREN.

U.S. THIRD ARMY--WINNING SAARLAUTERN AFTER SURPRISE CROSSING OF SAAR; ADVANCES ON SAARBRUCKEN.

U.S. SEVENTH ARMY--FIGHTS ON EDGE OF HAGUENAU, AND IN SELESTAT.

FRENCH FIRST ARMY--GAINS HEIGHTS NEAR IMPORTANT VOSGES PASSES.

-DASH-

U.S. DIVISIONS--

FOURTH ARMORED (THIRD ARMY): ADVANCED MILE NORTHEAST OF SARRE UNION.

FIFTH INFANTRY (THIRD ARMY): PUSHED TO REICH BORDER IN TWO-MILE GAIN SOUTHWEST OF SAARLAUTERN.

26TH INFANTRY (THIRD A

FIFTH INFANTRY (THIRD ARMY): PUSHED TO REICH BORDER IN TWO-MILE GAIN SOUTHWEST OF SAARLAUTERN.

26TH INFANTRY (THIRD ARMY): ADVANCED TWO MILES BELOW

SARREGUEMINES.
80TH INFANTRY (THIRD ARMY): REACHED TOWN NINE MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAARBRUCKEN.
90TH INFANTRY (THIRD ARMY): OCCUPIED REHLINGER, FIVE MILES NORTHWEST OF SAARLAUTERN.
95TH INFANTRY (THIRD ARMY): CLEARING LAST RESISTANCE IN SAARLAUTERN.
GH915AEW

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED WESTERN FRONT (1st) (a IN)

DEC 5 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY:

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY--NO NEWS SINCE LAST REPORTED IN GERMANY EAST OF NIJMEGEN.

BRITISH SECOND ARMY--BREAKS INTO SUBURBS OF VENLO IN REDUCING GERMANS' LAST MAAS BRIDGEHEAD.

U.S. NINTH ARMY--BATTLES IN LINNICH AND JULICH, STANDS ON ROER BETWEEN TWO TOWNS.

U.S. FIRST ARMY--ADVANCES WITHIN 500 YARDS OF ROER RIVER.

U.S. THIRD ARMY--FIGHTING INSIDE SAARLAUTERN AFTER SURPRISE CROSSING OF SAAR; ADVANCES ON SAARBRUCKEN.

U.S. SEVENTH ARMY--FIGHTS ON EDGE OF HAGUENAU, AND IN SELESTAT.

FRENCH FIRST ARMY--GAINS HEIGHTS NEAR IMPORTANT VOSGES PASSES.

-DASH-

U.S. DIVISIONS--

FOURTH ARMORED (THIRD ARMY): ADVANCED MILE NORTHEAST OF SAARE UNION.

FIFTY INFANTRY (THIRD ARMY): PUSHED WITHIN 4 1/2 MILES OF SAAR RIVER BETWEEN SAARLAUTERN AND SAARBRUECKEN.

26TH INFANTRY (THRD ARMY): ADVANCED TWO MILES BELOW SARREGUEMINES.

80TH INFANTRY (THIRD ARMY): REACHED TOWN 6 1/2 MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAARBRUCKEN.

90TH INFANTRY (THIRD ARMY): OCCUPIED REHLINGER, FIVE MILES NORTHWEST OF SAARLAUTERN.

95TH INFANTRY (THIRD ARMY): CLEARING LAST RESISTANCE IN SAARLAUTERN.

SIXTH ARMORED (THIRD ARMY): ENTERED DIEDLING, 5 1/2 MILES WEST OF SAAREGUEMINES.

35TH INFANTRY (THIRD ARMY): CAPTURED TOWN 12 MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAARBRUCKEN AND PUSHED ON.

HB758AEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

Y THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DEC. 4, 1940--ATHENS ANNOUNCES THAT GREEK TROOPS HAVE OCCUPIED REMEDI AND THAT ITALIANS ARE RETREATING FROM PORTO EDDA. ROMANIA EIZES ALL PIPE LINES AND ACCESSORIES BELONGING TO EVERY OIL COMPANY .N THAT COUNTRY, INCLUDING AMERICAN CONCERNS.

RW625AEW

THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1. WESTERN FRONT: 301 MILES (FROM NEAR DUREN).
2. EASTERN FRONT: 304 MILES (FROM NORTH OF WARSAW).
3. HUNGARIAN FRONT: 420 MILES (FROM BUDAPEST).
4. ITALIAN FRONT: 557 MILES (FROM RAVENNA).
RW623AEW

DEC 5 1944

30. 24 — 20969

YANKS CROSS RIVER SOUTH OF SAARLAUTERN; RUSSIAN TROOPS NEAR AUSTRIAN BORDER

DEC 6 1944

DOUGHBOYS DRIVE NEW WEDGE INTO SIEGFRIED LINE

BEAUMEAR

Drive to Within Six Miles of Battered City of Saarbrucken.

BIG BATTLE RAGES

Allies Eliminate 9,000 Nazis Daily in Furious Fighting in West.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Dec. 5—(AP) Breaking across the Saar river at a new point south of Saarlautern, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's American Third army hammered a second wedge into the Siegfried line today as the battle for Germany, six months after the Allied invasion, raged unabated.

It was estimated tonight that seven Allied armies—five of them fighting on German soil and two others drawn up along the Reich's Rhine river boundary in the south—were eliminating Germans at the rate of 9,000 daily, a loss of about five Nazi divisions every week.

NIGHT

Heavy fighting, costly to the Allies as well as to the Germans, slowed the advance on much of the Western front, but the Third army, now holding a stretch of Germany 40 miles long, made gains of up to three miles during the day, grinding within six miles of the bomb-battered industrial city of Saarbrucken and within three miles of Sarreguemines.

Smash Siegfried Line

The exact location of the new bridgehead across the Saar was not disclosed, but Associated Press correspondent Lewis Hawkins said the 95th division, which made the crossing, had driven a mile beyond the river and penetrated into the outer defenses of the Siegfried Line.

Other elements of the same division widened the original bridgehead across the Saar to 2 1-2 miles at the base and stabbed beyond the arsenal city of Saarlautern, although fierce fighting continued inside the city itself as special details of Doughboys endeavored to clean out resistance there.

(German transocean agency broadcast said the battle for Saarlautern "had reached its climax" after a day of desperate fighting with part of the city occupied by the Allies and part by the Germans.)

The estimate of 9,000 permanent casualties daily for the Germans was based on a probable loss of 3,000 a day on each of the three main divisions of the front—the Aachen gap area beyond the Siegfried line, the Third army front partly in Germany and partly in France, and the Sixth army group's front in the south.

The figure includes prisoners as well as killed and seriously wounded. The Allies have taken an average of 3,000 prisoners a day since the current Winter offensive began.

From the headquarters of Gen. Jean De Lattre de Tassigny it was announced today that the French First Army had destroyed three German divisions since taking the offensive, leaving the equivalent of two full-strength divisions now facing the French troops.

Casualties inflicted upon the Germans by Tassigny's troops included 10,000 killed and 15,000 captured, it was stated.

Allied Losses Mount

Allied losses were secret, of course, but the grim war of attrition has not been all one-sided. In fighting as bloody as that of recent weeks they are bound to be heavy. Normally they might be expected to be as great, if not greater, than the enemy's because the Allies are doing the attacking. Their preponderance of air power and artillery may not make this so in the present case, however.

To the north the American First army battled into the village of Bergstein at the extreme right end of the almost-deadlocked Aachen front, with German troops clinging stubbornly only to the eastern outskirts of the shattered town six miles southwest of Duren. Other First army units beat back two tank-led Nazi counterattacks and retained their hold on Lucherberg, between Duren and Julich.

Otherwise the First army front, which had blazed with almost continuous action for 19 days, was described in a field dispatch as "generally quiet."

A similar lull hung over the U. S. Ninth Army's front along the Roer river north and south of Julich, though waves of American fighter-bombers lashed German fortified villages east of the Roer.

(The German High command, announcing that the American attack east of Aachen had subsided, declared "the enemy had in his vain attempts to smash our front suffered such severe losses that he was forced to regroup his forces to a major extent.")

The Germans breached dikes of the Waal Rhine river in the Arnhem-Nijmegen sector of Holland and flooded a large area northwest of Nijmegen to a depth of a foot or more, effectively blocking any immediate advance of British forces in that sector.

In eastern Holland the British were erasing the last few pockets of enemy resistance on the west bank of the Maas river near Venlo.

American Seventh army troops captured the communications center of Selestat, 25 miles southwest of Strasbourg and 10 miles from the Rhine, after three and a half days of bitter fighting on the Alsatian plain.

Yanks Clear Lisdorf

The town of Lisdorf, just south of Saarlautern on the west bank of the Saar was cleared as Third army forces continued their wheeling movement toward Saarbrucken and Sarreguemines in a gigantic swing hinged to a 16-mile hold along the Saar river from Saarlautern to Merzig.

Even as the Third army advance elements hammered beyond Saarlautern's eastern limits, other elements fought to secure the east bank section of the city against German regulars manning Siegfried Line emplacements and "People's Army" forces firing from houses and street barricades.

These mopping-up troops still were fighting street by street against nests of Nazis in the city of 32,000. With mortars and machine guns the enemy was trying hard to hold their concrete advance posts. Headquarters said the "People's Army" or Volkssturm, was not well trained or adequately armed.

In their first attempted counter-attack from Siegfried Line positions in the Saarlautern sector the Germans threw six tanks and supporting infantry against Yanks in the village of Roden (on some maps Saarlautern-Roden), but they were repulsed with a loss of four tanks.

Dispatches indicated that the American bridgehead over the Saar was widened to at least two and a half miles at Saarlautern. At Roden and Fraulautern the Americans were five and a half miles inside the Saar basin.

South of Saarlautern the 95th division pushed across the Saar at a new point and began probing into the outer Siegfried defenses. Americans tanks were within six miles of Saarbrucken and within three miles of Saareguemines, eight miles to the south.

Sixth Captures Rouhling

The Sixth armored division captured Rouhling, six miles south of Saarbrucken, after a gain of three miles, while the 35th infantry division advanced two miles and took Woustviller, three miles south west of Saareguemines.

A front dispatch said 80th division infantry, paced by motorized cavalry, crossed the Saar frontier northeast of Merlebach after beating down stiff opposition in that border town. From this new-won ground the Yanks were driving toward Forbach, four miles southwest of Saarbrucken.

Americans of that spearhead could plainly see the Saarland capital and watch the burst of shells in its streets. During the afternoon American divebombers teamed with long-range artillery in blasting the city's factories, some of which appeared still to be operating.

Fighter-bomber attacks in the forenoon ranged from the battlefront to supply centers in the rear. Enemy rail facilities southeast of Mannheim and at Oermingen, southeast of Saareguemines, were hit in support of the Third army's advance.

Ninth Air force fighter-bombers, ranging well beyond the temporarily static battlefront east of Aachen, attacked a German convoy near Bonn and destroyed 32 motor transport and staff cars in addition to damaging 46 more. Nazi fighters were active over the First army front, but most turned back before they could be engaged.

3d Army Men Drive Clear Through Saarlautern—River Crossed Again

DEC 6 1944

FIRST CAPTURES REICH TOWN

Seize Bergstein, 26 Miles From Cologne—Seventh Drives Foe Out of Selestat.

LONG

Paris, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Third United States Army troops battled their way well into the Siegfried Line positions beyond Saarlautern today, and other units fought to within sight of Saarbrucken, the capital of the industrial Saar, which was already burning from a thunderous artillery and aerial bombardment.

Tanks of the Sixth Armored Division thrust to within six miles of Saarbrucken on the south, and motorized cavalry of the Eightieth Division on the southwest struck over the German border against stiff opposition, advancing until they could see the smoke columns rising from the city.

Troops of the Ninety-Fifth Division have driven clear through Saarlautern and are fighting into the West Wall, Supreme Headquarters announced, and front-line dispatches declared that elements of the 378th Regiment of the Ninety-fifth had made a new crossing of the Saar, and pushed into the outer defenses of the Siegfried zone below Saarlautern. The new crossing thus built up the wedge thrust into the Saarland.

Saarlautern's satellite towns of Roden and Fraulautern, each a mile and a half beyond the captured Saar River bridge, were

DEC 6 1944

passed by the Americans advancing through shellfire from German artillery emplacements.

At the same time other troops of Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army bombarded Saarbrucken with eight-inch artillery. The nearby French rail town of Forbach and the French border town of Sarreguemines also were being shelled.

Bergstein Captured.

Far to the north, the United States First Army captured the village of Bergstein at the eastern fringe of the Hurtgen forest area, six miles southwest of Duren and a half mile from the Roer River. The town is twenty-six miles from Cologne.

Americans of the Seventh Army captured the important communications center of Selestat after three and a half days of the bitterest fighting on the Alsatian Plain. The town of 11,000 lies ten miles from the Rhine and twenty-five southwest of Strasbourg. The Germans had fought doggedly for every yard, with tanks and self-propelled guns.

Some fighting still was going on in the east bank section of Saarlautern where the Americans were meeting the Volkssturm, recently mustered civilians wearing armbands.

Five divisions of Patton's Army to the southeast were beating forward either inside the Saar or through the last bit of Lorraine.

Cologne Plain Deadlock.

The First and Ninth armies on the muddy Cologne plain twenty-two miles from the Rhine city were deadlocked with the German Seventh and Fifteenth armies along the Roer River, still uncrossed.

The United States Seventh Army on Gen. Patton's right was clearing the Karlsruhe corner of France and moving within eight miles of Colmar in Alsace below Strasbourg.

The British cleared the last Germans from west of the Maas River in Holland and the Canadians at the extreme north contended with deep floods loosed by German breaches in the Rhine dikes south of Arnhem.

For 200 or more winding miles from opposite Kleve to west of Saarbrucken, Gen. Eisenhower's armies were inside or at the fringe of Germany and up against defenses of great strength and depth. The maximum pentration of Germany was about fifteen miles in the Hurtgen forest area east of Aachen.

Enemy Losses Heavy.

At Supreme Headquarters, it was said that the winter campaign which became general on November 16 started off at a rate costing the Germans 4,000 men daily in dead and long-term casualties. Enemy losses now are estimated to be running much heavier, representing a terrific drain on the Wehrmacht's thinning man power. The Twelfth and Sixth Army groups, comprising the French and four American armies, alone have captured 67,000 prisoners in three weeks.

Headquarters released no figure on Allied casualties, but Gen. Eisenhower's men were bearing the burden of the attack and this indicated their losses too were heavy.

The Germans had studded the east bank section of Saarlautern with concrete advance posts of their Siegfried line belt. Patton's following forces still were beating, street by street, at nests of Germans still in the city of 32,000, second largest in the Saarland.

The enemy was trying frantically with mortar and machine gun fire to hold its thick-walled positions. The Volkssturm opened fire from street barricades and house windows.

[Berlin asserted that a counter-attack had wrested the Saarlautern citadel from the Americans.]

Headquarters said that the Volkssturm was not well organized and was inadequately armed.

Roden Is Captured.

Infantry of the Third Army fanning out north and slightly northeast of Saarlautern captured Roden and an adjacent village, also named Saarlautern, and the larger town of Fraulautern. This indicated Gen. Patton had broadened his east bank bridgehead over the Saar River to at least two and a half miles.

The Germans' first counter-attack from their Siegfried defenses failed. It was a small affair against the twin village of Roden and Saarlautern and it cost the Nazis four of their six attacking tanks, with which they covered their infantry.

Ninth Air Force Busy.

The Ninth Air Force flew 300 sorties above the fronts of the Third, First and Ninth armies up to noon. Weather improved.

Gen. Patton's forces were on the Saar River all the way to Merzig, sixteen miles above Saarlautern. His center and right were wheeling into Germany or through the last thin strip of Lorraine all the way southeast to Sarre Union. One unit advanced four miles.

His men at Roden and Fraulautern were five and a half miles inside the Saar, nearly a fifth of the way across, but they still had to negotiate the Siegfried line.

Men of the Third moved within two miles of Forbach, a castled town of 11,500, and within four and a half of Sarreguemines, a town of 14,000. Along the curling 50-mile front Merzig to Sarre Union, upward of 90,000 eager Americans of the Third Army were on the move. Five infantry and two tank divisions were identified in action.

Opposition Is Strong.

They encountred strong German opposition across the river in Saarlautern from a few pockets and from guns of the Siegfried line. Patton merely detached a few forces to mop up the nests of Nazis in the city of 32,000, completely cleared west of the river.

German guns up to 150 millimeters fired at least a thousand rounds in four hours at the sturdy masonry bridge which Americans captured intact at Saarlautern, but by late Monday, it still stood and men and tanks and guns poured across.

Along the Roer River front to the north, within twenty-two miles of Cologne, the violent and prolonged battle of attrition went into a deadlock. Gen. Eisenhower's communique said that the United States Ninth and First armies "are meeting stubborn resistance in the outskirts of Julich."

"East of the Inde, we have consolidated our positions in Lucherberg and Luchem," it said. "In the Brandenberg area, southeast of Hurtgen, slight progress has been made."

The British cleared out all Germans west of the Maas and held the west and south banks of the river all the way from Venlo to the sea.

Cross German Border.

Gen. Patton's Fifth Division, working with a task force of the Sixth Cavalry, sliced four and a half miles across the Geran border along a five-mile front, overrunning Eberherren, six miles southwest of Saarlautern, and reaching a point two and a half miles from Volklingen on the Saar six miles southeast of that second city of the Saar

Resistance stiffened on the approaches to Saarbrucken and Sarreguemines. The Sixth Armored Division edged ahead one to two miles and reached Tenteling and Metzing, eight and nine miles south of Saarbrucken, capital of the Saarland and a Siegfried Line pivot. Beyond captured Puttelange, the Thirty-fifth Infantry captured Guebenhouse and Ernestviller, about five miles southwest of Sarreguemines.

Enemy Holds Little.

Moves of the Third and Seventh Armies carried the offensive to or beyond the German frontier almost everywhere from Holland to Switzerland. Only small chunks of French Lorraine and Alsace still were in enemy hands. The Nazis held a 60-mile strip of Lorraine, five to 25 miles deep, between Saarlautern and Karlsruhe and a bulge in the rugged Vosges of Alsace 26 miles long and up to thirty wide.

Besides rolling up German forward positions, Gen. Patton was consolidating for counter-attacks in force which seemed likely at any moment from the hard pressed Siegfried system beyond Saarlautern.

The Seventh Army is fighting on the right flank of the Third. These men of Lieut.-Gen. Alexander M. Patch captured Diemeringen, four miles east of Sarre Union, and Volkesberg in the forest a few miles farther east. Oberbroon was taken in a flanking penetration eleven miles northwest of Haguenau (25,000), last city of size in German hands in Lorraine. Oberbroon is seven miles from the Palatinate border. The Germans were disengaging under what seemed only a local rearguard shield.

German long-range guns across the Rhine were shelling the roads over which American trucks were carrying supplies north of Strasbourg into the Karlsruhe corner.

Tanks were closing on Diebolsheim, twenty miles south of Strasbourg.

German Attack Foiled

The northern flank of the 450-mile front was virtually unchanged. The Germans strove before dawn to retake the commanding high ground which the 1st Army captured at Lucherberg; two companies of Nazis with tank support were spotted and broken up by artillery.

At the extreme north, water from the Rhine Dikes, which the Germans opened, was steadily flooding the Dutch countryside deeper, forcing Canadians to drop back from some advanced positions between Arnhem and Nijmegen. German parachute troops that attacked the Canadians northeast of Nijmegen suffered a "very bloody nose," a 21st Army group spokesman said on that front.

German Bastion Falls; Hungry Nazis Give Up

Outside Mutzig, France, Dec. 5 (AP)—The battle for a castle fortress overlooking the Bruche River Valley at the eastern edge of the Vosges Mountains ended today when ten hungry German survivors surrendered.

The captives were the last of the garrison of 85. They had wished to yield earlier, but officers prevented. The stragglers were down to their last few pounds of horse meat.

The 7th Army blew a gap in the walls with a charge of 7,000 pounds of dynamite, hurtled into the fortress in a truck. Tank guns, bazookas, aerial bombs and incendiaries had been thrown at the bastion and it was believed most of its defenders were killed.

Among the captives was a major, the ranking officer and two civilian caretakers.

Eisenhower Speeds Soldier To Ill Wife

A U.S. 8th Air Force Bomber Station, England, Dec. 5 (AP)—Seventeen hours after General Eisenhower had given his personal orders for the trip, Private Albert H. Wolfe, operator of a bomber refueling truck, was at the bedside of his critically ill wife in Harrisburg, Pa.

Flown home on the first available Air Transport Command plane, Wolfe was informed by doctors that his wife would recover, but their baby's life could not be saved.

U.S. Armies Face Tire Shortage

Paris, Dec. 5 (AP) — American armies fighting along the German border face a tire shortage so serious it threatens to tie up ten per cent of all Army vehicles by early February, General Eisenhower declared today.

"I am not exaggerating when I say that the war will be needlessly extended unless we can extract every possible mile from our tires and use them only as we find it necessary to do so," Eisenhower advised his officers and men in a letter.

The reason for the impending shortage, Eisenhower said, was that tire wear in the theater has exceeded all precombat estimates. The rout of the Germans in France and the Lowlands, plus their long stand at the entrances to Antwerp, combined to place a tremendous burden on Army supplies.

For months the armies which had raced to eastern France and up to Belgium and Holland had to be supplied by trucks shuttling hundreds of miles from Cherbourg and the beaches of western France.

GI's Lack Shells To Help Men Under Fire

London, Dec. 5 (AP)—American soldiers are paying with their lives for a Western-front shell shortage, a *Daily Mail* dispatch declared today.

Noel Monks, *Daily Mail* correspondent with the United States 9th Army, wrote:

"The final assault on a town had begun and American infantry on the outskirts were counterattacked by the last German tanks in this sector.

"Heavy fire from the tanks caught the Americans as they came up an incline leading into the town. They had no tank support, owing to mines.

Call For Shells

"A call was made immediately for artillery support while the Americans dug themselves in. I was in the command post when the colonel passed on the call for artillery support. I could hear the reply coming through the phone:

"'Too bad, but we fired our quota in the opening stages of the attack.' Without saying a word, the young colonel slumped into a chair.

"'Fired their quota,' he said. 'No use telling them that the German tanks haven't fired their quota and my men are being cut up for the want of a few more American shells.'"

Troops Get Daily Papers

London, Dec. 5 (AP)—Troops fighting in northwest Europe are being supplied — usually by air — with daily newspapers, Sir James Grigg, War Secretary, informed Commons today. He expressed hope that newspapers could be flown before long to troops in more distant theaters.

Berlin Rejects Dutch Ruling By Eisenhower

London, Dec. 5 (AP)—Germany indirectly rejected today General Eisenhower's contention that members of the Dutch resistance movement are part of the Allied armed forces.

The Berlin radio charged that members of the Dutch resistance groups were using the Dutch Red Cross "for their own purposes," in violation of international laws of war.

"Under these circumstances," said the broadcast, "General Eisenhower's statement must be defined as untrue that the Dutch resistance movement is carrying out its task legally."

French Hint Reprisals

London, Dec. 5 (AP)—A German demand that the French Government halt its trials of alleged collaborationists under pain of reprisals brought a hint of counter-reprisals from the Paris Radio today.

"The French Government will not permit anyone to intervene in French justice from the outside," said a Paris broadcast. "Should the German Government intervene, nevertheless, all members deemed necessary will be taken on the French side."

A warning to the French to halt the trials was broadcast by the Berlin radio yesterday and today a

dispatch from Bern said the Swiss newspaper *Der Bund* had quoted a German Foreign Office spokesman as declaring that a formal warning was being transmitted to the French Government through the international Red Cross.

The German spokesman added, said the Bern dispatch, that reprisals against de Gaullists now in German hands would be taken if the trials continued.

DEC 6 1944

Allies Will Give Reich No Aid, 'Ike' Says

New York, Dec. 5 (AP)—General Eisenhower bluntly informed the German people today that they "cannot count upon food, fuel or clothing from the military government," and must rely upon their own resources.

The "scorched earth policy" of the retreating Nazi army will serve only to multiply the suffering and hardships of the German people, he said, in a proclamation read over Allied transmitters in Europe and reported here by the Office of War Information.

Allies Import Own Needs

"The Allied armed forces will import the bulk of their requirements," the proclamation said. "If they should be in a position to give help to the population of Europe, this help will primarily go to the population of the countries which have been ravaged and plundered by the German armies. The German people will have to rely on its own resources. It is of highest importance that these resources should not be destroyed by the Nazis scorched-earth policy."

"Food supplies, seeds, fertilizers and agricultural machines must be salvaged above all," Eisenhower said, "if hunger is not to follow the defeat German farmers must, by all possible means, prevent the Nazis from driving away their cattle as the Allied armies advance. They must do everything in their power to keep their farms in order and to achieve peak production."

Economic Collapse Peril

Eisenhower warned the people of the Reich that "the hopes of the German people to avoid economic collapse after the defeat are largely dependent upon the extent of German opposition to Nazi plans to destroy German property and German natural resources before the occupation by Allied troops."

Occupation To Expand

"The German Army will be defeated," the proclamation said. "Larger and larger portions of German territory will be occupied by the Allied armies until the National Socialist Government and the German armed forces finally surrender or until they are crushed.

"The hopes of the German people to avoid economic collapse after the defeat are largely dependent upon the extent of German opposition to the Nazi plans to destroy German property and German natural resources before the occupation by Allied troops. The scorched-earth policy does not affect the Allies, as the Allies bring their own supplies. The German people, on the other hand, will suffer severe hardships through this policy.

No Compensation

"The military government will not give any compensation for public utilities, buildings, supplies, mines or industrial installations which have been destroyed by the Germans in carrying out their scorched-earth policy.

"As long as the German Army obeys the Nazi orders to prolong a futile resistance the Allied air and ground forces are bound to inflict heavy material damages upon Germany. The sufferings and hardships thus created will multiply themselves if the German people itself carries out the Nazi plans to transform Germany into a desert."

DEC 6 1944

U.S. FLYER RESCUED BACK OF NAZI LINES

Pilot Of Cub Plane Drops Down Beside Bomber

New York, Dec. 5 (AP)—A dispatch to the New York *Times* from an advanced United States 9th Air Force headquarters told today how a crew member of a wrecked Havoc bomber was snatched from behind the German lines Saturday by the pilot of a low-powered cub spotter plane.

The pilot, Lieut. George Ervine, of Milwaukee, Wis., returned again to the bullet-swept field in a futile attempt to rescue the other survivors.

Corporal Henry Morris, of Seaford, Del., the only man of the Havoc's crew to escape, was rescued by Ervine, who swept down through Nazi machine-gun fire, landed beside the crippled plane and whisked Morris away. His cub had room for only one of the survivors of the Havoc, and Morris had boarded it on his pilot's orders, over his own protest.

Further Rescue Futile

When Morris was landed in a pasture on the American side of the 3d Army front near Merzig in Germany, he watched Lieutenant Ervine take off again. With him were three other planes, two of them carrying extra ammunition and an extra man in an attempt to hold off the Germans while effecting more rescues.

The cub pilot tried to land beside the crippled plane under cover of a smoke screen laid down by American artillery, but German machine gun and mortar fire was so heavy that Ervine was forced to give up.

The downed airmen were last seen facing the oncoming Germans near their plane, which lay in the center of a field. Both sides of the field were bordered by woods, from which the Germans were firing at a range of less than 200 yards.

Germans Open Up

Morris said one of the Havoc's engines burst into flame on the return trip from a mission over the German lines. The pilot crash-landed perfectly, but when the crew stepped out the Germans opened up.

Almost instantly the crew spotted the Cub circling above. Suddenly it banked hard and landed behind the wrecked plane. The pilot ordered Morris to board the Cub, and when he protested, he was told it was an order.

The vain effort to rescue the others followed.

Rhinelanders Reported Bombed Into Trenches

Madrid, Dec. 5 (AP)—Inhabitants of the German Rhineland and Ruhr are "living the life of trenches" as a result of the continual Allied air-raids, the Berlin correspondent of the newspaper *Arriba* said today after a 45-mile railroad trip from Cologne south to Coblenz.

The correspondent, Gonzalo Castillo, said the university town of Bonn, about ten miles south of Cologne, was the worst damaged town he saw in the Rhineland, but that damage was general throughout the region.

In some places, Castillo wrote, railway boxcars, and river barges have been converted into soup kitchens, hospitals, shops and bedrooms for bombed-out families.

However, the correspondent said he found morale in the Rhineland "much higher" than in Berlin.

NAZIS SEEN FACING SHORTAGE OF MEN

PARIS, Dec. 5 (AP) The German army in the past six months has lost 2,500,000 men plus the services of 60 satellite nation divisions—some of which now are fighting the Germans, a French army spokesman said tonight.

In a summary of German strength, the Army spokesman said the Germans had lost in killed, wounded and captured 1,150,000 men in France; 1,050,000 on the Russian front and 300,000 in Italy.

Germany's manpower shortage now is so critical, he said, that the Reich can only bolster the fighting front at the expense of vital war production. The shortage already, he added, is jeopardizing Germany's budget of 70 good divisions on the Western front.

On May 10, the French spokesman said, Germany had a force of 460 divisions—370 of them German. In six months this has been cut 35 per cent to 290 divisions.

The original force, his summary related, was divided into 315 German fighting divisions, 15 training divisions, 40 emergency reserve and homeguard divisions. The satellite nations contributed the additional: Finland, 15; Romania, 20; Bulgaria, 24; Slovakia, 2; Hungary, 25, and neo-Fascist Italy, 4.

Of the 315 fighting divisions, 60 per cent, or 186, were on the Russian front: six in Lapland; 15 in Norway and Denmark; 53 in France and the low countries; 28 in Italy and 23 in the Balkans and Greece.

Heavy losses, the spokesman said, led to the recent "ultimate" mobilization. An official German survey of mobilization possibilities in March showed a potential of 19,000,000 men—7,000,000 already in the army; 2,000,000 in the air force; 200,000 in the navy; 200,000 in the SS (Elite Guard); 5,000,000 in key civilian war production jobs; 4,000,000 physically unfit to fight.

A decree of Oct. 16 created the Volkssturm, the uniformed homeguard. This organization was supposed to get three months' training, but its members have been found at the front with only 30 days' training and only 16 hours' drilling, the spokesman said.

French Mediterranean Ports To Handle Food

Paris, Dec. 5 (AP)—Transport Minister Rene Mayer announced today a French-Allied arrangement for use of French Mediterranean ports in the importation of food and other products from French North Africa and other colonies and for export purposes.

RUSSIANS SMASH THROUGH GERMAN LINES IN HUNGARY

Soviet Forces Reach Lake Balaton Within 50 Miles of Border.

CAPTURE MARCALI

Drive Imperils Nazis Seeking to Retreat from Western Yugoslavia.

DEC 6 1944

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 6—(AP) Red army troops lunged through sagging German resistance in western Hungary yesterday to within 50 miles of the Austrian frontier with the capture of Marcali, eight miles below the southwest tip of Lake Balaton.

Other Soviet forces seized the Hungarian rail junction of Szigetvar, 22 miles south of Kaposvar and 90 miles northeast of Zagreb, while Russian troops aided by Marshal Tito's partisans captured Ilok on the Danube river in Yugoslavia 95 miles southeast of Szigetvar.

Imperil Nazi Forces

These last two operations imperilled lines of communication for 100,000 German troops seeking to retreat from western Yugoslavia into Austria.

Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine army seized 30-mile front along the south shore of Lake Balaton, safeguarding his flanks for continuing drives either northwest into Austria or northeast on Budapest.

A supplement to the Soviet communique said at least 2,000 Germans and Hungarians were killed in the drive to Lake Balaton, and 750 were captured. A large quantity of ordnance and supplies were left to the Russians, indicating the haste of the enemy retreat.

The railway line along the lake was severed in several places by the Russians, the supplement added. The Germans claimed they threw in several hundred planes in the lake battle.

London heard a Swiss radio report that said Russian tanks had reached the Austrian frontier, but it did not specify at what point. The information was credited to "reports from Moscow given by a British correspondent."

The Moscow communique said more than 120 populated places fell to the Russians yesterday between Lake Balaton and the Drava river frontier with Yugoslavia.

Deep concern was reflected in German accounts of the operations around Ilok, 60 miles northwest of Belgrade and 22 miles in the same direction from captured Mitrovica.

DNB viewed the thrust as "the first attempt to push into Serbia and Croatia and threaten the rear communications" of German forces, while Lt. Col. Alfred Von Olberg, a Nazi military commentator, said it was "the most interesting report from the Eastern front."

The Germans said the combined Russian-partisan troops were attempting to seize the communications center of Vinkovci, 28 miles northwest to Ilok, and that the Russians had won a new bridgehead near Dalj, across the Danube 15 miles above Vinkovci.

Nazis Quit Siofok

In Hungary the Germans admitted they had evacuated Siofok, rail junction on the southeast shore of Lake Balaton 27 miles from Szekesfehervar and 57 miles southwest of Budapest. The closest Russian approach listed in the communique was Zamardi, about five miles southwest along the shore from Siofok.

The Red army columns seized Balaton-Boglar, on the south shore of the lake approximately 30 miles southwest of Siofok, as the Russians slashed their way through crumbling Nazi resistance toward Austria.

Russian front dispatches said earlier that Red army spearheads were fighting within 50 miles of the Austrian border.

On the west bank of the Danube, these dispatches added, Soviet spearheads had thrust to within 30 miles of Budapest.

The Germans announced that they had evacuated Siofok, a rail junction on the southeast shore of Lake Balaton, 27 miles southwest of historic Szekesfehervar, and 57 miles southwest of Budapest.

Siofok is 117 miles southeast of Vienna, where already rumblings of unrest have been reported as the Russian armies roll toward Austria. Their closest approach was farther southwest on the front before Lake Balaton.

There was no indication that the Germans had yet been able to make a firm stand against the onrushing forces of Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine army.

Nazis Drop Back

Apparently the Germans were unprepared to hold any line south of Szekesfehervar, coronation and burial place for Hungarian kings from the 10th to the 16th centuries. It is a strategic rail junction northwest of Lake Balaton, an dlies in a marshy valley connecting the Loess-covered plains of the Danube with the upper Hungarian plain of Kis-

Alfold.

Lake Balaton now protects the Russian left flank for 50 miles—the full distance of its southeast shore—and permits Tolbukhin safely to concentrate his power northeast of the inland sea in the direction of Budapest.

Moscow advices said the enemy retreat between Lake Balaton and the Danube was approaching a rout, and that the Germans were hurrying reserves into the front lines in an attempt to stabilize a 350-mile front running from Zagreb in Yugoslavia northeast to the hills of Czechoslovakia.

Intermediate points of such a line would be Nagykanizsa, Lake Balaton and Bakony forest on the north, Szekesfehervar, Budapest and the Matra mountains.

SOVIET ARMY SIXTY MILES FROM AUSTRIA

Reds Massed Along South Shore of Lake Balaton After Swift Drive.

ADVANCE 17 MILES IN A DAY

Russian Sweep Through Enemy's Lines Has Taken 100 Towns West and South of Kapsovar.

London, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Red Army forces surging through western Hungary in a drive outflanking besieged Budapest were massed today along the south shores of Lake Balaton, only sixty miles from the Austrian frontier.

Led by Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin, the Austria-bound Russians piled up one gain yesterday of seventeen miles. The overall advances carried them twelve miles closer to the border than previously reported—sixty miles from Nagybajom, at the southwestern end of the forty-two-mile lake front.

A Moscow bulletin issued at midnight said that a column driving north along the west bank of the Danube was thirty-seven miles south of Budapest and still advancing toward the capital's back door. East of the river, which divides the city, other Russian troops have been hammering the southeastern and eastern suburbs for days and on the northeast enemy communications have been cut.

Tolbukhin's forces were rapidly taking positions to swing around both ends of Lake Balaton toward Austria. Nagybajom was the springboard for the southwestern army. At the northeastern end of the lake front the base was Sagvar, reached yesterday in a seventeen-mile advance from Tamasi.

The Russians swept through more than 100 towns and villages northeast, west and south of the communications hub of Kaposvar, captured Saturday.

"The Germans are abandoning their military technic, their arms and military equipment," the Moscow communique said of the fighting in this sector.

Reports still incomplete declared the Russians killed 2,000 enemy soldiers in yesterday's fighting. The communique said that 3,000 prisoners were taken in three days of fighting ended Sunday.

West of Pecs in the area of the Drava River border of Hungary and Yugoslavia the Russians were hurling back the enemy on the approaches to the rail junction town of Szigetvar, eighty miles northeast of Zagreb.

Red Army troops operating in northern Yugoslavia with Yugoslav forces captured Mitrovica, on the Sava River forty-one miles northwest of Belgrade.

Ambassador Harriman Returns To Moscow

Moscow, Dec. 5 (AP)—United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman returned to Moscow today after more than a month's absence during which he journeyed to Washington to report to President Roosevelt and visited the Western front.

The last leg of his return journey was completed by air through a snowstorm which lowered ceiling to a few hundred feet. Harriman was accompanied by his daughter, Kathleen, and high United States Army officers.

Gaulle Reception Is Held In Moscow

Moscow, Dec. 5 (AP)—Prominent Soviet and Allied friends of the French Republic were invited to a reception at the French Embassy tonight on behalf of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who received formal calls from diplomats of the United Nations during the day.

De Gaulle was described by French information sources as gratified by the progress in mapping out in harmony future France-Soviet policies. He stated repeatedly that his Government was determined to do its utmost to strengthen relations with France's long-time ally.

Russian Anniversary

Moscow, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Soviet Union celebrated the eighth anniversary of the constitution of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics today with speeches in factories and pledges for greater war effort.

British Ready to Use Force To Keep Order in Greece

LONDON, Dec. 5—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill asserted today that the British army stood ready to crush any revolt aimed at setting up a "Communist dictatorship" in Greece.

The Greek people will have a chance to choose the form of government they want—whether monarchy, republic, right-wing or left-wing—he said.

Keystone to Policy

A tense House of Commons heard the Prime Minister's declaration—weighing it as a possible keystone in Britain's policy towards liberated countries in its military sphere—even as some British left-wing factions accused the government of siding with rightist forces.

A bloc of laborite members pressed for an immediate full-dress debate after the Prime Minister sat down. The House speaker refused to accept their motion, however, saying, "I will be quite frank I regard this matter as coming very close to an operation of war."

Churchill was interrupted several times and even while he was speaking, Fenner Brockway, political secretary of the radical independent labor party, accused the British government of "siding with the right against the left in Greece."

"The consequences may be serious," he warned. "Relations with Russia may be involved."

The Communist London Daily Worker charged "The British government cannot escape direct responsibility for the consequences of the situation it has provoked."

While cautiously avoiding placing the blame for the uprising in Athens, Churchill asserted "The authority and constitutional government must be accepted and enforced throughout the country."

"No government," he declared, "can have a sure foundation so long as there are private armies owing allegiance to a group, party or ideology instead of to the state and the nation."

Greeks to Have Election

The Greek people, he said, would be given the "fullest opportunity of a free-election." But until then Britain was determined to keep order and "shall not hesitate to use the considerable British army now in Greece, and being reinforced, to see that law and order are being maintained."

In working with the government of Prime Minister George Papandreou, Churchill said, "We shall certainly take care that that government is not used to fasten any rule or faction upon the Greek people."

Britain, along with the Americans, he declared was trying to do everything possible to help a Greece "faced with the most desperate economic and financial problems apart from civil war, which we are trying to stop."

"But," he added firmly, "we cannot do this if the tommyguns which were provided for use against the Germans are now used in an attempt to impose by violence a Communist dictatorship without the people being able to express their wishes."

At the outset, as cheers greeted his declaration "We and our American Allies are doing our utmost to give assistance and our troops are acting to prevent bloodshed," a few labor members cried "Oh."

"To prevent bloodshed," the Prime Minister snapped back.

"But sometimes it is necessary to use force to prevent greater bloodshed."

Later, Churchill mentioned the sudden resignation of the Communist ministers from Papandreou's cabinet.

"Why?" shouted William Gallagher, only Communist member of Parliament.

"I say they have resigned," reported the Prime Minister. "I am stating the facts. I though the House would like a full answer."

Greek Red Coup To Be Opposed By Britain

London, Dec. 5 (AP)—Britain will resist any attempt to "impose by violence a Communist dictatorship" in strife-torn Greece, and is ready to use her army if necessary to maintain order, Prime Minister Churchill declared today.

In a bristling session of the House of Commons, with one Communist and several Labor members firing questions, Churchill stood firm behind the government of George Papandreou even as Athens heard rumors that the Premier would resign.

Fratricidal fighting broke out in the Greek capital over the week end in the crisis which developed when the EAM (National Liberation Front) refused to disband its militia, the Elas. Elas troops were reported in control of 20 of Athens' 25 police precincts today.

Fighting Deplored

Churchill deplored the fighting, and declared: "We and our American allies are doing our utmost to give assistance, and our troops are acting to prevent bloodshed."

"We shall not hesitate to use the considerable British Army now in Greece, and being reinforced, to see that law and order are maintained," Churchill declared.

He said he was not prepared, on information so far available, to say "who started the firing."

The question of whether the Greek people form themselves into a monarchy or republic must be left for them to decide later, he told Commons, but in the meantime "the authority of the constitutional Greek Government must be accepted and enforced throughout the country."

Private Armies Out

"The armed force must be dependent on the Greek Government," the Prime Minister said. "No government can have a sure foundation so long as there are private armies owing allegiance to a group, party or ideology instead of the State and nation.

"Although these facts should be clear to all, the Left wing and Communist Ministers have resigned from the Greek Government at this dangerous crisis rather than implement measures to which they had already agreed for the replacement of the EAM police and guerrillas by regular national services."

Want To Help Greeks

The British Government, he said, wants to help the Greek people and assist them in every way possible, "but we cannot do this if the tommy guns which were provided for use against the Germans are now used in an attempt to impose by violence a Communist dictatorship without the people being able to express their wishes."

The only Communist member in the House, William Gallacher, shouted "Why?" in connection with a statement that the Greek Communist Ministers had resigned.

Churchill shot back:

"I say they have resigned. I am stating the facts. I thought the House would like a full answer."

In addition, he asserted, the Left-wing EAM leaders called a general strike which was preventing food sent from Britain and the United States "from reaching the mouths of the population we are trying to feed."

Degenerate Into Anarchy

Later, the Prime Minister said it would be easy for the British to allow this Government crisis "to degenerate, as it would, into anarchy or a Communist dictatorship."

He emphasized, however, that "having gone so far" Britain should not turn back or "take our hand from the plow."

Churchill assured the House that the British would take care to see that the Greek Government it is supporting was not used "to fasten any rule of a faction upon the Greek people" and that they would have the "fullest opportunity of a free election."

The Government of Premier Papandreou three days ago represented all parties, including the Communist and Eam representatives. Churchill said, but "they left suddenly on the eve of a quite evident attempt to overthrow a settled government which was on foot."

"Unarmed Children"

Dr. Haden Guest, Labor member from Islington, asked if it were not a fact that an Athens demonstration which was fired upon consisted of 200 unarmed children and youths with a sprinkling of adults. Churchill replied:

"So far as the incident is concerned, I told the House that the British Government reserves judgment upon that. It was a shocking thing that firing should be made by the police force on unarmed children. That is a matter we should also reprobate. We should also reprobate the massing or leading of large numbers of unarmed children to a demonstration center which had been banned by the Government in a city full of armed men liable at any moment to explosion."

"Desperate Problems"

"Greece is faced with the most desperate economic and financial problems, apart from civil war, which we are trying to stop," the Prime Minister said. "We and our American allies are doing our utmost to give assistance and our troops are acting to prevent bloodshed."

This statement was generally applauded, but a few Labor members cried "Oh!"

The Prime Minister then repeated "to prevent bloodshed."

"But sometimes it is necessary to use force to prevent greater bloodshed," he added. "The main burden falls on us. The responsibility is within our Allied military sphere—that is, our military sphere agreed upon with our principal allies. If the damage of four years of war and enemy occupation is to be repaired and if Greek life and economy are to be rebuilt, their internal stability must be maintained, and, pending a general election under fair conditions, the authority of the constitutional Greek Government must be accepted and enforced throughout the country."

Uprising Deplored

House members cheered the Prime Minister when he said "it is deplorable that an event like this should take place in Athens scarcely a month after the city's liberation and feeding."

Meanwhile, Fenner Brockway, political secretary of the Left-wing Independent Labor Party, declared today the "British Government is siding with the Right against the

Left in Greece" and warned that "the consequences may be serious."

Brockway asserted "Athens will set the pattern for Europe. Relations with Russia may be involved."

"Supporting Counter-Revolution"

"The reaction in this country should be swift and sharp," he said. I hope it will take two forms—first, the immediate resignation of the Labor ministers. How can they remain in a government which is openly supporting counter-revolution?

"Secondly, I hope moves will be made to set up councils of action throughout the country to save the Greek revolution in the same way as they helped to save the Russian revolution at the end of the last war."

The Communist *Daily Worker* said editorially today that "British policy in Greece is on the brink of a catastrophe that may stain the good name of Britain in Europe for generations to come."

"The British Government," it maintained, "cannot escape direct responsibility for the consequences of the situation it has provoked. The way not only to avert civil war in Greece, but to restore confidence in British good faith throughout Europe, is to end this policy of giving blank checks to reactionaries and browbeating all who mistrust them."

casualties as eleven killed and sixty wounded.

The demonstration continued during the afternoon, but there was no further shooting, and by 4:30 the crowd had dispersed and tranquility was restored.

It is deplorable that an event like this should take place in Athens scarcely a month after the city's liberation and feeding.

Greece is faced with the most desperate economic and financial problems apart from civil war, which we are trying to stop. We and our American allies are doing our utmost to give assistance and our troops are acting to prevent bloodshed.

Sphere Agreement Cited

But sometimes it is necessary to use force to prevent greater bloodshed. The main burden falls on us. The responsibility is within our Allied military sphere—that is, our military sphere agreed upon with our principal allies.

Our plans will not succeed unless the Greek government and the whole of the Greek people exert themselves on their own behalf. If the damage of four years of war and enemy

signed?)

I say they have resigned. I am stating the facts. I thought the House would like a full answer.

In addition, the E. A. M. leaders have called a general strike which is, for the time being, preventing the food we and America are providing from reaching the mouths of the population we are trying to feed.

Our own position, as I have said, is extremely clear. Whether the Greek people form themselves into a monarchy or republic is for their decision. Whether they form a government of the right or left is for their decision. These are entirely matters for them. Until they are in a position to decide we shall not hesitate to use the considerable British Army now in Greece, and being reinforced, to see that law and order are maintained.

Sees Support of People

It is our belief that in this course His Majesty's government has the support of an overwhelming majority of the Greek people. The gaping need is to receive relief for the immediate requirements and conditions which give them a chance of earning a livelihood. In both of these ways we wish to help them, and we are working continually with experts, financial and otherwise, to assist in every possible way, but we cannot do this if the tommyguns which were provided for use against the Germans are now used in an attempt to impose by violence a Communist dictatorship without the people being able to express their wishes.

Frederick W. Pethrick-Lawrence, Laborite, asked whether the Prime Minister was "aware of the very grave anxiety which is felt in all sections of this country with regard to what is taking place and will he undertake to keep this House informed from time to time in the immediate future so that we can know what the situation is from day to day."

Pethwick-Lawrence also asked whether Churchill would take care that the government action in suppressing disorder "shall not take the form of support to any one faction in Greece."

Pethick-Lawrence continued: "We all recognize that law and order must be maintained, but there is evidence I think that mistakes have been committed on both sides and this terrible shooting affair on Sunday is one which suggests, at any rate, that a mistake was made by the Greek government. Can he (Churchill) assure the House that if the armed forces of Britain and the Allies are to be used in support of the Greek government that the British government will impress on the Greek government the need for a conciliatory policy and not to assume that because they have the support of the British forces that they can take such action as they like?"

The answer to the first part of the question is that the newspapers give most full and continuous reports from Athens and Greece and that in the event of anything important occurring which is not public property I shall be ready to answer any question.

I have no other wish but to keep the House informed. I quite agree that we take a great responsibility in intervening to preserve law and order in this capital city so lately delivered by our troops from the power of the enemy.

Charges Attempt at Coup

It would be very much easier for us to allow everything to degenerate, as it would, into anarchy or a Communist dictatorship.

But we do not feel, having taken the position we have—having entered Athens and brought food and made great efforts to restore its currency and doing our utmost to give those conditions of peace and tranquillity which will enable the Greek people as a whole to vote on their future—having gone so far as that, that we should look back or take our hand from the plough.

The Greek government we are supporting, or perhaps acting in conjunction with would be a better expression, because General Scobie (Lieutenant General Ronald MacKenzie Scobie) is for the moment in charge of order, we shall certainly take care that that government is not used to fasten any rule of a faction upon the Greek people. They will have the fullest opportunity of a free election. The government of Mr. Papandreou three days ago represented all parties, including the Communist and E. A. M. representatives. They left suddenly on the eve of a quite evident attempt to overthrow a settled government which was on foot.

(Dr. Leslie Haden Guest, Laborite, interrupted to ask if it were not a fact that the demonsrtation which was fired upon on Sunday consisted of 200 unarmed children and youths with a sprinkling of adults. He quoted "The Times" correspondent as saying the firing went on for an hour, savagely and wildly. Dr. Guest asked whether it was "not a further fact that there was a good deal of feeling in Greece that collaborationists had not been dealt with, and that the security battalions appointed by the Germans to fight against the Greek government are now being maintained by the present government and by us."

(Dr. Guest continued :"Is it not time that the whole of the Athens police force was disarmed, as they have shown themselves thoroughly untrustworthy as people to keep the peace?)

Would Reserve Judgment

So far as the incident is concerned I told the House that the British government reserve judgment upon that. It was a shocking thing that firing should be made by the police force on unarmed children; that is a matter we should all reprobate. We should alos reprobate the massing or leading of large numbers of unarmed children to a demonstration center which had been banned by the government in a city full of armed men liable at any moment to an explosion.

The question of the security battalions is not to be dismissed as easily as you have done. According to the information that I have most carefully sifted, the security, battalions came into existence gradually in a large measure to protect Greek villagers from the depredations of some of those who, under the guise of being the saviors of their country, were living upon the inhabitants and doing very little fighting against the Germans.

Pethick Lawrence again broke in: "I quite appreciate that the British government are holding the ring for a future election in Greece. Will you assure us that so far as the rBitish government is concerned that any support that we give to the government of Greece is accompanied by recommendations that the Greek government should use a conciliatory attitude towards all sections in Greece?")

Oh, yes, certainly a conciliatory policy, but that should not include the running away from or the lying down under a threat of armed revolution and violence.

(Sir Percy A. Harris, Liberal, asked whether, in addition to military authorities, Britain had a political representative in Greece to advise on political problems.)

We have an ambassador in Greece with whom the government is in hourly consultation and whose telegrams arrive with the greatest frequency, wiring having not been cut so far. Mr. Harold MacMillan (Minister Resident in the Middle East) is advising General (Sir Henry Maitland) Wilson, the supreme commander in the Mediterranean (who is continuing until Field Marshal Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander assumes command) on the political aspects of the military measures which he takes.

left-wing EAM, national liberation front party, laid siege to various police barracks and were dispersed by British tanks and Greek mountain brigade troops.

Meanwhile, Themistokles Sophoulis, 85-year-old dean of the Greek liberal party, charged that Prime Minister Churchill, through instructions to British diplomats here, had vetoed replacing Premier George Papandreou in change of government which might have solved the nation's crisis.

He said Churchill had sent word that replacing Papandreou was "impossible."

Nazis Included in ELAS

Among ELAS prisoners taken in today's fighting were some Germans, but it was not proved whether they were political agents or merely deserters from the Nazis.

ELAS units reportedly are assembling in various outlying parts of the country and preparing to march on the capital.

It still seems touch and go whether an attempted ELAS coup d'etat will succeed. The British may enforce the Papandreou government's control of Athens, but the provinces present a formidable problem. Right-wing groups, including monarchists, which had been lying low until the present crisis, have come out in the open, embarassingly supporting the government and the British.

A communique issued by Maj. Gen. R. M. Scobie, commander of British forces in Greece, today revealed that British tanks had fired on the ELAS for the first time yesterday.

"At one place," it said, "tanks fired a few rounds into houses held by left-wing elements which were attacking the civil prison, where a number of alleged collaborators were held. British troops and gendarmerie guarding the prison suffered some casualties."

It added, "there is further evidence that ELAS elements are moving from the country into Athens."

Sophoulis, recounting political

DEC 6 1944

Churchill's Statement on Crisis in Greece

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP).—The complete text of Prime Minister Churchill's House of Commons statement today on the Greek troubles:

So far as has been ascertained, the facts are as follows:

The Greek organization, E. A. M., had announced their intention of holding a demonstration on Dec. 3. The Greek government at first authorized this, but withdrew their permission when E. A. M. called for a general strike to begin on Dec. 2. The strike, in fact, came into force early on Dec. 3.

Later in the morning the E. A. M. demonstration formed up and moved to the principal square of Athens in spite of the government's ban.

On the evidence so far available I am not prepared to say who started the firing which then took place.

The police suffered one fatal casualty, and had three men wounded. The latest authentic reports give the demonstrators'

occupation is to be repaired and if Greek life and economy are to be rebuilt, their internal stability must be maintained and, pending a general election under fair conditions, the authority of the constitutional Greek government must be accepted and enforced throughout the country.

The armed force must be dependent on the Greek government. No government can have a sure foundation so long as there are private armies owing allegiance to a group, party or ideology instead of to the state and the nation.

Although these facts should be clear to all, the Left Wing and Communist ministers have resigned from the Greek government at this dangerous crisis rather than implement measures to which they had already agreed for the replacement of the E. A. M. police and guerrillas by regular national services.

(William Gallacher, Communist, asked: Why have they re-

DEC 6 1944

British Tanks Open Fire On Elas Units in Athens

Fierce Fighting Continues in Capital, Greece Faces Political Crisis.

By STEPHEN BARBER

ATHENS, Dec. 5 — (AP) Fierce fighting continued in Athens today as the ELAS, fighting force of the

events since Sunday's disorders, said he had been approached by all parties, including the Communists, and asked to form a new government," even though the Communists know I do not share their views."

Papandreou offered to resign as head of the harassed government today, suggesting a coalition cabinet be formed under Sophoulis' leadership. No action was taken immediately.

Sophoulis said "Papandreou should have resigned when six ministers handed in their portfolios because his 'government of national unity' thereby was deprived of representatives of a large section of the nation."

The liberal leader said it was Papandreou's failure to resign earlier, added to general dissatisfaction on all sides with his handling of the conflict with the EAM and ELAS, since the resignation of the left-wing ministers, that "resulted in Sunday's events."

He said Papandreou was among those who asked him to head a new government and that he had expressed desire to confer again with leftist leaders. Today, he said, their representatives called on him a second time and expressed their willingness to participate in a cabinet under him "in order to prevent further deterioration of the situation and bloodshed."

"Later this morning," he continued, "British Minister Leaper called at my house and told me that according to the latest instructions received from the British premier 'any change in the present head of the government is impossible.'"

"Therefore," Sophoulis said, "further discussion is needless."

Scobie called at Sophoulis' home, at lunchtime, the liberal leader said, and expressed a desire for Sophoulis' cooperation in supporting Papandreou.

"I answered that I had fought all my life against dictatorship. If I supported Papandreou, I would be suporting dictatorship," Sophoulis said flatly.

The city still was tied up by a general strike, which seriously hampered the flow of relief supplies to the Greeks.

Scobie charged that the ELAS, which technically is under his command, was guilty of mutiny and said British troops would use force if necessary to maintain law and order.

Greek Premier Offers To Resign

DEC 6 1944

Athens, Dec. 5 (AP)—Premier George Papandreou said today he had offered his resignation as head of the crisis-torn Greek Government and had suggested formation of a coalition Cabinet including Center and Right-wing groups.

Such a Cabinet might be led by Themistokles Sophoulis, 82-year-old Liberal leader, he said.

A general strike persisted in Athens, but disorders were reported diminishing.

Charged With Mutiny

Elas troops—the militia of the leftist EAM (National Liberation Front)—surrendered a number of police headquarters they had seized.

Since the Elas technically are under command of British Major General R. M. Scobie as part of the armed forces of Greece, they now are charged with direct mutiny. In the British view, seizure of police precinct headquarters comprised a direct assault against the legal Government.

British troops will use force if necessary to maintain the legal government, it was declared.

The strikes have hindered seriously the inflow of relief supplies.

Charges Investigated

British officials said investigations thus far failed to support charges by Right-Wing Greeks that the current disorders were engineered by Axis agents in EAM ranks.

Elas troops were reported last night to have taken control of 20 to 25 police precincts in the Athens area. Papandreon's Government demanded that Elas members leave the Athens area by midnight Wednesday.

One more person was killed and three injured last evening in a new outbreak of shooting near the Athens railway station when police tried to disperse sympathizers returning from the mass funeral of twenty-one persons killed in Sunday's disorders, precipitated by the Government's decree that the Elas disarm and disband.

Earlier in the day 400 Elas members armed with rifles and machine guns attacked the Greek Naval College at Piraeus, port of Athens, and were dispersed by British tanks only after they had forced their way into the hospital wing.

Three Wounded

In a brisk four-hour skirmish three Britishers were wounded and the interpreter of a British senior officer was slain as he sat in a staff car beside his superior.

The naval college had been used as headquarters by British and Greek naval forces and Greek navy men defended the place pending the arrival of British armor.

British crews meanwhile manned the Piraeus dockyard, and with British troops continued the unloading of relief supplies which had been discontinued yesterday as a result of the general strike called by the EAM to protest the disarming order.

Russian Fired Upon

The head of the Soviet mission here was fired upon yesterday by Greek civil police while driving in his official car bearing a red flag. Police said they mistook the red flag for the EAM insignia.

Meanwhile, a special Greek court sentenced to death Yanni Yannopoulous, accused of being a leader in the puppet régime set up by the Nazis. He was the first war criminal to be given the death penalty.

Papandreou, a leader of the Socialist Democratic party, formed a new Government in exile last April on request of King George II. Later, after a conference in Beyrouth to unite Greek political factions, Papandreou formed a national union government. In September, Lefist forces, united in the EAM, joined the Government, taking six offices.

An NBC broadcast from Athens this morning said no American troops were in Greece and quoted United States Ambassador Lincoln MacVeigh as saying: "We will give liberal support to any government the Greek people may want, but with civil war hanging over the country, American aid to Greece has had to stop.

The broadcast also reported that ELAS forces said they had lost 150 men killed in a fifteen-hour battle near the Acropolis with Royalists who finally were rescued by British tanks.

Nazis Say Russia Disregards Her Allies

New York, Dec. 5 (AP)—The German news agency DNB said today that "events in Greece are symptomatic of the manner in which Moscow is pushing forward its aims at world revolution without regard to the interests of its Allies."

The broadcast quoted a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman as saying the same observation could be made concerning Romania, Bulgaria, Italy and Belgium, "and soon, perhaps, also in Paris."

SEVERAL FACTIONS ACTIVE IN GREECE

By Associated Press.

The ELAS, who battled Greek Royalists and police in Athens are the armed forces of the Left-wing political organization known as the EAM, or National Liberation front.

During the German occupation of Greece, the ELAS, Greek popular liberation army estimated at about 30,000 strong, fought the Nazis. The ELAS was reputed to be the largest of the various Greek underground fighting groups, with EDES next in size with 20,000 members.

The EAM demanded representation in the Greek Government in Exile at Cairo, a common commander in chief for the various Greek forces opposing the NNazis, and a regency to rule in place of King George II until a post-war plebiscite could determine whether the Greeks wanted the King back.

Last September an Allied communique announced that the ELAS, under Gen. Stephano Sarafis, and the EDES, commanded by Gen. Napoleon Zervas, had agreed to accept orders from the Greek Government headed by Premier George Papandreou, and from the Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean, Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson.

After the liberation of Greece and the return of the Government to Athens Premier Papandreou ordered the guerrilla outfits to disband and surrender their arms.

The ELAS refused and the revolt flared into violence Sunday with clashes between armed ELAS and Royalist bands and the police.

DEC 6 1944

YANK FLYERS BAG 91 NAZIS

Battle Luftwaffe As U.S. Heavy Bombers Raid Berlin

London, Dec. 5 (AP)—A curtain of fire from anti-aircraft guns exploded several flying bombs in midair tonight just before they reached the eastern coast. Night fighters also went into action.

DEC 6 1944

London, Dec. 5 (AP)—American fighter pilots over Berlin today sent 91 Nazi aircraft down in flames on the German capital along with 1,500 tons of bombs dropped by more than 500 Flying Fortresses.

Twelve bombers out of some 550 which hit the Berlin area as well as the big rail center of Munster, 50 miles north of the Ruhr industrial region, are missing. Twenty-two fighters failed to return to their British bases, but at least eleven of them are believed to have landed in France.

Industrial Suburb Target

The heavy overcast forced bombardiers to aim by instrument. Most of the attack was centered on the capital's great industrial suburbs of Tegel, on the northwest perimeter of the city. Tegel has been transformed into Germany's most important military depot, jammed with munition works and aircraft engine and tank factories.

Flak was reported heavy, but not as intense as usual, over Berlin.

Without encountering fighter opposition, another force of 400 Liberators and escorts attacked the railroad yards at Munster, 50 miles north of the Ruhr industrial region. Munster is the hub of five main lines supplying the battle front.

Largest Rail Yard Hit

RAF Lancasters, guarded by Mustangs and Spitfires, hammered Germany's largest railway yard at Hamm, 30 miles south of Munster, with 3,000 tons of explosives. Only one plane was lost, with the supporting fighters claiming at least three of 100 Nazi interceptors. It was the first heavy British attack on Hamm.

The Americans' attack on Berlin was their first since October 6, and their fourteenth of the war. The RAF has attacked the German capital 171 times.

One Mustang group over Berlin shot down 11 out of 50 interceptors, Major William Hove, of Crookston, Minn., getting five of them and sharing a sixth with his wingman, Lieut. Art Alexander, of Hollywood, Cal. The kills boosted Hove's total score to twelve and a half planes destroyed.

Hammer V-2 Sites

Continuing the offensive against V-2 sites in Holland, RAF Spitfire bombers plunged through screens of flak today. They also destroyed a long truck of the type used to transport rockets to the firing site.

A Polish Spitfire squadron strafed a V-2 storage depot, power-diving 3,000 feet to make runs over the target. From all operations against V-2, no planes were lost, the Air Ministry said.

In a strafing job at Frankfurt yesterday Thunderbolts destroyed or damaged at least fourteen enemy planes, eight of them jet-propelled craft.

RAF planes also attacked shipping along the Norwegian coast, scoring a direct hit on a medium-sized merchant vessel last night and damaging at least two other ships.

Foil German Fire Fighters

Four Mustangs led by Capt. Gerald E. Montgomery, Fort Worth, Texas, today spotted a crew of fire fighters trying to extinguish a fire on the roof of a German factory.

"We cricled and watched the firemen put out the fire," Montgomery said. "Then we went down and started it again by firing incendiary bullets. When the truck crew began fighting those flames, we blew up the truck and everything burned, the truck included."

80 Nazis Bagged As Yanks Raid Berlin Area

DEC 6 1944

London, Dec. 4 (AP)—American heavy bombers blasted Berlin with almost 2,000 tons of bombs today Their fighter escort shot down 80 German planes over the Nazi capital.

It was the first daylight raid by heavy bombers on Berlin in two months.

The bulk of the fleet of more than 550 heavies and 800 fighters from bases in Britain smashed munitions and tank factories inside Berlin and in Tegel, a suburb. Others hit the rail center of Munster.

One Of Rare Appearances

The *Luftwaffe* made one of its rare appearances in strength, but the Nazi fighters apparently failed to reach the big bomber formations.

Clinging together in packs of one hundred or more, the Nazi Messerschmitts and Focke-Wulfs concentrated on small groups of the bombers, but the American fighters wouldn't let them in.

Credited With Five Kills

Major William J. Hove, of Crookston, Minn., led his Mustang squadron against 50 German fighters diving toward a Fortress formation. Eleven enemy planes were destroyed in a flash, a spokesman for the United States Strategic Air Forces said.

Hove was credited with five kills and shared another with his wingman, Lieut. Arthur Alexander, of Hollywood.

The last American raid on the Nazi capital was October 6. Today the fighters had the added advantage of friendly bases in Belgium and France close to the Reich frontier and they could fight with gasoline they once had to have for the 500-mile journey back to Britain.

There were some clouds over Berlin but the first big formation of bombers was able to bomb visually through gaping holes over the target area. The German fighters apparently gave up after the furious battle with the first planes to reach Berlin. Other formations reported they were not molested.

Factories Hit

The blows followed up yesterday's 12,000-ton assault on eight railroad centers of supreme importance to Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt's armies in the West.

Heavy bombers of the American 8th Air Force left eastern England earlier than usual.

Good weather favored the bombers over the Channel and prospects were bright for a sharp followup to yesterday's raids by 4000 bombers and fighters on Soest, Kassel, Giessen, Bebra, Mainz, Oberhausen, Karlsruhe and Heilbronn.

Six rail centers were hit in daylight yesterday, five by American bombers. RAF Lancasters took care of Oberhausen in the Ruhr, and went to Karlsruhe and Heilbronn on the upper Rhine after dark.

RAF Spitfires and Typhoons carried on the war against German railroads from continental bases. The network leading into the Ruhr was cut at 20 scattered points in nearly 500 trips.

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ROBOTS HIT ENGLAND

London, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Night fighters and anti-aircraft guns went into action along the British east coast last night when German flying bombs were directed against southern England.

There was damage, but no casualties were reported in the period from dawn yesterday to 7 A. M. today.

Dawson Dies In Air Crash

London, Dec. 5 (AP)—Air Vice Marshal Grahame G. Dawson, chief maintenance staff officer in the Middle East, was killed in an aircraft accident overseas on November 14, it was announced today.

King Honors Mount Vernon Flier

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Lieut. Kingdon R. Knapp, 27-year-old pilot from Mount Vernon, N. Y., received the British Distinguished Flying Cross from King George in a ceremony at Buckingham Palace recently. The DFC was awarded for attacking the submarine pens at Brest while Lieutenant Knapp was a member of the Royal Canadian Air Force. He is now with the United States Eighth Air Force.

Admiral Kirk Invested

London, Dec. 5 (AP)—Vice Admiral Alan G. Kirk, commander of United States naval forces in France, was invested as Knight Commander of the Bath by King George VI today.

TRADE AGREEMENT SOUGHT BETWEEN AMERICA, BRITISH

SINGLETON

LONDON, Dec. 5 — (AP) A British-American pact to prevent "unrestricted competition" in the world's export markets was urged in the House of Lords today while Prime Minister Churchill was disclosing in Commons that Britain hoped to pay cash for United States goods and raw materials imported outside the scope of lend-lease.

Mounting British concern over the problems surrounding the restoration of their overseas markets—historically the financial base of this island-empire—was reflected in both houses, with Commons scheduled for a full dress debate on the subject tomorrow.

Opening a similar discussion in the House of Lords, Lord Wimborne bluntly declared that Britain has "got to make some arrangement with the U.S.A. in the export trade."

He asserted that, if the war ended tomorrow, "we should find ourselves with only one quarter of our pre-war export trade and with our merchant fleet reduced by nearly a third."

"Jointly," he said, "we and the United States could dominate the trade of the world, but if we indulged in unrestricted competition it would be disastrous to both."

He asserted that the government had drafted plans for the future of export trade, yet lacked a "master plan." Government help would be needed, he said, "but not government interference. There must be controls, but not for controls' sake."

In Commons, Churchill was pressed for an explanation of the repayment aspect of an arrangement under which Britain will import, beginning next year, some American articles and materials for re-export—a modification of previous lend-lease limitations.

"It is our wish," he said, "that our current dollar expenditure, including payment for goods and raw materials not obtained under lend-lease, should be made as far as possible out of our current dollar receipts in respect to goods and materials produced in this country and otherwise. As a consequence of the arrangements which have been made, I hope that this purpose will to a large extent be attained."

This apparently would mean that Britain would attempt to pay for such imports through exports of her own.

Laborite Emanuel Shinwell unsuccessfully pressed for elaboration, arguing that "the point that concerns members and traders in this country is whether this is going to be a one way traffic which will have the effect of increasing the load of our foreign debt or whether America will be prepared in return for goods sent to this country to accept goods in return."

Churchill declined further discussion.

ENGLAND HOPES TO PAY IN DOLLARS

DEC 6 1944

London, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Great Britain hopes to pay the United States in dollars for goods and raw materials received outside the scope of lens-lease, Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today.

Emanuel Shinwell, Laborite, pressed for an elaboration, declaring that there was anxiety in Great Britain as to whether this is going to be one-way traffic which will have the effect of increasing the load of our foreign debt, or whether America will be prepared, in return for goods sent to this country, to accept goods in return."

Mr. Churchill stood on his original statement: "It is our wish that our current dollar expenditure, including payment for goods and raw materials not obtained under lend-lease, should be made as far as possible out of our current dollar receipts in respect of goods and materials produced in this country and otherwise."

The Prime Minister assured the House that there would be a full discussion tomorrow on exports and the industrial change-over, but he cautioned: "I hope the House will not be too optimistic."

Poles Ask Liberation Committee Government

London, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Polish Socialist party adopted a motion at its general congress demanding that the Polish Committee of National Liberation be transformed into a national provisional government, Moscow radio said today.

Should the proposal be acted upon by Russia and the committee recognized as the legal government, it would supplant the emigre Polish Government now in London, which has met with Russian disfavor.

Berlin Denies Hitler Is Ill

London, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Berlin radio, taking note of continued Allied speculation that Adolf Hitler is physically or mentally incapacitated, reiterated last night that he is "in the best of health" and in full control of military and political affairs in Germany.

The broadcast, exclusively for foreign consumption, came as reports filtering out of Germany indicated that Hitler now has little to do with the military conduct of the war and that German strategy now is being directed by trained Junkers generals.

These reports said Gestapo Chieftain Heinrich Himmler had been holding a series of important conferences at his secret headquarters in southern Germany with top-ranking military and Nazi party leaders and suggested that some sort of agreement had been reached between the divergent groups, at Hitler's expense.

Commons Told Number Of Nazis, Japs In Eire

London, Dec. 5 (AP) — Emrys Evans, Under Secretary for the Dominions, advised the House of Commons today that six persons were on the official staff of the German legation in Eire and three were in the Japanese consulate.

In addition, Evans said 284 Germans were registered in Eire, among them 136 refugees, and 223 others were interned.

Before the Allied invasion of Normandy, the United States called on Eire to oust German and Japanese diplomats, charging that they were spying on Allied military preparations in the United Kingdom. Prime Minister Eamon de Valera refused, saying closing the Axis offices would endanger Eire's neutrality.

DEC 6 1944

Churchill Silent On Pacific Casualties

London, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill said in the House of Commons today that he could not disclose American and British casualties in the war against Japan at the present time as this information would help the enemy.

TO WATCH GERMANS

London, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill informed Commons today that the Allies were making plans to see that Germany could not carry out any secret experiments to develop long-range weapons after the war.

"We have a lot of regular people on the job and so have our American and Allied friends," he told a member who raised the question.

Censorship Limited, War Secretary Explains

London, Dec. 5 (AP)—War Secretary Sir James Grigg said today that army field censorship was for military security, but that it was not always possible to check certain stories.

The Rev. R. W. Sorensen, Laborite member of Commons, asked how a story and picture relating to the alleged court-martial of four German schoolboys for firing on American troops could pass censorship. The *News-Chronicle* labelled it a "false atrocity story."

Grigg said the story came from an accredited correspondent and that while "censorship is for military security, the field censor was not in a position to check the accuracy of a story of this kind."

British Women Seek U.S. Visas

London, Dec. 5 (AP)—The American Embassy reported today that between 12,000 and 15,000 British wives of United States servicemen have applied for visas to enter the United States. Attaches said another 1,000 already have been granted visas.

Hillman Sees World-Wide PAC

London, Dec. 5 (AP)—Sidney Hillman, CIO labor leader, took his organization's Political Action Committee into the field of international affairs today. He hinted that it might become the pattern and a part of a similar, world-wide labor group to guard the future peace.

"We must have an organization to express ourselves" on world affairs, he told a press conference.

Here for a preliminary meeting with British Trade Union officials to arrange the agenda for an international labor conference in February, Hillman declared American labor was solidly behind the idea of postwar international co-operation.

Power Politics Unsought

"It's a good thing for the world at large that there is an organized force within the United States—the PAC—fighting for international co-operation," he said, adding later that "it is not in our (the United States) interest to play power politics."

His hands thrust deep into the pockets of his double-breasted suit, the labor leader explained, for the benefit of the British press, the intricacies of the American election system.

Some Observations

With obvious relish, he called the roll of several members of Congress whom he described as "reactionaries," whose defeat PAC sought, and of the "good people" who replaced them.

In the course of an hour-long discussion he offered these observations:

"Every reactionary is an isolationist. Every labor-baiter is an isolationist. Every isolationist is in the anti-labor camp.

"Labor has become politically potent under the two-party system.

"Free enterprise has to be guided at times—we recognize that in the United States.

"We are against cartels. Cartels are big business. International co-operation should come through governments, not big business."

One British reporter posed a hypothetical question—what party should he join if he moved to America?

Hillman replied that the decision might be difficult—"nobody takes the two-party system seriously," he said—but contended it would be easy to decide which candidates to support.

Another correspondent wondered how PAC made its decisions.

Hillman said it was on the basis of an individual's record and added:

"You are just guided by your conscience."

DEC 6 1944

Hillman Predicts Expanded PAC For Postwar

London, Dec. 5 (AP)—Sidney Hillman said today the CIO Political Action Committee which he heads would be "kept alive and expanded as a force for postwar international co-operation."

"It's a good thing for the world at large that there is an organized force within the United States fighting for proper international co-operation," he told one of the largest press conferences ever held in London.

He explained, for the benefit of the British press, the intricacies of the American election system.

Lists "Reactionaries"

With obvious relish, he called the roll of several members of Congress whom he described as "reactionaries," whose defeat PAC sought, and of the "good people" who replaced them.

In the course of an hour-long discussion he offered these observations:

"Every reactionary is an isolationist. Every labor baiter is an isolationist. Every isolantionist is in the anti-labor camp.

Calls Labor Powerful

"Labor has become politically potent under the two-party system.

"It is not in our (the United States) interest to play power politics.

"Free enterprise has to be guided at times—we recognize that in the United States.

"We are against cartels. Cartels are big business. International co-operation should come through governments, not big business."

Planning Conference

Here to discuss with British trade-union leaders the agenda for an international labor conference in February, Hillman declined to discuss in detail the possibility of organizing labor internationally along the lines of the PAC to take a hand in world affairs.

But he did say that such a step should be taken—"We must have an organization to express ourselves."

One British reporter posed a hypothetical question—What party should he join if he moved to America?

Hard To Decide

Hillman replied that the decision might be difficult—"Nobody takes the two-party system seriously," he said—but contended it would be easy to decide which candidates to support.

Another correspondent asked how PAC made its decisions.

Hillman said it was on the basis of an individual's record and added:

"You are just guided by your conscience."

Hagg Summoned To Court Tomorrow

Stockholm, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—The newspaper Aftonbladet said today that Gunder Hagg, Swedish runner, will appear before an Army court-martial tomorrow at Ostersund on a charge of having arrived a day late at Jamtland for military service.

The newspaper speculated that delay of Hagg's trip to the United States seemed unlikely, since Army authorities already have given him permission to travel.

CANADIAN FORCES

TAKE RAVENNA IN ENCIRCLING MOVE

ROME, Dec. 5—(AP) Hard-striking Canadian forces have smashed through the center of German Adriatic defenses and captured Ravenna, the Allied High command announced today, forcing the Nazis to flee to the west bank of the Lamone river, six miles west.

A brilliant encircling movement yesterday enabled the Canadians to capture the one-time capital of the Ancient Ostrogoths without a fight and thus preserve its ancient treasures undamaged.

The bulk of Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's forces which held the Ravenna area were believed already well behind the Lamone, which is expected to be the Germans' next important defense line. Such a line would have its left flank on the shores of a big lagoon called Valli Di Comacchio into which the Lamone flows.

With the capture of Ravenna, a city of 81,000 located 41 miles east of Bologna and 130 miles south of Venice, the Eighth army has a broad foothold across the southeastern portion of the Po valley compelling Kesselring to spread his hardpressed defenders thinner than ever and still leave an adequate force southeast of Bologna to prevent a possible breakthrough by the Fifth army.

German hopes of a prolonged delaying action along the Lamone, however, cannot be great, particularly if the comparatively favorable weather of recent days continues along the Eighth army front.

The Eighth now is in a position where a breakthrough across the Lamone, if exploited swiftly, would outflank the enemy's whole defense system around Faenza, southeast of Ravenna.

The announcement of the fall of Ravena was the first official disclosure that Canadian forces were spearheading the punch through the German defenses in the Adriatic.

Ravena, situated on reclaimed marshland, is connected with the sea by a five-mile canal. Among the historic monuments in the city escaping the ravages of war were Dante's tomb and the Theodoric palace.

Port Of Ravenna

Falls To British

Rome, Dec. 5 (AP)—British 8th Army troops have captured Ravenna, German stronghold on the Adriatic, the Allied high command announced today.

Ravenna is sixteen miles northeast of Forli.

The announcement said the city fell as the result of "a brilliant encircling movement by the (Canadian) Princess Louise's Dragoon Guards which outflanked the city and forced the enemy to withdraw to avoid being trapped."

Highway Severed

The Canadian unit cut Route 16 and entered Ravenna from the northwest as the 27th Lancers plunged into the city from the south, it said.

Previously, Allied headquarters had announced the capture of Russi and Godo, towns on the Ravenna-Bologna railway, and midway between Ravenna and Faenza, besieged Nazi stronghold on the Bologna-Rimini lateral highway.

Near Faenza, 8th Army troops have occupied commanding positions east of the highway for some days.

Forged Bridgehead

Rolling forward after several days of hard fighting between the Montone and Lamone rivers, the 8th Army forged a bridgehead over a canal south of Russi against heavy opposition.

Farther east other units crossed the Montone and joined the infantry, which had established the canal bridgehead. The combined force quickly fanned out, bypassed Russi on both sides and later mopped up the town.

One column stabbing northeast of Russi against light opposition captured Godo. It was there that the Ravenna-Bologna railroad was cut.

"We reached a railway embankment north of Russi which was strongly defended with dug-in machine guns, anti-tank guns and many mines," said an official front-line report.

West of Russi other 8th Army forces fanned out and forced the Nazis to pull back behind the Lamone River. Scattered enemy outposts which were left behind were soon wiped out.

The 8th Army attacks were aided by fair weather although light rain fell in the Po Valley yesterday afternoon.

On the 5th Army front, Indian troops occupied a number of commanding hills, including Monte Visano, and have entered the town of Casola Valsenio, twelve miles southwest of the Po Valley town of Castel Bolognese.

PLANES SINK HOSPITAL SHIP

DEC 6 1944

German Tuebingen Sent Down In Adriatic Sea

Rome, Dec. 5 (AP)—The sinking of the unilluminated German hospital ship Tuebingen by planes of the Allied coastal patrol shortly before sunrise November 18 was announced today by Allied headquarters.

Regrets over the incident have been conveyed to the Germans, the communique said.

Headquarters said, "a full inquiry into this unfortunate incident is in progress," adding that it was understood casualties among the crew were very light. The ship at the time of the sinking was in the Adriatic Sea en route to Trieste and was not carrying any wounded.

Germans Blame British Planes

[The German news agency DNB in a broadcast on November 18 announced the sinking of the Tuebingen and said the vessel had been attacked by four British fighter-bombers.]

The Allied communique did not identify the nationality of the planes which attacked the German vessel but indicated they were British.

The communique said the British Navy under the second Hague Convention intercepted the hospital ships Tuebingen and Gradisca, which were evacuating German sick and wounded from Salonika, and the casualties were made prisoners of war.

Planes Ordered To Attack

The communique said casualties were removed from the Tuebingen by a British destroyer west of Crete October 27 and later she was halted again and German wounded being evacuated from Yugoslavia were taken off.

Before sunrise on November 18, the communique said, a flight leader sighted the vessel off Pola, Italy. Unable to identify her, he reported and asked for instructions.

Owing to "atmospheric conditions" the statement said the message was incorrectly received. The control officer, after ascertaining no Allied vessels were in the vicinity, ordered the squadron to attack.

Allies Sink Hospital Vessel By Mistake

DEC 6 1944

Stockholm, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter reported today that Allied planes had sunk a German merchant ship en route from Norway to Germany off the Swedish west coast.

Rome, Dec. 5 (AP)—Aircraft of the Mediterranean Allied Coastal Air Force accidentally sank the unilluminated German hospital ship Tuebingen during a period of poor light on November 18 while she was en route to Trieste, Allied headquarters announced today. Regrets were conveyed to German authorities.

The headquarters statement said: "A full inquiry into this unfortunate incident is proceeding." Headquarters said it understood that casualties among the crew were very light. The ship was carrying no wounded at the time.

[In a broadcast dispatch on November 18 the German news agency DNB said the Tuebingen was sunk by four British fighter-bombers in the Adriatic Sea.]

British Send Regrets

The official Allied report said nothing of the nationality of the attacking planes, but indicated they were British with the statement that the British Government had conveyed its regrets to the enemy.

The detailed account said the British Admiralty, under Article 12 of the Second Hague Convention, ordered that the hospital ships Tuebingen and Gradisca, which were evacuating German sick and wounded from Salonika to Trieste, be intercepted and the sick and wounded made prisoners of war.

[The article cited provides: "Any warship belonging to a belligerent may demand that sick, wounded or shipwrecked men on board military hospital ships . . . should be handed over."]

Casualties were removed from the Tuebingen by a British destroyer west of Crete on October 27 and from the Gradisca off Khios on October 29. The ships were released.

The Tuebingen then put into a Yugoslav port, taking on 337 sick and wounded enemy soldiers. She was intercepted again and taken to Bari, where the second group of casualties was removed. Again she was released and ordered to sail to Trieste.

Sighted Off Pola

The flight leader was unable to identify the German hospital ship when she was sighted off Pola, Italy, before sunrise on November 18. He reported and asked for instructions.

"Owing to atmospheric conditions," the statement said, "the message was received incorrectly and indicated to the controlling officer at the base that a high-speed launch had been sighted in the middle of the Gulf of Venice. Having ascertained that no Allied launch was in the neighborhood, the controlling officer at the base gave permission to attack. The attack was carried out and the ship was sunk."

Nazis Called Planes British.

In a broadcast dispatch on November 18 the German news agency DNB said the Tuebingen was sunk by four British fighter-bombers in the Adriatic Sea.

British Bombard Nazi 'Foraging' Ships

Rome, Dec. 5 (AP)—A British naval force, consisting of a cruiser and three destroyers, bombarded a concentration of German shipping yesterday in the island of Rhodes' main port, an official announcement said today.

The Germans have been using the vessels for runs to neighboring islands in search of supplies.

U.S. Air-Force Plane Lands On Captured Bhamo Field

DEC 6 1944

New Delhi, India, Dec. 5 (AP.)—The United States Tenth Air Force landed the first American plane on the newly won airstrip at Bhamo in Burma today, only 500 yards behind front line infantrymen spearheading the Allied drive southward against the Japanese.

Staff Sergt. Roscoe Harry Ashley Jr. of Danielson, Conn., brought the liaison plane down

U. S. Planes Land At Bhamo Strip

way south of Pinwe without encountering the enemy.

Allied planes bombed along the Irrawady and Chindwin rivers and hit rail targets in Central Burma Monday, it was added.

Air Officers Think Foe Is Abandoning Burma

Myitkyina, Burma, Dec. 4 [AP—*Delayed*]—Two American air force generals with commands in the China-Burma-India theater believe that "the Japanese have written off Burma," but Japanese suicide troops remaining behind must be destroyed in hard fighting before this country is recaptured.

The present Japanese retreat from North Burma under pressure from Chinese and British troops extends to the Mandalay area, and the Japanese are reported even removing some of their Mandalay installations south to Rangoon. The British 14th Army now is 170 miles west of Mandalay.

Running Rangoon Blockade

One American air force officer said the Japanese were running the Allied blockade of Rangoon with small coastal ships from Bangkok and Saigon and that, since there was no evidence that heavy reinforcements were coming in, these ships could be removing heavy equipment and bringing in only the little front-line fighting materials needed for the present defensive stand.

It is the general opinion here that the Japanese are unable to bring in the manpower and equipment required to hold Burma and are not trying to do so. There already is evidence that the Japanese are very short of ammunition

in the midst of a network of ditches dug by the Japanese before the enemy lost the strip to Tenth Air Force Engineers yesterday.

Col. Manuel J. Asensio of Passaic, N. J., Tenth Air Force staff engineer, a passenger in the plane, immediately began directing the repair of the strip so that it might handle heavier aircraft.

CHINESE ARMY RETAKES TOWN

DEC 6 1944

Drives Japs Back On Road In Kweichow Province

Chungking, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Chinese high command announced tonight that Chinese troops had regained the highway town of Pachai, 65 miles southeast of Kweiyang, the Kweichow provincial capital toward which the Japanese are driving.

The Japanese previously had reached points less than 60 miles from Kweiyang but crack Chinese regiments from Northwest China were reported moving to that front while other Chinese were making small gains in diversionary attacks in Hunan province.

Claim Tushan Is Held

The Chinese command said the railway town of Tushan, 75 miles southwest of Kweiyang, remained in Chinese hands. The Japanese claimed to have taken it three days ago. The Chinese said an enemy column was still engaged between Tushan and the Chialo River, 7½ miles south, and that the Japanese had suffered 500 casualties there up to Monday morning.

Another Japanese column detoured to Pachai but "the enemy was beaten back today and Pachai was recaptured," the Chinese announcement said. It claimed the Japanese still were in flight southward from Pachai with the Chinese pursing.

The Chinese press gave prominence to a statement from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek that the Japanese would make "another strategic error in China" if they went any deeper into Kweichow province, and that the Chinese Army was prepared to deal the en-

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emy a crushing blow.

Urges Command Move

The paper *Ta Kung Pao* said editorially, however, that puzzling and inaccurate Chinese communiques were causing public uneasiness and that the people did not believe what they were told and rumors were advancing more quickly than the Japanese.

The paper urged the Chinese command to move to Kweiyang, "to show that our fighting spirit is moving forward, not backward."

Observers here were more concerned with the possibility of a Japanese advance on the communications key of Kunming from the Nanning area than with the Kweichow situation. The Japanese are known to have thrust up the Yu River toward the border of Yunnan province, of which Kunming is the capital, but the Chinese command has not even mentioned that development.

Chinese Troops Move Toward Kweichow

DEC 6 1944

Chungking, Dec. 5 (AP)—Crack Chinese regiments from northwest China moved toward Kweichow province today as Japanese spearheads knifed to within 60 miles of the province's Burma road capital of Kweiyang, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

Resurgent Chinese forces in Hunan province, north of Kwangsi and east of Kweichow, were reported striking against the long Japanese supply lines in diversionary attacks.

Chinese Claim Gains !

Front dispatches said the Chinese claimed minor gains in the attacks in Hunan province, admittedly scattered. One Chinese force clashed with the enemy across the Siang River from Changsha, Hunan capital, and another was said to have repulsed an enemy mopping-up expedition southwest of Changsha.

The Chinese press today gave considerable prominence to the statement of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek that if the enemy drove deeper into Kweichow he would make "another strategic error in China."

China Hails Grew

Chungking, Dec. 5 (AP)—Chungking today interpreted the appointment of Joseph C. Grew as United States Under Secretary of State as removing any possibility of a switch in America's policy of beating Japan into unconditional surrender.

Grew formerly was ambassador to Japan, and his vigorous no-compromise attitude toward Japan is fully indorsed in this capital of free China.

Describing Grew as a "great authority" on the Orient, a cabinet spokesman said: "Both in coordinating political arrangements with military operations and in effecting a durable settlement in the Pacific after the war, Mr. Grew is qualified to make a great contribution."

Ho Gets Chinese Post

Chungking, Dec. 5 (AP)—Franklin Ho, a graduate of Yale, was named Administrative Vice Minister of Economic Affairs in the Chinese Government today. Another appointment was that of Han Lih-wu as Administrative Vice Minister of Education.

JAP TANK ATTACK REPULSED ON LEYTE

WAITE

Enemy Destroyer, Five Freighters Destroyed by Yank Warplanes.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Wednesday, Dec. 6 — (AP) Using powerful bazookas, American ground forces turned back a tank supported Japanese attack Sunday night on the roadblock established on the Ormoc highway a mile and a half south of Leyte river bridge below Limon.

This futile attempt of the enemy to break out northward from the restricted Ormoc area was announced today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur along with the destruction of a Japanese destroyer and five small freighters by Leyte based warplanes.

The 32nd U. S. Infantry division established the roadblock soon after capturing Limon but withdrew it to permit shelling of the enemy's supply route. The position was not mentioned in headquarters reports for several days but apparently in the meantime was re-established in considerably greater strength.

The Nipponese destroyer was sunk off Bataan, the communique said. In other thrusts, Yanks planes harassed a cluster of enemy airdromes at Manila.

Adverse weather continued to retard the American advance in the Ormoc valley, but local gains on ridges south of Limon were noted.

Limon, an enemy strong point on the northern end of the Ormoc corridor, fell to the American 32nd infantry division ten days ago.

In stabs at Borneo, American air units sank a 3,000-ton tanker and a small freighter. Three of 10 Japanese interceptors were shot down.

Repeated attacks were made by fighter planes on Japanese positions and on targets in Ormoc Bay and Palompon. The communiqué reported destruction of the Ormoc jetty, and stores and warehouses were set ablaze. North of Palompon a 1,000-ton enemy transport was sunk.

Airdromes Lashed

Fighter-escorted heavy and medium bombers dropped 115 tons of explosives on the Bacolod and Fablica airdromes on Negros. Larug airfield, on Cebu, was also attacked, and supply buildings and barracks destroyed.

Six Japanese rose to intercept

DEC 6 1944

2d Jap Warship Believed Hit

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Dec. 5 (AP)—Sharp naval blows were traded by Americans and Japanese in Ormoc Gulf, off Leyte Island Saturday, a headquarters communiqué reported today, and each side lost a destroyer. The war bulletin said that a second enemy destroyer was believed damaged.

The American vessel was ripped completely in two, presumably by an aerial torpedo, and went down in 55 seconds, a 20-mm. gun still firing until choked off by the sea. The majority of the crew was saved, the communiqué said.

Rescued By Planes

The sinking of the American vessel furnished the backdrop for a thrilling rescue drama, in which the leading rôles were played by Navy Catalina flying boats. One of the Black Cats, as they are known, picked 56 men out of the oil-blackened waters and lumbered into the air with them after a three-mile run down the bay, in full sight of thousands of Japanese troops.

The plane, piloted by Lieut. (jg) Joe E. Ball, Fullerton, Cal., had the near-record total of 63 men aboard, including its crew of seven. The destroyer's survivors had been in the water twelve hours.

Under Shore Fire

The United States vessels entered the gulf in the face of air attacks and shore fire. American destroyers penetrated Ormoc Bay for the first time last week, shelling the Japanese supply and reinforcement port, and escaping unharmed.

Ground activity was limited to minor clashes as rains poured down, but Allied planes delivered a series of stabs at enemy installations.

the attack, and one was probably shot down. Five more enemy fighters were destroyed by patrol planes, with two probables. The patrol planes also sank a tanker and a coastal vessel off Mindoro, and damaged Camotes Island installations.

Heavy bombers on night flights sank two 1,000-ton freighters off the north coast of Borneo, and damaged three other ships.

In New Guinea mopping - up operations, an additional 1,821 Japanese have been killed, Gen. MacArthur reported, and 180 Allied prisoners of war and 713 friendly nationals have been liberated.

'American Come And Jungle Go'

Somewhere in the Southwest Pacific, Dec. 5 (AP)—As a native in the Dutch East Indies watched an amphibian brigade engineer push down trees with a bulldozer, he was asked to compare the jungle fighting of the Allies to that of the Japanese.

"Aussie, him good jungle fighter," he answered.

"Jap, him good jungle fighter. "American come, jungle go."

BRONX CHINESE A HERO IN PACIFIC

Somewhere in the Southwest Pacific (Delayed), (A. P.).—A Chinese - American boy from the Bronx was one of three soldiers decorated here today with the Silver Star medal for gallantry in action.

Yee Toy and the two others broke up a Japanese ambush after many of their buddies had been killed and wounded. Net yet 20 years old, Toy was called the hero by his companions. He not only went through the ambush but brought out a wounded man on his shoulder.

Toy, who left public school to enlist, listened attentively as his officer read the citation and then exclaimed: "Wasn't I crazy!"

Wind Over Tokyo Impaired Last B-29 Blow

Plane Plant Hit, Not Wrecked, Hansell Says.

TWENTY-FIRST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Saipan, Dec. 5 (AP) — Brig. Gen. Haywood S. Hansell Jr., commander of the Twenty-first Bomber Command, said at a press conference today:

"Substantial damage was inflicted upon the Musashino aircraft plant but it was not destroyed by a damned sight."

The general reviewed the four Tokyo raids of Nov. 24, 27, 29 and Dec. 3, saying that weather conditions in the Tokyo area for the past two weeks not only handicapped the observation of the bombing results but also interfered with the accuracy of the bombing itself.

The B-29 pilots encountered extremely high westerly winds—especially during the last raid (Sunday) when winds approaching 200 miles an hour increased the difficulty of aiming and timing the runs.

One pilot said:

"We were roaring away from the target with a tailwind that brought our ground speed up to about 500 miles an hour. The Jap fighters in turn were approaching us at 400 miles an hour. You can calculate the speed with which we met and passed."

DEC 6 1944

B-29 Survives Crash With Jap

Superfortress Comes Home on Three Engines After Fierce Fight Over Tokyo.

Headquarters, Twenty-first United States Bomber Command, Saipan, Dec. 3 (Delayed) (Via Navy Radio) (A P.).—A wounded Superfortress limped back from today's raid on Tokyo after knocking down two Japanese planes in a collision, fighting off powerful fighter attacks and probably shooting down three more Japanese planes. She came home on three engines; landed with one engine mostly ripped away.

First Lieut. Donald J. Duford of Grand Junction, Col., commander of the B-29, attributed to extraordinary luck the fact that no one was injured.

"Just after our bombs were away on the Nakajima factory," he said, "two Japanese fighters zoomed right into our formation. I wondered if the leading fighter was coming as close to us as it seemed, when he started to break away, and he hit us. Our formation had poured lead into him, and the pilot probably was dead.

"The Jap fighter hit us right between the fuselage and the No. 3 engine, and shoved us out of the formation.

"There wasn't a terrific jar. We just stopped in mid-air and the other B-29s went streaking past. Within twenty seconds we were half a mile behind, and all alone except for a flight of Zeros.

"A wing tore off the Jap plane when it hit us. The rest of the plane scraped alongside our ship and blew out our sighting blister. Part of the Jap plane hurdled our tail and the rest went under us.

"The main portion of the wreckage then hit the other Jap plane below and behind us. It blew both of them up right before the eyes of the tail gunner, who had been trying to get shots at the second plane.

"The Jap plane went through a propeller, bent one blade, tore off the sides of an engine and nacelle and tore the heads off the cylinders, but didn't even dent the leading edge of our wing.

"We were losing altitude and the Jap fighters, noting our feathered prop and weak gunfire, attacked hard. Five or ten of them stayed with us for five minutes. When they came in, we had to turn in on them so that our upper turret could fire. One chased us a hundred miles out before we got down into the overcast."

Commanders of other planes in the same formation included First Lieut. Charles Spieth of Little Neck, L. I., and Lieut. Phil Green of 50 Kane avenue, Larchmont, N. Y., a former copy boy on the New York Daily News, whose girl friend, Connie Clark, is an Associated Press employee in New York.

Meanwhile today the loss of a B-29 over Tokyo was described by returning witnesses. Among plane commanders who saw the unlucky bomber start downward was Capt. Donald Thompson of Nyack, N. Y. Sergt. Thomas McEvoy of Lincoln, Neb., said an enemy fighter attacked and apparently hit one engine of the bomber.

DEC 6 1944

Two Quakes Jar Saipan

Saipan, Marianas Islands, Dec. 5 (AP)—Two mild earthquakes rocked Saipan at 6.30 A.M. today, awakening sleeping crews of American Superfortress bombers who had ignored reveille.

The shocks came a few minutes apart. Each lasted for about a half minute. The rolling motion of the temblors was distinct, but they caused no damage.

The quakes aroused considerable speculation that they might be echoes of a major quake in Japan.

4,000 Jap Planes Lost In Philippine Defense

San Francisco, Dec. 5 (AP)—Japan

has expended nearly 4,000 warplanes in the last three months in defending the Philippines and its water approaches, a tabulation today of official reports showed.

Of these, 1,153 were destroyed by American aircraft in November —571 in aerial combat and 582 on the ground. In addition, 44 were probably destroyed.

The costliest month for the enemy was October, when 1,199 planes were lost in the air over the archipelago and 523 on the ground. September losses were 387 in the air and 627 aground.

Lost-Flyer Hunt Held Up Air-Raid

San Francisco, Dec. 5 (AP)—On a recent planned combined naval and air attack on Manila, Admiral William F. Halsey's 3d Fleet encountered a terrible sudden storm. Several squadrons of the carrier fleet, Leslie Nichols, of Mutual Broadcasting System, said, were in the air and final tabulation showed 40 pilots were missing at sea.

In a characteristic decision, said Nichols, "Admiral Halsey canceled the Manila strike as soon as he got the information of the missing pilots.

"Then next morning the vast combined fleet combed the waters of the ocean with all ships and every available plane.

"As a result, they saved all but two pilots.

"That done, Admiral Halsey directed the Manila strike to be resumed."

ARGENTINE PENSIONS

Buenos Aires, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—The Argentine Government extended its social welfare program last night with a new decree providing pensions for approximately 1,000,000 white-collar workers.

The decree, announced at a special meeting attended by President Edelmiro Farrell and members of his Cabinet, affects virtually all office workers, employees of retail establishments and foremen of all categories. It requires that beginning January 1 workers contribute 7 per cent of their wages and employers an additional 9 per cent toward a pension fund.

Men covered by the measure become eligible for retirement after thirty years of service at a minimum age of 55, and women after twenty - seven years at a minimum age of 50.

Benefits range from 50 to 90 per cent of normal earned income.

6,297 CANADIANS ENTER SERVICE DURING CRISIS

OTTAWA, Dec. 5—(AP) In the last 26 days, running through the peak of Canada's conscription crisis, 6,297 men have volunteered to fight abroad, the largest number for any similar period since the outbreak of the war, Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King informed the House of Commons today.

King spoke in reply to a question as Parliament resumed its conscription debate with prospect that a vote on the government's confidence motion would not be taken until the end of the week.

The early disposition in all quarters to keep the debate short has disappeared in the last few days. Fears that prolonged debate would add to national tension have gone and the program is to let all members of Parliament express themselves fully before the vote.

of the Liberal (Government) party, who made the demand, said he was concerned over "the great suddenness" with which the need for infantry reinforcements abroad was brought before the country, and over the fact that the Defense Ministry did not have more warning of the progressive depletion of reinforcement pools.

Flight Lieutenant James Sinclair, a Liberal, told Commons it was not up to Canadians to criticize General Eisenhower's strategy of hitting the enemy powerfully "again and again," but simply to see that the same Canadian troops were not put back into the line without adequate rest.

Strategy Discussed

He referred to a statement last week by C. G. Power, former Air Minister, which was interpreted by the opposition press as a criticism of Eisenhower's reinforcement strategy. Power said this strategy was "to strike the enemy again and again, and to give him no rest and no respite."

"We are informed that in order to carry out this Eisenhower plan of war, reinforcements must be available and at hand to refill battalions and units within 24 hours after the casualties occur," Power stated. He said he thought men should be taken out of the line temporarily to be refitted and re-equipped.

The urgent need for infantry reinforcements in Europe was the immediate cause of the conscription crisis, forcing the Government to dig into the home army and abandon the voluntary system followed during five years of war.

The increase of Canadian infantry casualties in this summer's fighting has exceeded expectations, Ralph Maybank, a Liberal Member, told the House of Commons, declaring that they totaled 5,000 a month instead of an expected 2,500.

Draftees In Canadian Clash Safe At Camp

DEC 6 1944

MONTGOMERY

Ottawa, Dec. 5 (AP)—Drafted Home Army troops who fought with regular army soldiers and civilians at Fort Frances, Ontario, over the week end in the most violent outbreak in the conscription crisis, were safely moved to their training center at Camp Shilo, Manitoba, today.

Advices direct from Fort Frances, on the United States border 140 miles northwest of Duluth, Minn., said fighting lasted three hours Saturday night and that six persons were injured before the draftees, reportedly a French-speaking unit, were put aboard a waiting train. Defense headquarters at Ottawa declined to comment.

Climaxed Week Of Tension

The Home Army troops were drafted originally for duty only in the Western Hemisphere, but under the Government's new conscription policy are now subject to dispatch to fighting fronts in Europe.

The clash climaxed a week of tension at Fort Frances, where the drafted troops were employed on railroad repair work.

"Great Suddenness"

A demand for a postwar investigation of the Canadian Defense Department was made in the Senate last night as Parliament in special session continued its conscription debate.

Senator J. J. Bench, a member

U.S. ASKS BRITAIN NOT TO INTERFERE

IN ITALIAN RULE

DEC 6 1944

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 — (AP) The United States today pointedly told Britain—and indirectly Russia —that European peoples should be allowed to work out their own governments without interference.

The notice, given in a statement issued by the State department, was interpreted to mean that this government is sticking one foot tentatively in the door of European politics.

Applied to Italy

The declaration applied specifically to Italy. It was given the widest possible application, however, by the concluding sentence which said that while we oppose "outside" interference in Italy "this policy would apply to an even more pronounced degree with regard to governments of the United Nations in their liberated territories."

It was the first declaration of foreign policy issued since Secretary Stettinius took charge. Stettinius told a news conference that he had worked hard on the statement.

Diplomats studied it with a view to its possible application to Greece, Belgium, Poland and other countries whose governments have recently been involved in political upheavals. There is an increasing tendency here to interpret these conflicts as a kind of contest for power between Britain and Russia, with these big nations seeking to promote developments in the smaller countries which would favor their own interests.

In the case of Italy the situation is complicated by the fact that the country is still subject to the controls imposed on a defeated foe though it has attained full diplomatic recognition and the technical status of "co-belligerency."

One of the spectacular figures in Italian politics is Count Carlo Sforza. Sforza is identified with the Italian liberal movement and American diplomats regard him as a kind of symbol of political democracy to the Italian people. At the same time they strongly criticize some of his personal activities.

Last week when the Italian government was being reorganized Sforza was proposed for the foreign minister's portfolio. British officials in Italy vetoed the proposal and subsequently Foreign Secretary Eden told Commons that Sforza had worked against two previous Italian regimes to which he belonged.

The State department, in response to queries about the American position, said today that "the composition of the Italian government is purely an Italian affair except in the case of appointments where important military factors are concerned."

Does Not Oppose Sforza

It disavowed "any opposition" to Sforza and disclosed that both Britain and Italy have been notified "that we expect the Italians to work out their problems of government along Democratic lines without influence from outside."

In Britain a foreign office spokesman, declining to discuss this declaration directly, said "it is the aim of all of us to insure the return of Italy to full and unfettered self government." But he reiterated that Britain has a right to express its views on the appointment of any particular Italian statesman.

One authority here said officials felt that if the United States was going to get out of this war the kind of world it would like when the time had come to do something about it.

There was no indication, however, that the United States would take any step beyond emphasizing its views and seeking popular support for them.

In the case of Greece the American policy is somewhat clouded at the moment. No American troops are operating in the Balkans. The is hope here that the British will find it possible to let the Greek people work out their own affairs. At the same time it is said that neither in Greece nor in any other country should a small minority, whatever its political complexion, be permitted to take advantage of political distress to saddle its will on the majority.

Hands-Off Italy U.S. Policy

DEC 6

Washington, Dec. 5 (AP) — The United States has informed both Britain and Italy that it expects the Italian people to develop their Government "without influence from outside."

The State Department's unusual disclosure of policy in such a case today apparently placed the United States in an opposite position from that taken by Great Britain, which has officially opposed the inclusion of Count Sforza in an Italian administration.

No Hint Of Opposition

"This Government has not in any way intimated to the Italian Government that there would be any opposition on its part to Count Sforza," the State Department reported.

One purpose of the assertion evidently is to reassure the people of liberated Allied countries who may have read into recent developments in Italy an indication that the great powers intend to meddle in their internal affairs.

The brief statement ended with a declaration that the policy of having the people work out their own governmental problems would apply to an "even more pronounced degree" in the liberated territories of the United Nations.

British Command

Italy as a defeated enemy nation now has the status of a cobelligerent and is under Allied military supervision, the immedate command being in British hands.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden of Great Britain recently told Parliament that the British were opposed to the inclusion of Count Sforza in the Italian Government because, he said, Sforza had worked against the Bonomi Government even when he participated in it.

The State Department issued its statement in response to inquiries from correspondents on its position in the Italian Cabinet crisis. Count Sforza is an Italian Liberal party leader who has a reputation for being bitterly anti-monarchist as well as anti-Fascist. It has been reported that on one or two previous occasions the leaders of the Italian political coalition have sought to form a government around Sforza and that the British had blocked the efforts.

Text Of Statement

The text of the State Department's declaration:

"The position of this Government has been consistently that the composition of the Italian Government is purely an Italian affair except in the case of appointments where important military factors are concerned.

"This Government has not in any way intimated to the Italian Government that there would be any opposition on its part to Count Eforza. Since Italy is an area of combined responsibility, we have reaffirmed to both the British and Italian governments that we expect the Italians to work out their problems of government along democratic lines without influence from outside.

"This policy would apply to an even more pronounced degree with regard to governments of the United Nations in their liberated territories."

British Viewpoint

London, Dec. 5 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said today, "It is the aim of all of us to insure the return of Italy to full and unfettered self-government," but reiterated the British Government's stand that it has a right to express its views on the appointment of any particular Italian statesman.

He declined to comment directly on the United States State Department's disclosure that it had notified Britain and Italy that it expects the Italian people to develop their own government "without interference from the outside."

Treaty Bill To House Floor

DEC 6 1944

Washington, Dec. 5 (AP) — The House Judiciary Committee today approved a proposed constitutional amendment to give the House a voice in future treaty ratifications.

The committee voted, 14 to 4, to send to the floor a resolution by its chairman, Representative Sumners (D., Texas) which would abolish the Senate two-thirds vote control over treaties and make future international pacts subject to ratification by a majority vote of both Houses.

Necessary Steps

The resolution must pass the House and the Senate and be ratified by three fourths of the state legislatures to become effective.

Although the committee moved speedily to approve the proposition, members privately expressed the belief it has little or no chance of getting through this session.

Some predicted that the resolution, if approved by the House, would end up in a Senate pigeon hole.

Week Of Testimony

Committee approval came less than 24 hours after it was introduced formally by Sumners. Behind its approval, however, was a week of testimony from educators, international law experts and Gov-

30. 24— 20979

ernment students who urged the change.

The resolution would write into the Constitution this twenty-word expression:

"Hereafter, treaties shall be made by the President by and with the advice and consent of both houses of Congress."

DEC 6 1944

EUROPE SAID TO NEED UNRRA

Roosevelt Believes Crisis Can Be Surmounted

Washington, Dec. 5 (AP)—With effective help from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, President Roosevelt told Congress today, "liberated Europe can ride through the crisis in the coming months."

Submitting his first required quarterly report on United States participation in UNRRA, the President said that the estimated 100,000,000 liberated people of Europe "will produce themselves over 90 per cent of their food and clothing and of the other supplies they need."

UNRRA Spends $4,253,423

"Those governments which can afford to will buy and pay for most of the supplies that they will have to import from overseas. But aid from UNRRA to meet critical deficits of specific types of supplies in some areas and groups of the population is required to swing the balance for all of Europe and to render it possible for all liberated people to make an early start on the way to recovery."

In the first three months of UNRRA operation, ended September 30, the report showed actual cash expenditures of $4,253,423 from American funds. Out of the total United States appropriations of $800,000,000, allocations totaling $353,000,000 have been earmarked for food, clothing, medical supplies and other types of necessary equipment.

"Actual supply operations by UNRRA have not yet begun in the field," the report said, "although they are likely to begin shortly in some areas. Emergency needs in liberated areas are still being met from military relief supplies."

Mr. Roosevelt said the liberating Allied armies found conditions in some sections "worse than we had anticipated and in other sections they are not as bad as we had feared. Generally, however, there has been a wide extent of suffering and privation and the job ahead is great."

DEC 6 1944

Freed Nations Nearly Self-Sufficient: F.D.R.

Washington, Dec. 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt told Congress today that the liberated peoples of Europe will be able to supply 90 per cent of their own basic needs this winter.

He made the assertion in submitting his first report on American participation in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in which he noted that supply operations "have not yet begun in the field."

Report Covers Three Months

Covering the three months ended September 30, the report showed an actual cash outlay of $4,253,423 and allocations totaling $353,000,000 out of the $800,000,000 thus far appropriated in American funds. The allocations have been earmarked for food, clothing, medical supplies and other types of necessary equipment.

Noting that "emergency needs in liberated areas are still being met only from military relief supplies," Mr. Roosevelt told the lawmakers that field supply operations "are likely to begin shortly in some areas."

1 1-3 Billions U.S. Share

American participation in the 44-nation UNRRA was authorized last March and effectuated by executive order in July. An aggregate of $1,350,000,000 was pledged as this country's total share.

In his report, the Chief Executive said the liberating Allied armies in some sections found conditions to be "worse than we had anticipated and in other sections they are not as bad as we had feared. Generally, however, there has been a wide extent of suffering and privation and the job ahead is great."

The report provided a glimpse of the tremendous job ahead. Already, in Europe alone, it said 100,000,000 persons have been freed after three to five years of "Nazi looting, persecution and brutality."

Exposure Deaths Heavy

It spoke of acute food shortages in many lands, particularly in cities. It said exposure, due to lack of clothing, had killed nearly as many people as had starvation. It mentioned "seriously lowered resistance" to disease, of the death of hundreds of thousands of children from malnutrition.

It estimated 20,000,000 men, women and children had been driven or had fled from their homes and said their return will mean "the greatest migrations of modern times."

Help To Help Themselves

Mr. Roosevelt offered this promise in a letter transmitting the report to Congress:

"The liberated peoples will be helped by UNRRA so that they can help themselves; they will be helped to gain the strength to repair the destruction and devastation of the war and to meet the tremendous task of reconstruction which lies ahead."

Necessary relief stocks are being acquired, he said, and the personal recruited to assure efficient and equitable administration of relief supplies and services. UNRRA representatives, he said, already are in or on the way to liberated areas of Europe and are preparing to go to the Pacific and Far East.

Accusing ruthless Nazis of instituting "a deliberate policy of starvation, persecution and plunder," the Chief Executive said conditions in many liberated territories had proven to be "fully as desperate as earlier reports have indicated."

Will Procure Supplies

To help alleviate these conditions, UNRRA was said to be arranging for procuring hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of supplies in this country, Canada, Britain, Brazil and elsewhere. Many of its needs in the United States, the report asserted, may be met from supplies stocked for army or lend-lease purposes when European military requirements decline.

Thus far UNRRA has asked the United States specifically for foods costing $72,345,290; clothing, textiles and footwear worth $37,646,489; food-production supplies totaling $18,298,487, and transportation, medical and miscellaneous supplies and equipment to bring the total to $129,490,380.

DEC 6 1944

Naval Ammunition Ship Blows Up Accidentally

Washington, Dec. 5 (AP)—The 3,733-ton naval ammunition ship Mount Hood was lost when it accidentally blew up at an advanced base in the Central Pacific, the Navy reported today.

A communique also disclosed the sinking of three small naval vessels and a motor torpedo boat as a result of enemy action in the Pacific.

Commander Harold Agnew Turner, 56, of Palm City, Cal., commanding officer of the Mount Hood, was reported missing. No other details of loss of life on the Mount Hood were given, and no estimate of the ship's complement was available.

Other Vessels Lost

The vessels lost to enemy action were the motor mine sweepers YMS 19 and YMS 385, with a normal complement of about twenty men each; the Landing Craft Infantry (gunboat) 459, with a normal complement of about 30, and the motor torpedo boat PT 363, with a normal complement of about twelve. There was no loss of life on the LCI 459, the Navy said.

Commanding officers of all the vessels except the Mount Hood survived.

Plane Production Short In October

Washington, Dec. 5 (AP)—Aircraft production in October failed to meet schedules by 300 planes.

The output, J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board, announced today, totaled 6,747 planes. This compared with "on schedule" production of 7,429 planes in October.

The output of Superfortresses exceeded schedule by a small amount, Krug said. He added, however, that the schedule was roughly 20 per cent behind the number desired by the Army Air Forces in November to maintain the activation schedule of B-29 groups for the war against Japan. He called production of four-engine long-range transports "particularly disappointing."

Three Navy types—a new carrier-based torpedo bomber, the other two patrol planes—missed schedules by a wide margin.

The production of standard bombers and medium transports was described as satisfactory.

Favors Canadian Tax Treaty

Washington, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported favorably today a treaty with Canada eliminating double taxation on estates. It also approved a treaty ratified in 1939 by France to avoid double taxation.

Navy Due to Spend 100 Million Monthly On War Rockets

Heavy Use of New Weapons Revealed In Report by OWI

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Navy shortly will be spending $100,000,000 monthly on rocket ammunition.

Rockets have been found increasingly useful, among other things, for spraying death on Jap machine gunners as a cover for landing operations.

The $100,000,000 outlay, to be attained within four months, is "as much as is now being spent per month for all types of naval ammunition," said the OWI in a report today on U. S. use and development of rockets.

The Army is down for about $12,000,000 monthly throughout 1945 for rocket ammunition, over and above the amount spent on the projectors themselves—tank-piercing bazookas and other rocket launchers.

Surprises Hinted.

Indication that America may have some rocket surprises in store was given out in this OWI comment: "Newest American rocket developments, including design details and the range and speed attained by the projectiles, as well as projection figures, have not been made public by the military authorities."

Noting that ordnance experts have not officially reported any giant projectile like the German V-2, OWI said: "American ordnance experts have concentrated on developing artillery type rockets, with emphasis on correcting the present relative inaccuracy of rocket fire."

OWI said the rocket is now used on seven types of American warplanes—the army's Lightnings, Airacobras, Warhawks, Thunderbolts and Mustangs, and the Navy's TBF torpedo planes and Bell-manufactured jet-propelled planes.

Used in Landings.

Rear Adm. Daniel E. Barbey, commander of the navy's 7th Fleet Amphibious Force, was quoted as reporting that rockets are "particularly effective during the crucial phase of establishing a beachhead, after naval guns and planes have bombarded the shore and the first wave of assault troops is going in."

The bazooka, pioneered by the Army ground forces, is credited with destroying 17 of a concentration of 35 German tanks at Caen in the Normandy campaign, OWI said.

The newer 4.5-inch "M8" rocket is roughly twice the diameter and length of the bazooka, and equals in firepower the 105mm. medium artillery gun, OWI reported. Yet its launcher costs $104, compared with $8406 for the artillery piece.

Pensions will not be granted to widows of veterans who served fewer than 90 days. To curb "pension marriages" the bill provides that a woman marrying a veteran after the effective date of the act must be continuously married to him for 10 years in order to be eligible for a pension when he dies.

DEC 6 1944

Senators Approve 97 As Generals

Washington, Dec. 5 (AP) — The Senate Military Committee today approved the promotions of 97 army officers to higher ranks.

It recommended Senate confirmation for nine officers to the temporary rank of major general and the remainder to that of brigadier general.

The promotions of 61 of the officers, all overseas, had been held up temporarily by the contention of Senator Gurney (R., S.D.) that the other 36, assigned to domestic duty by their superiors, were being discriminated against.

Chairman Reynolds (D., N.C.) said the 36 either are going overseas, have been overseas or are being kept here because their services are indispensable in this country.

Time Element A Factor

Meanwhile, inability of Congressional committees to reach an agreement threatened to ditch Administration-requested legislation creating five-star officer ranks in the Army and the Navy.

House Rules Committee members said privately today they are just about ready to wash their hands of the whole matter because the House Military and Naval committees have failed to get together on whether the promotions should be permanent or temporary.

DEC 6 1944

Pension Bill for Survivors Of World War Veterans Passed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 — (AP) Congressional action was completed today on legislation establishing pensions ranging up to $74 monthly for families of deceased World War I veterans.

The measure now goes to the White House where aproval appears certain since the bill had administration backing.

Chairman George (D-Ga) of the Senate Finance committee calculated that payments of pensions in the first year of operation will cost the government $37,000,000.

Under the Senate's scale of pensions accepted today by the House, eligible childless widows will get $35 monthly. Other typical benefits include $45 for a widow with one child and $5 monthly for each additional child. One orphaned motherless child may receive $18, two $27 and three $36 and each additional orphan $4.

To be eligible, a childless widow's income must be less than $1,000 yearly and the income of a widow with children less than $2,500 annually.

DEC 6 1944

U.S. Still Can Borrow Up To $37,000,000,000

Washington, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Treasury reported today that United States Government securities with an aggregate face amount of $37,000,000,000 can be issued be-

fore the legal debt limit of $260,000,000,000 is reached.

Maturity value of United States obligations outstanding November 30 was slightly under $223,000,000,000, although the total gross public debt was listed at $216,500,000,000. The variance arises chiefly from securities in the gross public debt being listed at redemption value rather than face amount.

Senate Unit Approves 4 Stettinius Assistants

DEC 6 1944

Washington, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today approved four State Department nominations, including that of Joseph C. Grew to be under Secretary of State.

Senator Clark (D., Mo.) said that while Grew's appointment was approved unanimously, some members reserved the right to oppose other nominations on the Senate floor.

Clark reported that four members voted against the nomination of Archibald MacLeish, head of the Library of Congress, who was named as an assistant secretary. Clark said he would oppose confirmation of MacLeish on the floor.

The Missourian added that Senator Murray (D., Mont.) voted against W. L. Clayton, retiring surplus property director, who also was named as an assistant secretary.

Apparently there was no outspoken opposition to the fourth nominee, Nelson A. Rockefeller, also named an assistant secretary.

Senator White, of Maine, Republican leader, said the committee approved with minor changes a bill which would provide for two more assistant secretaries in the department. The House previously had passed the measure.

Besides Clark, Senators White (R., Maine), Vandenberg (R., Mich.) and La Follette (Prog., Wis.) opposed the MacLeish nomination. Six Democrats were recorded as voting to approve it.

"Worst Possible" Appointment

Clark called this appointment "one of the worst that could have been made."

Murray told reporters he would express his views about Clayton when the nominations are called up in the Senate, probably tomorrow.

Secretary Stettinius told a news conference that after his new aides take office he will invite them to meet with reporters and answer questions about their policies and views.

The Secretary said that probably early next week he will make public a new organization chart showing how fully the department is being reorganized. He also will explain the purposes of the reorganization.

Raising Funds For Bust

He announced that employes of the department and the professional diplomats are joining him in raising funds for a bust of former Secretary Cordell Hull. It will be placed in the diplomatic reception room.

The group of new appointees in combination with the resignations of three assistant secretaries placed the direction of American foreign policy, except for President Roosevelt's control, in almost entirely new hands.

BATTLE DEVELOPS IN SENATE OVER 4 APPOINTMENTS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 — (AP) Prospects of a Senate fight over President Roosevelt's four appointments to the reorganized State department developed rapidly tonight.

Earlier, all four were approved by the Senate Foreign Relations committee, two with opposition.

Confirmation Predicted

Senator George (D.-Ga.), a committee member, predicted ultimate confirmation of the quartet.

Bi-partisan objection was voiced in the Senate to the appointment of Archibald MacLeish, librarian of Congress, as an assistant secretary of state. Opposition also was raised to the appointments of Joseph C Grew to be undersecretary, Nelson Rockefeller and Will Clayton to be assistants, and the expected appointment of James C. Dunn to a prospective new assistant's post.

MacLeish's standing as a poet was called into question in a Senate discussion of the appointments.

Senator Clark, D.-Mo.) served notice that he would move tomorrow to return MacLeish's nomination to committee "for further hearings on his qualifications." Earlier, he called the appointment "one of the worst that could have been made."

Senator Wheeler (D.-Mont.) inquired: "Do you mean the poet?"

"Did you ever see any of his poems in any anthology?" Clark asked in reply.

Chairman Connally (D.-Tex) said Senators Vandenberg (R.-Mich.), White (R.-Me.) and LaFollette (Prog.-Wis.) joined Clark in the committee in opposing MacLeish. But Vandenberg later told reporters he was not sure he would vote against confirmation.

La Follette said his opposition was based on the committee's "precipitous action" in reporting the nominations.

"I want more time to find out about these people," the Wisconsin Senator said.

Murray Opposes Clayton

The nomination of Clayton, who generally is regarded highly by old line Democrats and Republicans, was opposed by Senator Murray (D.-Mont.) a New Deal supporter. Murray told reporters he would make known the basis for his vote when Clayton's name is called up in the Senate.

Senator Langer (R.-N. D.), who last week waged a futile one-man battle against confirmation of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., as secretary of state, declared in a statement that the President had "seen fit to appoint a State department group completely committed to a policy of cooperation with the forces of reaction as against the principles of the so-called Atlantic charter."

"Millionaires Rockefeller, Clayton, Dunn and Grew are all part and parcel of a psychological ideology utterly foreign to the express wishes of a majority of the American people," Langer added.

The committee gave its undivided endorsement to a House-approved measure creating two new assistant secretaryships, to which Dunn, director of the division of European affairs in the State department, and Brig. Gen. Julius C. Holmes, chief of General Eisenhower's civil affairs staff, are expected to be appointed.

NOMINEES FACE NEW ATTACKS

Senate Unit Reopens Hearing About Surplus Property

DEC 6 1944

Washington, Dec. 5 (AP)—Reversing a previous decision, the Senate Military Committee today reopened its investigation into the Hurley-Heller Surplus Property Board nominations.

Armed with a telegram of opposition from a New England group, Senator Austin (R., Vt.) insisted on new hearings starting Monday.

Acting Senate Majority Leader Hill (Ala.), an advocate of early Senate confirmation, told reporters he did not oppose Austin's motion, which carried unanimously.

Appeared Last Week

Ex-Governor Robert A. Hurley, of Connecticut, nominated as chairman, and Lieut. Col. Edward H. Heller, Army finance officer for the Boston district, appeared before the committee at a public hearing last week.

Chairman Reynolds (D., N. C.) said then there would be no further hearings.

The Committee changed its decision after a telegraphed protest from the Farmer-Labor-Small Business Congress of New England.

The telegram asserted neither nominee "has the qualifications" for the jobs, and recommended a member possessing "the qualifications of Norman Littell, former Assistant Attorney General."

Fired Last Week

Littell was fired last week by President Roosevelt as the outgrowth of differences with Attorney General Biddle.

Reynolds said the hearings next week will be kept open until all wishing to "have had an opportunity to testify."

Last week's hearing was based on House Military Committee criticism of Government-guaranteed loans to the Narrangansett Machine Company, Pawtucket, R.I., of which Hurley formerly was vice president. He testified he had nothing to do with the company's financing. Heller said he made some inquiries for the War Department, but always under the orders of superiors.

Post-War Academy Asked For the Merchant Marine

Congress Board of Visitors Asks It Be Made Permanent

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP).—The Board of Visitors to the United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N. Y., recommended today the institution be continued in the post-war years and "for all the years to come."

The board, consisting of four Senators and seven members of the House, also recommended early consideration be given to expansion of grounds and buildings to complete "a fully integrated educational institution."

As a permanent academy, the board said, the school will be "an important factor in the development of a sound merchant-marine policy."

Only critical note in the report, published in today's Congressional Record, had to do with "lack of publicity" concerning the academy.

Referring to the academy as an "outstanding establishment," the board said "ways and means should be found by which the true story of the . . . academy can be brought to public attention."

SOCIAL SECURITY TAX INCREASE IS BLOCKED BY HOUSE

DEC 6 1944

Early Senate Approval of 'Freeze' Is Predicted by Backers.

FDR VETO EXPECTED

Insurance Levy Was Due to Be Boosted Two Per Cent by Jan. 1.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 — (AP) Defying administration wishes, the House today passed legislation to block an increase in old age insurance taxes.

It sent to the Senate by a vote of 262 to 72 a bill pegging the tax at one per cent on employes and one per cent on employers.

Senate Approval Expected

Under present law, the levy is due to go up to 2 per cent each on Jan. 1. Early Senate approval of the "freeze" is predicted by House backers of the measure, but President Roosevelt is expected to veto it.

Today's lineup indicated sufficient votes in the House to over-ride a veto. A two-thirds majority is necessary to over-ride.

That the President promptly would return the bill if it reached him was predicted by Representative Dingell (D-Mich), one of the seven Ways and Means committee members who fought the measure.

Dingell and his dissenting colleagues argued that a doubling of the present tax was necessary to pay the benefits contemplated when the Social Security act was written.

If the rate is not allowed to rise next year, warned Representative Cooper (D-Tenn), it "is a mathematical certainty" that future rates must be upped sharply, else the government must subsidize old age insurance fund.

More than half a million people now employed are eligible for benefits Cooper told the House, and when the war is over they not only will stop contributing to the fund but will start drawing from it. For that reason, he argued, a time of full employment and high income was no time to block the planned increase.

Denies Fund Is Impaired

Chairman Doughton (D-NC) of the Ways and Means group denied that the reserve fund would be impaired by pegging the tax rate, as Congress has done thrice before.

"There is no more need for it than there is for the New Deal," commented Representative Knutson of Minnesota, ranking Republican committeeman. Knutson said the reserve fund would be $6,000,000,000 by January 1, with annual benefit payments running around $200,000,000 and the highest estimated annual payment in the next five years between $450,000,000 and $700,000,000.

Current receipts of $1,300,000,000 annually from the one per cent rate, Knutson said, are more than six times current outlays.

"The reserve will grow to such unwieldy proportions as to encourage use of the moneys for all sorts of spending schemes," he added.

Representative Reed (R-NY) told the House that unless the fund is held within bounds it will be used for "boondoggling."

Bill Seeks Curb On Presidential Tenure

Washington, Dec. 5 (AP)—Representative Ploeser (R., Mo.) moved today to limit the tenure of office of United States Presidents to two terms of four years each.

Ploeser said he has drafted a proposed constitutional amendment providing that no person can hold the presidency "more than the whole or major part of each of two terms" during his lifetime.

It will not operate to prevent President Roosevelt from completing the term for which he was elected last month, Ploeser said, but it would prevent his election for a fifth term.

If the amendment is adopted by Congress and ratified by the States, Ploeser explained, it would mean that a Vice President, succeeding a President and serving the major part of a term, could serve only one more term during his lifetime.

CIO UNIT MAPS LEGISLATION

DEC 6 1944

Agreement Reached On Eve Of Md.-D.C. Session

Washington, Dec. 5 (AP)—Five recommendations for legislative action by the Maryland-District of Columbia Industrial Union Council were agreed on by the CIO organization's executive committee today.

The seventeen-man group, meeting in advance of tomorrow's opening session of the State CIO convention, approved this program to be urged upon the resolutions committee:

To support the committee, headed by Sidney Hillman, sent to London by the CIO to work out the agenda for the projected world labor congress.

To recommend that the Political Action Committee program in Maryland, inaugurated in the last election campaign, be strengthened and enlarged. Committee members recommended in particular that support be sought

30.24— 20981

from nonlabor organizations with a view to formation of a broad people's movement.

To urge revision of the Little Steel wage formula, which committee members contended was necessary to secure continued maximum production of war materials.

To urge immediate enactment of reconversion legislation designed to assure that there will be no postwar letdown from the present full employment and full production.

To further elimination of discrimination against Negroes, on the ground that the war has made it more urgent that the United States prove to the world the fullness of its own democracy.

Sidney R. Katz, secretary-treasurer of the Maryland-District CIO, said approximately 200 persons would attend the three-day convention, which will open tomorrow with the annual report by President Ulissee de Dominicis, of Baltimore.

Others speaking tomorrow will include William Preston Lane, Jr., of Hagerstown, Maryland Democratic national committee man, and Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Negro Congressman-elect from New York city.

CORPORATIONS TOP WAR BOND QUOTAS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 — (AP) Corporations went over the top in the Sixth War Loan today, earlier than in any previous drive, but individual bond buyers were still in the trenches.

The six million volunteer bond salesmen who are soliciting individuals were urged to more strenuous efforts.

Corporation purchases, taking a three-billion dollar leap in one day, hit $10,038,000,000. The full quota is $2,000,000,000.

Total individual sales reached $2,430,000,000. The full quota is $5,000,000,000.

Total sales to date, corporations and individuals, were $12,468,000,000.

Indications were that because of the big corporate investments, the grand quota of $14,000,000,000 will be surpassed tomorrow or the next day. Treasury officials, viewing this as a foregone conclusion, stressed that it won't mean that the drive has succeeded.

The emphasis from the beginning has been on individual sales, especially on the low-price and familiar E-bond, bought by more Americans than all other securities combined.

Series E sales were announced as $946,000,000, compared with a quota of $2,500,000,000.

Ted R. Gamble, National War Finance Director, said that if the crucial E bond quota is to be met, it probably won't be until the very last part of December.

Though the four-week sales campaign ends Dec. 16, bond purchases through Dec. 31 will count in the drive. And payroll deductions, the favorite method of buying E bonds, show up only gradually in the national totals.

Gamble, commenting on the success of the corporation drive, said it was significant that smaller corporations have taken a larger part in this loan than before.

PAN-AM PLANS TO RAISE CASH

DEC 6 1944

Postwar Equipment May Cost More Than $100,000,000

New York, Dec. 5 (AP)—Directors of Pan American Airways Corporation approved today a financing program expected to raise at least $25,000,000 of new capital funds in 1945 for the purchase of new equipment and other needs.

Today's plan is the first step in financing the system's postwar equipment program which, it is understood, may exceed $100,000,000.

Under the plan the corporation's outstanding stock will be split on the basis of two new shares for each present share. The Atlas Corporation has agreed to underwrite the offering and accompanying warrants to the extent of $25,000,000, Pan American said in a statement.

Can Buy 1 For 2 Held

Juan T. Trippe, president, said after the stock has been split up on the two-for-one basis, stockholders will be offered the privilege of buying one share for each two shares now held, with a two-and-one-half-year option warrant to buy an additional share.

He said a special meeting of stockholders probably will be called for early next year to vote on the plan, with the new offering scheduled for next June.

Pan American said it now is placing orders for a large fleet of new high-speed transports to operate throughout the world.

To Be Built Soon As Possible

The largest will be a double-deck plane weighing 184,000 pounds with a capacity for 149 passengers. Another weighs 162,000 pounds and will carry 108 passengers. Clippers now weigh only 86,000 pounds and carry 72 passengers.

Construction of the new aircraft is to start as soon as military priorities permit, Pan American said.

New financing, in conjunction with the stock split-up, should result in a wider distribution of ownership in the international system, the company said.

The price of the unit of one split-up share and one option warrant will be approximately the price of one of the splitup shares at the time of offering, it added. The stock closed today on the New York Stock Exchange at 33⅞.

Pan American said its new clippers would replace the fleet now flying out of New York, Miami, New Orleans, Brownsville, Texas; Laredo, Texas; Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle. The company intends to add service from new gateways in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Tampa, Charleston and Houston.

The directors declared a dividend of $1 a share on the capital stock, payable December 23 to holders of record November 16. It was the first disbursement since the $1 paid December 10, 1943.

Army Paper Circulation

New York, Dec. 5 (AP)—*Stars and Stripes*, the Army's newspaper, now has a daily circulation of more than 1,000,000 and has turned a profit of $3,000,000 in the European theater of war, it was announced today.

Canvass Shows Roosevelt Led Stateby316,591

Dewey Plurality Outside City Was 454,622 Votes; 6,316,790 Ballots Cast

ALBANY, Dec. 5 (AP).—President Roosevelt carried his home state by a plurality of 316,591 over Governor Thomas E. Dewey in the Nov. 7 election.

The State Board of Canvassers, after formal session today, announced this vote: Roosevelt, 3,304,238; Dewey, 2,987,647.

The recapitulation:

	N. Y. City	Outside N. Y. C.	State total
Dewey (R)	1,271,287	1,716,360	2,987,647
Roosevelt (D)	1,347,754	1,130,844	2,478,598
Roosevelt (AL)	388,591	107,814	496,405
Roosevelt (Lib)	306,155	23,080	329,235

Roosevelt plurality in New York City, 771,213; Dewey plurality outside New York City, 454,622.

Total number of votes cast in this state for President was 6,316,790, exceeding by 15,194 the record of 6,301,596 set in 1940, when Mr. Roosevelt defeated the late Wendell L. Willkie by 24,440. The President carried New York City by 718,459 over Mr. Willkie, while Mr. Willkie took the rest of the state by 494,019.

President Roosevelt carried the Bronx, Kings, New York Counties in New York City, and the four upstate counties of Albany, Clinton, Erie and Monroe.

The figures did not segregate civilian and solder votes because of the failure of some counties to record them separately.

The highest Presidential elector of the Industrial Government party polled a vote of 14,352 for the party's candidate, Edward A. Teichert.

In the Socialist column the highest elector was credited with 10,553 for Norman Thomas, who received 18,950 votes in 1940.

For United States Senator, Robert F. Wagner, Democratic incumbent, received 3,294,576 votes to 2,899,497 for Thomas J. Curran, Republican, a margin of 395,079. Senator Wagner's total included 2,485,735 Democratic, 483,785 American Labor and 325,056 Liberal votes.

For associate judge of the Court of Appeals, Marvin R. Dye polled 3,159,713 to 2,926,528 for John Van Voorhis, Republican, for a margin of 233,185. The Dye total was made up of 2,377,818 Democrat, 467,498 American Labor and 314,397 Liberal votes.

Roosevelt Won N. J. by 26,539

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 5 (AP).—President Roosevelt carried New Jersey by 26,539 votes over Governor Thomas E. Dewey in last month's Presidential election, an official tabulation by the state board of canvassers showed today. President Roosevelt received 987,874 votes to 961,335 for Dewey. The tabulation included both military and civilian ballots, without breakdown. H. Alexander Smith, Republican, had a 29,735 majority over Elmer H. Wene, Democrat, for United States Senator. Mr. Smith received 940,051 votes, Mr. Wene 910,316.

The proposed new state constitution was defeated by a majority of 126,421. There were 789,856 votes against and 663,435 for.

Curtiss-Wright Finishes Its Last P-40 Warhawk

Buffalo, Dec. 5 (AP)—The last P-40 Warhawk fighter plane to be built by Curtiss-Wright Corporation rolled off the assembly line this week, was flight-tested and turned over to the Army, the company announced today with War Department approval.

The company recently disclosed it had built and delivered 15,000 fighter-type aircraft to the Allied air forces since the start of World War II, a record which it said was unmatched in world aircraft production.

Workers employed on the P-40 line have been transferred to production of C-46 Commando transport planes.

World Air Program Is Approved

DEC 6 1944

Chicago, Dec. 5 (AP)—A program for international co-operation in providing air transit services and opening the way to free skies for commercial aircraft received quick approval tonight at the world-aviation conference.

The representatives of 54 nations first met on November 1 to hear the leading air transport nations outline their hopes for the meeting, then expected to last but three weeks.

The documents which they accepted tonight represented a merging of those views, with concessions and accommodations on all sides. The British yielded their hope for an economically powerful world air authority; the Canadians gave up plans for having such a body to allocate air routes; the Australians and New Zealanders failed with their plan for a world airline owned and operated by all nations, and the United States did not get the full freedom of the skies it asked.

"Great Strides Made"

Great strides were made, however, particularly in the "freedoms" documents which the United States succeeded in having related to the main agreement.

A highly placed official called it a "victory for everyone."

President Roosevelt gave the work of the five-week meeting his blessing as "an important step toward the use of air transport for the benefit of all mankind."

Sends Congratulations

In a message to Adolf A. Berle, Jr., chairman of the United States delegation, the President extended his "hearty congratulations on the excellent work done by the International Civil Aviation conference," and expressed the hope that all delegations present would approve it.

Some last-minute drafting problems deferred until Thursday morning the closing plenary session at which the final act, a consolidation of the achievements of the conference, will be signed and farewell speeches will be made.

Text Of Document

The text of the major articles in the so-called "two freedoms" document follows:

International air services transit agreement.

The states which sign and accept this interantional air services transit agreement, being members of the International Civil Aviation Organization, declared as follows:

ARTICLE I

Section 1

Each contracting state grants to the other contracting states the following freedoms of the air in respect of scheduled international air services:

1. The privilege to fly across its territory without landing.

2. The privilege to land for non-traffic purposes.

The privileges of this section will not be applicable with respect to airports utilized for military purposes to the exclusion of any international air services. In areas of active hostilities or of military occupation, and in time of war along the supply routes leading to such areas, the exercise of such privileges shall be subject to the approval of the competent military authorities.

Section 2

The exercise of the foregoing privileges shall be in accordance with the provisions of the interim agreement on international civil aviation and, when it comes into force, with the provisions of the convention on international civil aviation, both drawn up at Chicago on December 7, 1944.

Norwalk Flier Who Bailed Out Over France Tells Experiences

DEC 6 1944

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 5.—(AP) Tech. Sgt. Edward Montes De Oca, Norwalk B-26 gunner, ran into a wall of flak that he could have hung his "pin up gals" on.

"It was a week after D-day," the airman recalled, "and we were coming back from a low-level bombing of enemy positions in Normandy. About ten miles from our lines, the Jerries spotted us and threw up a flak barrage that you couldn't see through.

"A burst right on our left engine knocked it out, and another explosion shattered the pilot's instrument panel and killed our controls. The plane vibrated crazily and started to fall apart when the order was given to 'jump.'

"Floating down, I realized that my head had been wounded, and I started feeling faint. Landing on a French farm, I managed to retain consciousness long enough to get to the farm house and explain that I was an American. Then I guess I just dozed off.

"When I woke, I was lying on a couch in the farm house with my head bandaged and the farmer sitting beside me with a glass of Cognac in his hand that he wanted me to drink... and I did. Then after I had eaten, a group of British soldiers passing through that area stopped at the farmhouse for some refreshment, and they took me with them back to their camp. There, I was given first aid, and then flown back to England."

Sgt. Montes De Oca is now awaiting reassignment at the Army Air Forces redistribution station No. 1 here. Before he leaves this station, the sergeant will be examined by doctors and interviewed by personnel specialists to determine where he will best fit into the AAF set-up.

Veteran of 69 combat missions, he wears the Air Medal with 12 Oak Leaf Clusters and the Purple Heart medal. Prior to his entry into the service Montes De Oca, whose home is at 370 West avenue, was a clerk at the Norwalk Y.M.C.A.

Section 3

A contracting state granting to the airlines of another contracting state the privilege to stop for non-traffic purposes may require such airlines to offer reasonable commercial service at the points at which such stops are made.

Such requirement shall not involve any discrimination between airlines operating on the same route, shall take into account the capacity of the aircraft, and shall be exercised in such a manner as not to prejudice the normal operations of the international air services concerned or the rights and obligations of a contracting state.

Section 4

Each contracting state may, subject to the provision of this agreement:

1. Designate the route to be followed within its territory by any international air service and the airports which any such service may use.

2. Impose or permit to be imposed on any such service just and reasonable charges for the use of such airports and other facilities; these charges shall not be higher than would be paid for the use of such airports and facilities by its national aircraft engaged in similar international services: provided that, upon representation by an interested contracting state, the charges imposed for the use of airports and other facilities shall be subject to review by the council of the ICAO established under the above-mentioned convention which shall report and make recommendations thereon for the consideration of the state or states concerned.

Section 5

Each contracting state reserves the right to withhold or revoke a certificate or permit to an air transport enterprise of another state in any case where it is not satisfied that substantial ownership and effective control are vested in nationals of a contracting state, or in case of failure of such air transport enterprise to comply with the laws of the state over which it operates, or to perform its obligations under this agreement.

ARTICLE II

Section 1

A contracting state, which deems that action by another contracting state under this agreement is causing injustice or hardship to it, may request the council to examine the situation. The council shall thereupon inquire into the matter, and shall call the states concerned into consultation.

Should such consultation fail to resolve the difficulty, the council may make appropriate findings and recommendations to the contracting states concerned. If thereafter a contracting state concerned shall in the opinion of the council unreasonably fail to take suitable corrective action, the council may recommend to the assembly of the above-mentioned organization that such contracting state be suspended from its rights and privileges under this agreement until such action has been taken.

The assembly by a two-thirds vote may so suspend such contracting state for such period of time as it may deem proper or until the council shall find that corrective action has been taken by such state.

Section 2

If any disagreement betwen two or more contracting states relating to the interpretation of application of this agreement cannot be settled by negotiation, the provisions of Chapter XVIII of the above-mentioned convention shall be applicable in the same manner as provided therein with reference to any disagreement relating to the interpretation or applicable of the above-mentioned convention.

ARTICLE III

This agreement shall remain in force as long as the above-mentioned convention; provided, however, that any contracting state, a party to the present agreement, may denounce it on one year's notice given by it to the Government of the United States of America, which shall at once inform all other contracting states of such notice and withdrawal.

ARTICLE IV

Pending the coming into force of the above-mentioned convention, all references to it herein, other than those contained in Article II, Section 2, and Article V, shall be deemed to be references to the interim agreement on international civil aviation drawn up at Chicago on December 7, 1944; and references to the International Civil Aviation Organization, the assembly, and the council shall be deemed to be references to the provisional International Civil Aviation Organization, the interim assembly, and interim council, respectively.

ARTICLE V

For the purposes of this agreement, "territory" shall be defined as in Article II of the above-mentioned convention.

DEC 6 1944

Wor Air Pact On C. il Routes Is Summarized

CHICAGO, Dec. 5 (AP).—Here is a summary of the Convention on International Civil Aviation as adopted today by the World Air Conference:

The agreement is in twenty-two chapters and ninety-five articles.

The preamble sets out that whereas the future development of international civil aviation can greatly help to maintain world understanding and friendship because of flying can threaten the general security, the governments signing the convention have agreed on certain principles and arrangements.

The articles in brief:

1. The complete and exclusive sovereignty of each nation over its air space is recognized.

2. Territory is defined as the land and adjacent waters under the sovereignty, suzerainty, protection or mandate of a state.

3. Applies only to civil aircraft.

4. Agrees "not to use civil aviation for any purpose inconsistent with the aims of the convention."

5. Foreign aircraft not engaged in scheduled international air services may fly into or across its territory and make stops for non-commercial purposes without obtaining prior permission.

6. Prohibits scheduled air services over the territory of a state except with specific authorization.

7. Each nation reserves the privilege of offering air services between points within its territory, and agrees not to yield this privilege on an exclusive basis to any one or to seek such an exclusive right for itself.

8. Bans aircraft capable of being flown without a pilot except with specific authority.

9. Permits uniform restriction of foreign aircraft for military or public safety reasons.

10. A nation may require foreign aircraft crossing its territory to land for customs and other examination.

11, 12, 13. Provide for uniform application of national air regulations to foreign planes; of air navigation rules; for customs, immigration and quarantine laws.

14. Requires each state to try to prevent the spread of communicable diseases.

15. Requires that airports open to public use shall be opened uniformly to foreign aircraft and forbids discrimination as to services and charges.

16. Confers the rights to search for aircraft and inspect certificates.

17-18-19. Give aircraft nationality of state in which they are registered. Limit registration of aircraft to one state but provide for transfer of registration; provide that registration or transfer comply with national laws.

20. Evey aircraft flying internationally must be properly marked.

21. Calls for registration of such aircraft with International Civil Aviation Organization (I. C. A. O.).

22. Agrees to facilitate the navigation of aircraft and prevent unnecessary delays.

23. Calls for an effort to establish customs and immigation procedures.

24. Establishes freedom from duty for aircraft fuel and equipment on board.

25. Nation agrees to assist aircraft in distress over its territory and to help search for lost planes.

26. Provides for inquiry into accidents.

27. Prevents seizure of foreign aircraft on grounds of patent infringements.

28. Calls upon each state to provide airport, radio and meteorological services, and other air navigation facilities.

29-30-31. Require international aircraft to carry documents such as certificates of registration; to carry radio transmitters and a certificate of airworthiness.

32. Requires licenses for personnel operating the planes

32. Requires recognition of other's certificates equaling international minimums.

34. Requires aircraft to carry log books.

35. Forbids carrying munitions of war except by special permission.

36. Permits regulation of use of photographic apparatus in aircraft over its territory.

37. Calls for collaboration in securing the highest practicable degree of uniformity in regulations, standards and procedures.

38. State unable to meet accepted standards must notify the I. C. A. O. council.

39-40. Calls for indorsement of aircraft to show in what respects it may not comply; provide such aircraft may not fly over foreign territory without permission.

41-42. Limit applicability requirements to aircraft which do not make their first flight until three years after the adoption of world airworthiness standards; of personnel licenses to those granted more than a year after adoption of international standards.

43-44-45. Establish International Civil Aviation Organization to be composed of an assembly, a council and such other bodies as may be necessary; outline its aims; fix permanent seats of I. C. A. O.

46. Interim Council to call first meeting of I. C. A. O.

47. Gives to I. C. A. O. "legal capacity" necessary.

48-49-50. Fix rules for meetings; outline powers and duties; fix membership of Council at twenty-one; forbid membership to any one personally interested in an international air line.

51-52. Fix term of Council president at three years; provide that he may not vote, that Council decisions be made by majority.

53. Permits any contracting state to participate in Council consideration of matters affecting its interests, but does not permit party to dispute to vote.

54-55. List mandatory functions of the Council; its permissive functions such as establishing subordinate commissions, conducting research.

56. Provides for Air Navigation Commission of twelve members appointed by council.

57. Lists as duties of the commission consideration of changes in annexes to Convention, establishment of technical groups; and advising the Council of information it may collect.

58-59-60. Empower the Council to fix the qualifications and hire the personnel of the I. C. A. O.; make the personnel responsible to secretary general; grant them immunities, privileges accorded to corresponding personnel of other international organizations.

61-62. Provides for financial arrangements; suspension of voting power of country which fails to pay assessments.

63. Provides that each country pay expenses of its delegation to the Assembly.

64-65. Authorize I. C. A. O. to enter into arrangements with whatever world security organization may be established; also with other international bodies for maintenance of common services.

66. Authorizes I. C. A. O. to carry out functions placed upon it by documents known as "two freedoms" and "five freedoms," which are separate from the main agreement.

67. Requires each country to file with the council traffic reports, cost statistics and financial statements for its international air lines.

68. Authorizes each country to designate route to be followed across its territory.

69. Authorizes council to recommend means by which state may bring inadequate facilities up to agreement level, but provides no penalty if recommendations are ignored.

70. Permits state to arrange with council execution of latter's recommendations; permits council to bear cost.

71. Permits council, if a country requests, to provide, man, maintain annd administer facilities required for air line operations across the country.

72-73-74. Provide for acquisition of land, spending of money, authority to pay cost of operating facilities on request.

75-76. Provide that a state may buy back facilities purchased by the council; the latter may return funds to the states which advanced money when such facilities are repurchased.

77. Permits two or more countries to establish joint air-line operation.

78-79. Authorize council to suggest joint operation. Permit private companies to participate.

80. Requires signatory states to denounce the 1919 Paris Convention and the 1928 Havana Pact (superceded by new convention).

81-82. Call for registration with council of all aeronautical agreements in force between the contracting states; abrogation of all existing obligations which conflict with terms of convention.

83. Permots member state to negotiate with non-member.

84-85. Provide for settlement of disputes and appointment of an umpire.

86. Covers effectiveness of council decisions in disputes pending appeal to permanent court of international justice.

87. Requires member to forbid operation of foreign air line above its territory if air line is not conforming to council decisions.

88-89. Authorize Assembly to suspend voting power; suspend convention participation of member states affected by war.

90-91-92. Provide for adoption of technical annexes; for ratification of convention; for admission by four-fifths vote of assembly of states not described as "United Nations" or "neutrals" in World War 2.

93-94. Provide for amendment of the convention by two-thirds vote; for denunciation of convention after one year's notice.

95. Defines certain convention terms.

DEC 6 1944

F.D.R. Congratulates Berle

Chicago, Dec. 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt today congratulated Adolf A. Berle, Jr., chairman of the American delegation to the world air conference, on the "excellent work" done at the meeting.

The President had announced yesterday Berle's resignation as assistant Secretary of State.

Roosevelt's message said:

"My hearty congratulations on the excellent work done by the International Civil Aviation Conference. The conclusions reached mark an important step toward the use of air transport for the benefit of all mankind. I hope that the results achieved will meet with the approval of all delegations present."

Considering Final Action

Meanwhile, it was decided to hold a plenary session of the conference this afternoon to consider the final act of the "proposed final act," which combines all of the work of the five-week meeting.

It had been planned to combine that step, regarded as a mere formality, with the closing plenary session tomorrow.

Election of the 21 members of the council af the interim organization and selection of the seat of the permanent world air agency—the International Civil Aviation Organization—will be decided by secret ballot at the final meeting.

Canada May Be Interim Site

Canada is understood to have been selected for the seat of the interim organization, which will sit until the permanent agency comes into being.

It also was decided, informed persons said, that the convention which establishes the permanent organization will become effective when 26 countries have ratified the treaty. There are 54 countries represented at the conference.

Many Publishers Reactionary:

DEC 6 1944

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DEC 6 1944

Wallace

Chicago, Dec. 5 (AP)—North of the Ohio River, the "vast majority" of newspaper publishers "are either reactionary or Republican, or both," says Vice President Henry A. Wallace.

"At the same time, from two thirds to seven eighths of the employes of the same newspapers are liberal or Democratic," he said at an anniversary dinner for Marshall Field, publisher and editor of the Chicago *Sun*, last night.

"I have no desire to go over the old familiar story of the influence of advertisers on the editorial slant, as well as on the presentation and selection of news," he declared. "There has always been a hot difference of opinion on this subject and I am convinced that most newspaper publishers, no matter how biased they may be, feel, nevertheless, that they are honest and fair in their presentation both of news and editorial opinions.

A Text For Newsmen

"The text which I would urge on all newspaper men at all times is: 'Can ye not discern the signs of the times?' The most serious criticism which I would urge against publishers is that they become so much concerned with short-time, local problems and superficial prejudices that they fail to realize the deep underlying forces which are remorselessly pushing the world ahead.

"They do not realize that the American Revolution, the Christian religion and modern science have combined to let the genii of world revolution out of the battle. The old-fashioned reactionaries think they can lure the genie back into the bottle again and put in the cork of normalcy."

Eleven Thought Missing In Magazine Explosion

McAlester, Okla., Dec. 5 (AP)—Capt. Elmer Woodside, commanding McAlester United States Naval Ammunition Depot, said tonight eleven men were believed missing after an explosion in a magazine in which torpedo warheads were stored.

The officer said an investigation indicated the warheads, the explosive charge for torpedoes, were being transferred from a truck to the magazine when the blast occurred. Parts of two trucks were found among debris.

The explosion, which occurred about 3.30 P.M., was witnessed by the driver of a truck on a road half a mile distant. He reported he saw only a huge flash.

"It is not known," Woodside said in a statement, "how many men were engaged in this operation.

"It is believed that possibly four civilians and seven enlisted men were engaged, but officials are now engaged in a careful checkup to determine the extent of personnel casualties."

The blast left a hole 15 feet deep and 20 feet in diameter.

DEC 6 1944

ADD LONDON

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH OCT. 24 TOLD OF BULLETS WHIZZING OVER THE HEADS OF AN AMERICAN ARTILLERY UNIT FROM GUNS IN THE HANDS OF FOUR GERMAN YOUNGSTERS WHO "HAD GOTTEN HOLD OF RIFLES AND CAME INTO A SANDPIT FOR A TARGET SHOOT."

"IT HAS BEEN DEFINITELY ESTABLISHED THAT THEY WERE NOT FIRING INTENTIONALLY AT OUR TROOPS," CAPT.PHIL DUDLEY OF MANLIUS,N.Y., WAS QUOTED AS SAYING;

RQ1233PEW

ADD LONDON - (CHERKASSY) XX MOUNTAINS

ERNST VON HAMMER, GERMAN RADIO MILITARY COMMENTATOR, SAID A COMBINED FORCE OF RUSSIANS AND MARSHAL TITO'S PARTISANS IN YUGOSLAVIA HAD ADVANCED 22 MILES NORTHWEST OF MITROVICA, CAPTURED YESTERDAY, AND HAD PENETRATED ILOK, ON THE DANUBE, 60 MILES NORTHWEST OF BELGRADE. THESE FORCES ALSO ENTERED ERDEVIK, EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF ILOK AND "VIOLENT FIGHTING IS GOING ON FOR EACH BUILDING" IN BOTH TOWNS, VON HAMMER SAID.

RQ802PEW

ADD LONDON - (CLOSE) XX TRIPS

AMERICAN FIGHTER BOMBERS BASED IN FRANCE WORKED ON RAIL LINES IN AND OUT OF THE SAAR BASIN AND SMASHED AT RAILYARDS IN REICHSHOFEN AND EAST OF STUTTGART.

IUM BOMBERS OF THE U.S.NINTH AIRFORCE WERE IN THE
WEATHER--26 DAYS OUT OF NOVEMBER'S 30.
MADE 12,000 TRIPS OVER THE BATTLELINES AND MEDIUM
00 STRONG WITH A TOTAL OF 5,200 TONS ON SELECTED
HE AMERICAN ARMIES.
AND 119 FIGHTER BOMBERS WERE LOST BUT THE NINTH'S
UCTION AND DAMAGE OF 454 LOCOMOTIVES, 176 TANKS,
40 BARGES, AND 158 GERMAN PLANES.
FORCES HAVE DEVELOPED A PLAN FOR IMMOBILIZING
WORK BUT THE TASK WILL TAKE LONGER THAN THE
FRENCH AND BELGIAN SYSTEMS, THE BRITISH AIR
NIGHT.

F ALLIED HEAVY BOMBERS HAD FROM MARCH TO JUNE THIS
H AND BELGIAN LINES, THE MINISTRY EXPLAINED THAT
LABORATE RAIL SYSTEM THAN FRANCE AND ONE WHICH
T ON LARGE SWITCHING YARDS AND DEPOTS. IF THE
YARDS ARE DESTROYED, THERE ARE MANY SMALLER ONES
ALTERNATES.
OUT BY THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IS DESIGNED TO
IN INDUSTRIAL CENTERS FROM THE WESTERN FRONT.
N CAN BE PUT ON THE RAILWAY SYSTEM BY BOMBING KEY
ONT AND LARGE INDUSTRIAL AREAS CLOSE TO THE FRONT.
THAT THE NERVE CENTER OF THE WHOLE GERMAN RAIL
TO A COMPARATIVELY-SMALL AREA OF THE OFTEN-BOMBED
ELAND DISTRICTS. FREIGHT TRAFFIC DENSITY IN THE
UBLE THE AVERAGE FOR THE WHOLE OF GERMANY.

FIGHTER AND MEDIUM
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FIGHTER BOMBERS MAD
BOMBERS STRUCK 3,000 S
TARGETS AHEAD OF THE A
ELEVEN MEDIUMS AND
BAG INCLUDED DESTRUCTI
2798 RAILWAY CARS, 40
THE ALLIED AIR FORC
GERMANY'S RAIL NETWORK
DISLOCATION OF THE FRE
MINISTRY SAID LAST NIG

POINTING OUT THAT ALL
YEAR TO TIE UP FRENCH AN
GERMANY HAS A MORE ELABO
NOW IS LESS DEPENDENT ON
REICH'S LARGER RAIL YARD
THE ENEMY CAN USE AS ALT
THE PLAN WORKED OUT B
ISOLATE GERMANY'S MAIN I
AN INTOLERABLE STRAIN CA
POINTS BEHIND THE FRONT
IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT
SYSTEM IS CRAMMED INTO A
RUHR AND MIDDLE RHINELAN
RUHR IS MORE THAN DOUBLE
HJ702AEW

DEC 6 1944

ADD LONDON XX EXPENSE

ONE VERSION WAS THAT HIMMLER HAD AGREED TO KEEP HITLER UNDER COVER AND MAKE HIM KEEP HIS HANDS OFF MILITARY AFFAIRS, LEAVING THEM TO THE GENERALS. IN RETURN, HIMMLERWAS REPORTED TO HAVE RECEIVED FROM THE GENERALS PERMISSION TO NAME SEVERAL NAZI PARTY MEN AS HIGH BUT NOT TOP-RANKING OFFICERS.

HIMMLER WAS SAID TO BE KEEPING HITLER IN SECLUSION BY PREYING ON HIS FEARS OF ANOTHER ATTEMPT UPON HIS LIFE.

DEC 6 1944

HJ638AEW

LONDON, DEC. 5-(AP)-CHARLES P.MANSHIP, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP AND CHIEF LIAISON OFFICER IN LONDON WITH THE BRITISH, WILL LEAVE SHORTLY FOR THE UNITED STATES. HIS TASK OF COORDINATING CENSORSHIP WITH THE BRITISH HAS BEEN COMPLETED.

"THE BRITISH HAVE A SOUND UNDERSTANDING OF THE VIEWPOINT REGARDING CENSORSHIP AND NEWS," MANSHIP, WHO IS PUBLISHER OF THE BATON ROUGE ADVOCATE AND MORNING TIMES, SAID TODAY.

"THE GERMANS NO LONGER ROAM EUROPE, THE BLOCKADE OF GERMANY NOW BEGINS AT HER BORDERS BY THE ALLIED ARMIES AND THE PROBLEM HAS LARGELY SHIFTED TO THE MILITARY."

HE ADDED: "BEFORE LEAVING I SHOULD LIKE TO VOICE MY APPRECIATION OF THE COOPERATION I HAVE RECEIVED HERE IN MY WORK." X X X

MR.MANSHIP WILL MAKE A FINAL REPORT IN WASHINGTON AND THEN RETURN TO BATON ROUGE. HE HAS BEEN IN THIS COUNTRY ABOUT EIGHT MONTHS.

WE1156PEW

LONDON, DEC. 5-(AP)-PRINCE CHARLES, THE BELGIAN REGENT, ARRIVED IN LONDON TODAY AND IT WAS EXPECTED HE WOULD TALK WITH QUEEN WILHELMINA OF HOLLAND AND BRITISH MINISTERS.

MO/[illegible]0PEW

london, dec.5-(ap)-german propagandists once boasted that v-2 rocket launching sites never would be found because of clever camouflage, but raf spitfire pilots now are making them eat their words.

almost daily accounts of the air war include some such note as this:

"pilots of the raf fighter command power-dived a v-2 storage depot and vehicle park. other bomb-carrying fighters struck at rocket erection and launching sites elsewhere. railway freight cars nearby were strafed."

DEC 6 1944

the success of this campaign is indicated by the german rush to protect such areas with anti-aircraft guns.

the british fliers declare that an earth-shaking explosion bomb anywhere in the vicinity of an enemy rocket may be virtually as effective as a direct hit.

the rockets are intricate and delicate mechaniems that must be pampered and perfect before going off on their 60-mile high flight at 1,000 miles an hour.

DEC 6 ,1944

even though a rocket remains intact after an raf bombing raid, the germans likely find it necessary to check all parts to make certain it goes in the direction intended -- and not toward some german area.

intended.

-rps jones thru third 0508 4a

30. 24— 20985

LONDON, DEC. 5-(AP)-A WEST POINT GRADUATE, MAJ. WILLIAM J. HOVDE 417 HOWLEY AVE., CROOKSTON, MINN., WAS TOP SCORER TODAY IN THE BIG AERIAL BATTLE OVER BERLIN, SHOOTING DOWN FIVE NAZI FIGHTERS OUT OF A FORMATION OF 11.

DEC 6 1944

HE ALSO GOT A 1/2 KILL, SHARING ANOTHER ENEMY PLANE WITH HIS WINGMAN, LT. ARTHUR K.ALEXANDER, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. TODAY'S VICTORIES BROUGHT HOVDE'S SCORESHEET TO 10 1/2 PLANES SHOT DOWN AND TWO DESTROYED ON THE GROUND.

"YOUR LITTLE SISTER COULD HAVE KNOCKED 'EM DOWN TODAY," SAID HOVDE. "IT WAS SOMETHING FIGHTER PILOTS DREAM ABOUT, ONCE WE RAN ACROSS 50 FLYING STRAIGHT AND LEVEL HEADED TOWARD THE BOMBERS. WE BUSTED THEM UP."

ANOTHER 50 ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE CAUGHT BEFORE THEY HAD A CHANCE TO DROP THEIR BELLY TANKS, AND 12 WERE SENT SPINNING TO THE GROUND.

LT. COL. JOHN H.LOWELL, 2675 DEXTER ST., DENVER, COLO., GOT THREE TO RAISE HIS TOTAL TO SIX AERIAL VICTORIES AND SEVEN DESTROYED ON THE GROUND. OTHER TRIPLES WERE CLAIMED BY LT. JAMES L.MCCUBBIN, KANSAS CITY, MO., AND MAJ. ARTHUR JEFFREY, 2284 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

THOSE CREDITED WITH TWO KILLS IN THE AIR WERE:

CAPT. WILLIAM F.WILSON, 2001 WILSON DRIVE, MANHATTAN BEACH, CALIF.

LT. FRANK A.FORSYTH, 1261 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., DETROIT MICH.

CAPT. WILBUR R.SCHEIBLE, SCHWARTZ RD., AKRON, OHIO.

CAPT. DONALD J.STRAIT, 25 DERWENT AVE., VERONA, N.J.

LT. CLIFFORD T.ASHBY, NYSSA, ORE.

LT. RAYMOND H.CAMPBELL, 4497 ROCKY RIVER DRIVE, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

CAPT. MERLA COONS, BOX 422, GRESHAM, ORE.

LT. DREDERICK C. MCCALL, 3324 WEST BEACH ST., GULFPORT, MISS.

CAPT. CLARENCE ANDERSON, BOX 176, NEWCASTLE, CALIF.

LT. JOHN A.KIRLA, 29 TRAVERSE AVE., PORT CHESTER, N.Y.

CAPT. DONALD H.BOCHKAY, 6406 BAKMAN AVE., NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

LT. RICHARD CANDELARIA, 3648 1/2 WHITTIER BLVD., LOS ANGELES CALIF.

DEC 6 1944

LT. GAIL E.JACOBSON, 1319 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., DES MONIES, IOWA.

LT. GORDON L.DOOLITTLE, 8224 NO. FENWICK AVE., PORTLAND, ORE.

LT. RAY G.BAKER, HENDRICKS, W.VA.

ONE AND ONE HALF IN THE AIR:

LT. ARTHUR K.ALEXANDER, 1970 NO. CATALINA ST., HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

ONE IN THE AIR:

CAPT. JAMES E.DUFFY, 221 PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N.J.

LT. CLINTON D.BURDICK, 19 MONTGOMERY PLACE, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

LT. JAMES N.MCELORY, 23 LUCERNE CIRCLE, ORLANDO, FLA.

LT. STANLEY H.SILVA, PINOLA, CALIF.

DEC 6 1944

MAJ. HOWARD F.HIVELY., 60 MORRIS AVE., ATHENS, OHIO.

LT. HAROLD E.MATHEWS, 8117 21ST ST., SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

LT. RICHARD G.MCCHRYSTAL, 2101 BRODERICK ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

LT. COL. KYLE L.RIDDLE, DECATUR, TEX.

LT. FREDERICK L.HART, 501 E. UNAKE AVE., JOHNSON CITN TENN.

LT. BILLY C.MEANS, 246 ATHOL AVE., OAKLAND, CALIF.

LT. THOMAS E.MYERS, 2325 REAGAN ST., CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.

LT. EVERETTE W.FARNSWORTH, 420 BROADWAY, BUHL, IDAHO.

TA 04PEW

HONINGHAM, ENGLAND, DEC. 5-(AP)-THE INVESTIGATION OF THE SLAYING OF SIR ERIC TEICHMAN MOVED TO A U.S. AIRDROME TODAY WHEN IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT CARTRIDGE CASES FOUND NEAR HIS BODY WERE SIMILAR TO THOSE USED IN AMERICAN AUTOMATIC RIFLES.

SIR ERIC, ONE OF BRITAIN'S LEADING AUTHORITIES ON CHINA, WAS SHOT TO DEATH SUNDAY AS HE ROAMED HIS 3,000 ACRE ESTATE LOOKING FOR TRESPASSING HUNTERS.

THE GROUND WAS HILLY AND UNDERGROWTH HIGH WHERE SIR ERIC'S BODY WAS FOUND. THE 60-YEAR-OLD RETIRED DIPLOMAT WALKED WITH A SLIGHT STOOP AND INVESTIGATORS SAID HIS HEAD WOULD NOT SHOW ABOVE THE GROUND, LEADING TO A POSSIBILITY HE WAS MISTAKEN FOR AN ANIMAL.

N144PEW

ADD PARIS -(LONG) XXX FRONT

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE ALONG THE NORTHERN FRONT HAS AS A GOAL THE RUHR VALLEY WHICH, WITH THE NOW THREATENED SAAR, HOUSES MUCH OF GERMANY'S HEAVY INDUSTRIES. IT WAS BELIEVED THE GERMANS HAD MASSED THE GREATER PART OF THEIR TANKS AND A THIRD OF THEIR INFANTRY ALONG THE NORTHERN FRONT TO PROTECT THE RUHR.

ON THE THIRD ARMY'S RIGHT FLANK, U. S. SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS OPERATING EAST OF SARRE UNION SEIZED ZINSWILLER AND OBERBRONN, THE LATTER BUT SEVEN MILES SOUTH OF THE GERMAN PALATINATE, A REGION OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY EAST OF THE SAAR.

ENEMY SNIPERS HAD BEEN BLOTTED OUT IN STRASBOURG. A FRONT DISPATCH SAID GERMAN RESISTANCE APPEARED BROKEN SOUTHWEST OF SELESTAT, WHERE THE SEVENTH ARMY WAS ABOUT 26 MILES FROM THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY FIGHTING UP FROM THE SOUTH. SELESTAT IS 25 MILES SOUTHWEST OF STRASBOURG.

AMERICAN THIRD ARMY TROOPS SEIZED CONTROL OF MOST OF SAARLAUTERN, THE BASIN'S SECOND CITY, AND EXTENDED THEIR GRIP ON THE WEST BANK OF THE SAAR RIVER TO A DISTANCE OF 16 MILES.

ENEMY ARTILLERY IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE POUNDED SAARLAUTERN, ATTEMPTING TO DESTROY THE BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER WHICH WAS SEIZED INTACT TWO DAYS AGO BY TROOPS OF THE 95TH INFANTRY DIVISION.

SCORING GAINS OF THREE AND A HALF MILES ON A FRONT MORE THAN TWO MILES WIDE, THE FIFTH DIVISION ADVANCED TO WITHIN A HALF-MILE OF THE SAAR RIVER AT A POINT ABOUT MIDWAY BETWEEN SAARLAUTERN AND SAARBRUCKEN. THIS DIVISION NOW WAS WITHIN SIX AND A HALF MILES OF SAARBRUCKEN. THE 80TH INFANTRY DIVISION WAS DRIVING ON SAARBRUCKEN FROM THE SOUTHWEST, AND THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION ENTERED DIEBLING, FIVE AND A HALF MILES FROM SARREGUEMINES.

HJ435AEW

PARIS--FIRST ADD EISENHOWER X X X WESTERN FRANCE.

EISENHOWER'S LETTER, ADDRESSED TO EVERY OFFICER AND ENLISTED MAN IN THE THEATER, SAID:

"TODAY AS OUR ARMIES EXERT EVER INCREASED PRESSURE AGAINST THE LAST DEFENSIVE WALLS AROUND THE GERMAN REICH, THE IMPORTANCE OF BENDING EVERY EFFORT TO HASTEN THE DAY OF VICTORY IN EUROPE IS OF PERSONAL CONCERN TO US ALL. FROM THE TOP TO THE BOTTOM OF OUR MILITARY STRUCTURE THERE IS ROOM FOR BUT ONE THOUGHT: TO AID THE WAR.

"THIS IS A WAR OF SUPPLY EQUALLY AS MUCH AS IT IS A WAR OF TACTICS. FURTHERMORE IT IS A WAR WHICH CONSUMES SUPPLIES AT A TERRIFIC RATE. WHILE OUR FACTORIES AT HOME PRODUCE THESE SUPPLIES, IT IS UP TO US TO USE THEM WISELY AND CONSERVE THEM WHERE POSSIBLE.

"ONE ITEM OF SURPRISING IMPORTANCE IS TIRES. TIRE WEAR IN THIS THEATER HAS EXCEEDED ALL PRE-COMBAT ESTIMATES. AS A RESULT WE NOW ARE FACED WITH A TIRE SHORTAGE WHICH WILL, UNLESS DRASTIC CONSERVATION STEPS ARE TAKEN, TIE UP 10 PER CENT OF OUR VEHICLES BY THE FIRST WEEK OF FEBRUARY.

"THE CARE AND CONSERVATION OF TIRES IS BASED ON A FEW SIMPLE RULES. OBSERVANCE OF THESE RULES IS THE CLEARCUT FUNCTION OF THE COMMAND. IN ADDITION THERE MUST BE KEEN AWARENESS AND EAGERNESS ON THE PART OF EVERY OFFICER AND SOLDIER WHO RIDES IN OR OPERATES A MOTOR VEHICLE TO PROTECT THAT VEHICLE'S TIRES FOR FUTURE RIDES.

"I AM NOT EXAGGERATING WHEN I SAY THAT THE WAR WILL BE NEEDLESSLY EXTENDED UNLESS WE EXTRACT EVERY POSSIBLE MILE FROM OUR TIRES AND USE THEM ONLY AS WE FIND IT NECESSARY TO DO SO."

JS382PEW

OUTSIDE MUTZIG--FIRST ADD CASTLE (A147) X X X CARETAKERS.

"THREE GERMANS MADE A BREAK FROM THE CASTLE AT DUSK LAST NIGHT," CAPT. RALPH CARPENTER OF DANVILLE, ILL., SAID, "THEY TOLD US THE REST PLANNED TO TRY TO BREAK OUT DURING THE NIGHT SO WE WERE ALL SET FOR IT. THEY HAD RADIO CONTACT WITH GERMANY, BUT THEIR OFFICERS HADN'T TOLD THEM

WE WERE BEYOND THE OTHER SIDE OF THE VOSGES."

DEC 6 1944

ABOUT MIDNIGHT, THE GERMANS MADE THE BREAK. A BRIEF AND BITTER PITCHED BATTLE TOOK PLACE IN THE EERIE LIGHT OF FLARES. PVT. MIKE KELLEY OF MALDEN,MASS., SAW THE GERMANS EMERGE FROM THE MOAT AND TOSS A GRENADE AT AN AMERICAN FOXHOLE, KILLING A MAN AND WOUNDING TWO.

PVT. WALTER WASURCZAK OF FLINT, MICH., RUSHED UP AND A GERMAN CAPTAIN WALKED UP TO HIM WITH HIS HANDS ABOVE HIS HEAD.

CARPENTER SAW AN ARMED GERMAN APPROACHING FROM THE REAR AND CAPTURED HIM BY SIMPLY KICKING THE NAZI IN THE SIDE. THE GERMAN ROLLED OVER ON HIS BACK, HELPLESS.

LT. LAMBERG FREDERICK, 4601 NORTH A ST., TAMPA, FLA., FIRED AT ONE GERMAN AND SAW HIM FALL. HE RAN UP AND FOUND THE BULLET HAD HIT THE MAN'S HELMET WITHOUT PIERCING IT. THE NAZI WAS KNOCKED OUT.

PVT. DEXTER CARROLL OF BRISTOL, TENN., SAW ANOTHER GERMAN IN A DITCH, WITH A WHITE FLAG ATTACHED TO HIS BAYONET. CARROLL TOOK HIM PRISONER.

PVT. RUFUS BENKER OF NOBLEBORO, ME., AND SGTS. THOMAS COPLEY, INEZ, KY., AND LOUIS KAPLAN, 3250 CONEY ISLAND AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., FIRED BURSTS AND WHEN THE SMOKE CLEARED, THERE WERE 10 PRISONERS. THE REST OF THE GERMANS HAD FLED BACK INTO THE FORT.

DEC 6 1944

THE PRISONERS SAID TWO MEN HAD BEEN KILLED EARLIER AND FOUR WOUNDED IN THE FORT. THIS LEFT 66 STILL IN THERE.

FROM THE PRISONERS, ALSO, CAME THE INFORMATION THAT THE COMMANDING OFFICER, A MAJ. RABBOW, HAD KEPT THE STEEL DOORS LOCKED. THE PRISONERS SAID A DYNAMITE BLAST BLEW THEM OPEN AND THREE NAZIS ESCAPED THE NIGHT BEFORE. AND ONE OF THE GERMANS WAS THREATENED WITH DEATH BY THE MAJOR. HE WAS FOUND ATOP THE FORT, FIRING HIS MACHINEGUN IN THE AIR INSTEAD OF AT THE AMERICANS.

30.24— 20987

A WHITE FLAG WAS SEEN WAVING OVER THE FORT THIS MORNING.

PVT.OSWALD REINDEL OF FRANKENMUTH, MICH., [illegible]LLED FOR THE GERMANS TO COME OUT. A GERMAN ANSWERED THAT THEY W[illegible] AFRAID TO.

SO CARPENTER, REINDEL, LT.DOUGLAS CHAMBERS OF 280 PARK AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y., AND SGT.DONALD HARVEY OF HARTFORD, CONN., WENT DOWN THE MOAT TO THE OPENING IN THE WALL AND REPEATED THE ORDER. THEN THE GERMANS APPEARED MEEKLY.

THE AMERICANS OBTAINED GERMAN FIELD GLASSES AND PISTOLS AS SOUVENIRS.

DEC 6 1944

JS 392PEW

BY JAMES M.LONG (240)

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, DEC. 5(AP)- IN THE MUD AND COLD OF THE AACHEN GAP, THE SAAR VALLEY, THE LOWER EIFELS AND THE ALSATIAN PLAIN, THE MIGHTIEST ARRAY OF AMERICAN MANHOOD EVER LINED UP ON A BATTLEFRONT IS COMMITTED TO ONE OF THE BLOODIEST BATTLES EVER FOUGHT IN WESTERN EUROPE.

IT IS A FIGHT TO THE DEATH WITH THE GERMAN ARMY, AND VIRTUALLY THE ONLY PART OF THE STORY OF THE BATTLE THAT CANNOT BE REPORTED IN THE DAY-TO-DAY ACCOUNT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IS THE PRICE THESE AMERICANS ARE PAYING IN THEIR OWN LIVES AND BLOOD FOR VICTORY.

BEYOND DISCLOSURE OF CURRENT AND FUTURE STRATEGY IN DETAIL THAT WOULD BE OF OBVIOUS AID TO THE ENEMY, FRONTLINE CORRESPONDENTS AND THOSE AT HEADQUARTERS HAVE NO SERIOUS HANDICAP IN REPORTING THIS GREAT WESTERN CAMPAIGN TO THE BEST OF THEIR ABILITIES.

BUT AMERICAN LOSSES SELDOM CAN BE DESCRIBED IN ANY TERM MORE SPECIFIC THAN "HEAVY."

THE WEIGHT OF AMERICAN METAL IS KEEPING THE LOSSES FROM BEING MANY TIMES HEAVIER, BUT THE GOLD STARS IN THE WINDOWS OF THE HOMES OF AMERICA THAT WILL REFLECT THEIR SACRIFICE ON GERMAN SOIL WILL SURPASS BY FAR ANYTHING KNOWN IN NORMANDY.

FIGURES CANNOT BE GIVEN HERE. UNDER PRESENT PRACTICE THE ONLY CASUALTY DISCLOSURES ARE MADE PERIODICALLY BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT FROM WASHINGTON. THEY ARE TOTALS FOR SOME PREVIOUS WEEK, NOT BROKEN DOWN, EITHER BY ARMIES OR THEATERS OF OPERATION. THUS THEY DO NOT SHOW THE COST OF SPECIFIC VICTORIES--OF A CROSSROADS WON OR A TOWN CAPTURED.

IT IS NOT CLEAR TO MOST CORRESPONDENTS THAT SUCH ANNOUNCEMENT COULD NOT BE MADE IN A WAY SUCH AS TO BRING HOME THE REALIZATION OF THAT COST--WITHOUT GIVING INFORMATION OF ANY REAL USE TO THE ENEMY.

MO1112PEW

A U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER BASE, ENGLAND, DEC. 5-(AP)- IT'S TOO CROWDED IN THE BALL TURRET OF A FLYING FORTRESS TO WEAR A PARACHUTE.

DEC 6 1944

SGT.TERRY JONES OF RIGBY, IDAHO, REMEMBERED IT WHEN GERMAN

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS SHOT THE BOTTOM OUT OF HIS BALL TURRET FOUR MILES UP IN THE CLOUDS OVER COLOGNE RECENTLY.

IT WAS COLD--40 BELOW ZERO. THE 21-YEAR-OLD GUNNER, VETERAN ON 33 BOMBER MISSIONS, SAVED HIMSELF BY HANGING TO THE HANDLES OF HIS GUNS.

DEC 6 1944

HE HUNG THERE FOR TWO LONG MINUTES, BLINDED BY SPLINTERS OF SHATTERED PLEXI-GLASS, BUT NOT CARING MUCH TO LOOK DOWN ANYWAY.

TWO OTHER SERGEANTS IN THE CREW--EARL E.FREERICKS, 21, DANFORTH, ILL., AND MELVIN F.WEEKS, 19, KENOSHA, WIS., LIFTED HIM INSIDE THE BOMBER, QUICKLY GAVE HIM AN OXYGEN TUBE--HIS HAD BEEN SHOT AWAY--AND TREATED HIS EYES WITH A BORIC ACID SOLUTION.

JONES RECOVERED FROM CUTS, BRUISES AND EXPOSURE AND IS NOW BACK ON DUTY. IT WAS HIS FOURTH CLOSE CALL. THREE TIMES PREVIOUSLY HE HAD BEEN WOUNDED BY FLAK BURSTS OVER GERMAN TARGETS.

DEC 6 1944

JS1125AEW

BRUSSELS, DEC. 5-(AP)-THREE VACANCIES IN THE BELGIAN CABINET ARE EXPECTED TO BE FILLED THIS WEEK BY PREMIER HUBERT PIERLOT. THE VACANCIES WERE CREATED BY RECENT RESIGNATIONS PROTESTING AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT'S ORDER TO UNDERGROUND FORCES TO SURRENDER THEIR ARMS.

REPLYING TO RUMORS THAT PIERLOT MIGHT RESIGN IN A DAY OR SO, AN INTIMATE OF THE PREMIER SUGGESTED THAT "THE FACT THE PRIME MINISTER PLANS TO MAKE THE APPOINTMENTS SHOWS CLEARLY HE IS NOT CONSIDERING RESIGNING."

(LAST NIGHT DR.PIETER GERBRANDY, PREMIER OF HOLLAND, ANNOUNCED THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD RESIGN AS SOON AS ALL HOLLAND WAS LIBERATED AND THE PEOPLE WOULD BE ALLOWED TO SELECT NEW LEADERS.

DEC 6 1944

RQ1015AEW

BY EDWARD D.BALL (330)

BEFORE SAARBRUCKEN, DEC. 5-(AP)-LT.GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON'S FORCES DROVE ACROSS THE GERMAN BORDER TO WITHIN SIGHT OF SAARBRUCKEN TODAY AND COULD SEE SMOKE FROM OUR THUNDERING ARTILLERY RISING AGAINST THE COLD GREY SKY OVER THE SAARLAND CAPITAL, A KEY POINT IN THE SIEGFRIED DEFENSES.

PACED BY MOTORIZED CAVALRY, 80TH DIVISION DOUGHBOYS CROSSED THE FRONTIER NORTHEAST OF MERLEBACH AFTER BEATING DOWN STIFF GERMAN OPPOSITION IN THAT BORDER TOWN.

FROM MERLEBACH, THE AMERICANS PRESSED ON THROUGH A NARROW NECK OF GERMAN TERRITORY TOWARD FORBACH, AN OUTER BASTION OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE THREE MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAARBRUCKEN. SOME OF THE FORCES APPROACHING SAARBRUCKEN ACTUALLY DROVE IN AND OUT OF GERMANY IN A MATTER OF MINUTES, SINCE THE ROAD LEADING TO FORBACH CROSSES AND RECROSSES THE BORDER IN THIS AREA.

NINETEENTH TACTICAL AIRFORCE DIVEBOMBERS TEAMED WITH LONG-RANGE ARTILLERY DURING THE AFTERNOON TO BLAST SAARBRUCKEN, A CITY ABOUT THE SIZE OF ALBANY, N.Y., AND THE HEART OF THE MINING AREA WHERE THE GERMANS OBTAIN A LARGE PART OF THEIR COAL.

FROM HIGH GROUND, BOMB AND SHELL BURSTS WERE VISIBLE AMONG SAARBRUCKEN'S CROWDED FACTORY CHIMNEYS, SOME OF WHICH WERE SMOKING, INDICATING THE FACTORIES STILL WERE OPERATING.

THE ENTRY INTO GERMANY HERE WAS MADE THROUGH AN AVENUE OF WHITE FLAGS, SOME HASTILY FASHIONED FROM RIPPED BEDSHEETS, HANGING FROM THE HOMES OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN THE FACTORIES OF NEARBY MERLEBACH. A NUMBER OF THESE SURRENDER TOKENS FLAPPED ABOVE FRESHLY STENCILLED SIGNS WHICH EXHORTED THE POPULACE IN BOXCAR LETTERS TO "HALTEN DEN FEIND AN DER REICH GRENZE!" -- HALT THE ENEMY AT THE REICH BORDER.

"WE HAD A HELL OF A FIGHT IN MERLEBACH DURING THE NIGHT BEFORE THE GERMANS WERE THROWN OUT EARLY THIS MORNING," SAID MAJ.E.COE KERR, 124 EAST 64TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY. HE IS ATTACHED TO 80TH DIVISION HEADQUARTERS.

THE PLACE LOOKED IT. VIRTUALLY EVERY BUILDING BORE SCARS OF THE FIGHTING AND IT WAS THE SAME STORY ACROSS THE BORDER IN GERMANY WHERE THE CHEWED STUMPS OF BLASTED TREES LINED THE ROADS.

DEC 6 1944

BY LEWIS HAWKINS (3 7 0)

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, DEC. 5-(AP)-AMERICAN INFANTRY MADE A NEW CROSSING OF THE SAAR RIVER TODAY WHILE TANKS PUSHED WITHIN SIX MILES OF SAARBRUCKEN AND THREE MILES OF SARREGUEMINES.

ELEMENTS OF THE 378TH REGIMENT OF THE 95TH DIVISION PUSHED ACROSS THE SAAR AND INTO THE OUTER DEFENSES OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE ZONE SOUTH OF SAARLAUTERN.

THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION ROLLED FORWARD THREE MILES TO ROUHLING, SIX MILES SOUTH OF SAARBRUCKEN, WHICH WAS BEING SHELLED AND BOMBED.

THE 35TH DIVISION'S 134TH REGIMENT SHOVED TWO MILES TO THE NORTHEAST, TAKING WOUSTWILLER, THREE MILES SOUTHWEST OF SARREGUEMINES. THE 26TH INFANTRY AND FOURTH ARMORED DIVISIONS IN NORTHWARD THRUSTS EAST OF THE SAAR GAINED UP TO THREE MILES.

LOCATION OF THE 378TH'S NEW CROSSING OF THE SAAR WAS NOT DISCLOSED, BUT IT CARRIED A MILE EAST OF THE RIVER AFTER STARTING FROM A LINE DRAWN CLOSE TO THE WEST BANK.

THIS NEW BREACH IN THE SAAR WATERLINE CAME WHILE THE 379TH REGIMENT OF THE SAME DIVISION CONTINUED CLEANUP OF THE SAARLAUTERN SATELLITE CITIES, RODEN AND FRAULAUTERN, ON THE EAST BANK OF THE RIVER OPPOSITE SAARLAUTERN ITSELF. THERE WAS NO REPORT OF ANY SUBSTANTIAL ENLARGEMENT OF THIS FIRST BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE GERMAN SAAR.

THE DAY'S ADVANCES PUT AMERICAN VANGUARDS THREE MILES OR LESS FROM SARREGUEMINES, ON THE WEST BANK OF THE SAAR JUST ACROSS FROM GERMANY, AT THREE POINTS.

THE 26TH DIVISION'S 104TH AND 101ST REGIMENTS EACH GAINED UP TO THREE MILES IN A NORTHERLY DIRECTION, REACHING POINTS FOUR AND ONE HALF MILES NORTH OF CAPTURED SAIRE UNION AND EIGHT TO NINE MILES SOUTH OF SARREGUEMINES. THE 328TH REGIMENT OF THE YANKEE DIVISION MOVED A MILE EAST, TAKING A ROAD AND RAIL JUNCTION TWO MILES NORTHWEST OF SAARE UNION AND 10 MILES SOUTH OF SARREGUEMINES.

THE FOURTH ARMORED, OPERATING SIX AND A HALF MILES EAST OF THE SAAR, MOVED TWO AND A HALF MILES NORTHEASTWARD, NEARING DEHLINGEN, FIVE MILES EAST OF SAARE UNION AND TEN MILES SOUTHEAST OF SARREGUEMINES.

THIS ROLLING BACK OF THE GERMANS WAS ACCOMPANIED BY A FIGHTERBOMBER ATTACK ON THE INDUSTRIAL AREA OF SAARBRUCKEN WITH UNOBSERVED RESULTS. THE CITY HAS BEEN UNDER HARASSING FIRE FROM HEAVY AMERICAN ARTILLERY FOR THE PAST TWO DAYS.

MQ1107PEW

30.24 — 20989

BY THOBURN WIANT (250)
WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY AT SELESTAT, ALSACE, DEC. 5-(AP)-THE YANKS FINALLY CLEARED THIS CITY, WHICH NORMALLY HAS A POPULATION OF 10,000, TODAY AFTER THREE AND A HALF DAYS OF THE BITTEREST FIGHTING ON THE ALSATIAN PLAIN.
THE GERMANS, SUPPORTED BY TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS, DOGGEDLY RESISTED YARD BY YARD, GIVING WAY ONLY WHEN THE PRESSURE BECAME TOO GREAT.
UNTIL THE YANKS HURLED THE GERMANS OUT, SELESTAT, 24 AND ONE HALF MILES SOUTHWEST OF STRASBOURG, WAS ONE OF THE THREE KEY SOUTH-CENTRAL ALSATIAN CITIES IN ENEMY HANDS, THE OTHERS BEING COLMAR, 12 MILES SOUTH OF SELESTAT, AND NEUF BRISACH, EIGHT MILES SOUTHEAST OF COLMAR AND NEAR THE RHINE.
THE YANKS' ATTACK STARTED IN A FOG EARLY ON DEC. 2 AND FIRST INTO THE HOT SPOT WERE UNITS LED BY LT.COL.CLAUDIUS LLOYD, WYNDHURST ROAD, BALTIMORE, MD.
SAVAGE FIGHTING STARTED WHEN THE GERMANS PERMITTED A COMPANY OF AMERICANS TO CROSS A BRIDGE AND THEN BLEW IT UP BEHIND THEM. THE TRAPPED AMERICANS COULDN'T SEE THROUGH THE FOG, SO THEY WERE SET-UPS FOR THE WAITING GERMANS.
THE ENEMY RADIO LATER SAID MANY AMERICANS HAD BEEN TAKEN PRISONER.
THE AMERICANS HAD BEEN ORDERED TO TAKE SELESTAT IN ONE DAY. IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN A FOUR OR FIVE DAY JOB, BUT THEY DID IT IN THREE AND A HALF.
AMERICAN TANKS WERE SENT INTO SELESTAT, RESULTING IN CLOSE-RANGE ARMOR BATTLES LASTING SEVERAL HOURS.
THE GERMANS FOUGHT WITH UNUSUAL STUBBORNNESS. AFTER MOST OF THEM HAD BEEN KILLED OR CHASED FROM THE CITY, SNIPING CONTINUED, FORCING THE AMERICANS TO CLEAN UP METHODICALLY, HOUSE BY HOUSE.
MQ1135PEW

DEC 6

by robert wilson

with american troops in alsace, france, dec. 5-(ap)-two months ago a small french boy walked into an american infantry command post wearing a french army helmet and carrying a german rifle.

"i want to help you kill germans," he told lt. john benko of north braddock, pa.

DEC 6 1944

"okay" said benko, after learning the youth was 18-year-old jean bergeon. born near besancon where the americans were then quartered

gradually the youth aquired a complete GI uniform, regularly went on patrol and rapidly gained fame as a sniper.

"he's the nerviest guy we've got," pvt. howard foland of kalamazoo, mich., would say.

DEC 6 1944

"yeah, he's killed more germans than anybody we've got," pvt. lexer newvy of ripley, miss., would agree.

then jean got talked into joining the french army. he found himself an orderly to a lieutenant.

this wasn't a role to satisfy the french youth's urge for killing germans and it wasn't long until the doughboys of this infantry company looked up and there was "private johnny" with them again.

the french decided, apparently, that there was not very much they could do about it, so they tagged him a liasion officer and left him in peace with the americans.

DEC 6 1944

"he's even asked if there was someway he could become

naturalized and stay in the u. s. army," said sgt. noah parris of long beach, calif.

"whenever we get our hands on some krauts he pleads for us not to take them prisoners, just to turn them over to him," said pvt. olen geren of calumet, ill.

DEC 6 1944

and showing what the yanks think of their bloodthirsty angel-faced orphan, pvt. joseph ciallella of belleville, n.j., cpl. edward dybas of jackson, mich., and sgt. lee mckinney of basin, w.va., and some others chip in every day to share their doughs with johnny.

DEC 6 1944

bns 1550 series jb 733pew

PARIS, DEC. 5-(AP)-ATHE NEWSPAPER FRANCE LIBRE, PRINTING EXTRACTS FROM THE "ARMY TALKS," A U.S.ARMY PUBLICATION WHOSE LATEST ISSUE IS DEVOTED TO A RESUME OF THE DUMBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE, TODAY URGED ALL FRENCHMEN TO STUDY THE BOOKLET.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTRY SHOULD DISTRIBUTE A TRANSLATION OF THE BOOKLET "SO THAT WE CAN KNOW AMERICAN OPINION AS COMMUNICATED TO THE AMERICAN SOLDIER."

OUTLINING THE PROPOSED WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION, FRANCE LIBRE SAID:

"WHO WILL BE THESE ELEVEN MEN ON THE COUNCIL? AN AMERICAN, A BRITISHER, A RUSSIAN AND A CHINESE. WE RESPECT THE ORDER GIVEN. THEN A FRENCHMAN."

RQ1019AEW

PARIS, DEC. 5-(AP)-BERNARD DESTREMAU, FRENCH TENNIS CHAMPION, HAS RETURNED TO COMMAND HIS COMPANY IN ALSACE AFTER RECOVERING FROM A WRIST WOUND RECEIVED AT BELFORT. HE PREVIOUSLY WAS WOUNDED TWICE AT TOULON.

-DASH--

BY GLADWIN HILL

PARIS, DEC. 5-(AP)-LIBERATED THREE MONTHS AGO, PARIS WEARS TODAY A DECEPTIVE MASK OF NORMALITY BUT UNDERNEATH IT REMAINS A CITY ROCKED TO ITS VERY FOUNDATIONS BY THE RIGORS OF WAR.

CHIC FEMININITY STROLLS THE BOULEVARDS. OPEN AIR BOOKSTALLS FLOURISH QUAINTLY ALONG THE SEINE. THE LEFT BANK IS DOTTED WITH STUDENTS. FASHION SALON FLUNKIES BOW AND SCRAPE. CHAMPAGNE FLOWS AT HOLLOW DIPLOMATIC RECEPTIONS. FABULOUS MONTMARTRE ERUPTS IN A HUNDRED HOLE-IN-THE-WALL NIGHT CLUBS, AND AT THE FOLIES BERGERE ARTISTIC NUDITY IS SERVED UP WITH THE CUSTOMARY MUSICAL SAUCE.

BUT ALL THIS IS SUPERFICIAL. WOMEN'S CHIC GOWNS ARE OF LIGHT SUMMER MATERIAL BECAUSE WINTER WEIGHT GOODS ARE SCARCE. MANY PARISIANS ARE GETTING ONLY HALF THE REQUISITE NUMBER OF CALORIES FOR GOOD HEALTH BECAUSE FOOD SUPPLIES ARE INADEQUATE. MOST BUILDINGS IN THE CITY ARE UNHEATED AND LIKELY TO REMAIN SO THROUGHOUT THE WINTER.

DEC 6 1944

MAXIM'S AND SCORES OF OTHER NOTED RESTAURANTS ARE CLOSED FOR LACK OF FUEL AND FOOD. BUT SOME FAMOUS HOTELS ARE DOING A RUSHING BUSINESS UNDER OFFICIAL AUSPICES--THE RITZ LODING TRANSIENT MILITARY AND CIVILIAN DIGNITARIES, THE CRILLON BULGING WITH AMERICAN PROPAGANDA AND DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL AND THE GRAND SERVING AS A GIGANTIC HOSTEL FOR FURLOUGHING SOLDIERS OF ALL NATIONS.

DEC 6 1944

PARIS HAS 16 DAILY NEWSPAPERS NOW, BUT THEY ARE LIMITED TO A SINGLE SHEET EACH. THE SUBWAY IS RUNNING, BUT THERE ARE NO TAXIS AND PRACTICALLY NO OTHER SURFACE TRANSPORTATION. EVEN DOCTORS CAN'T GET GASOLINE FOR THEIR CARS.

30.24— 20991

VISITORS FLOCK AS OF OLD TO THE LOUVRE--BUT ONLY TO SEE SMALL SPECIAL EXHIBITS SUCH AS THE BAYEUX TAPESTRIES, FOR THE MUSEUM'S MAIN TREASURE TROVE OF ART STILL IS HIDDEN IN THE COUNTRY.

MOTION PICTURE HOUSES ARE RUNNING FULL BLAST--BUT THEIR MARQUEES ADVERTISE FILMS THAT WERE OLD IN AMERICA BEFORE PEARL HARBOR.

THE MEAT RATION IS HALF A POUND WEEKLY. FISH IS UNOBTAINABLE BECAUSE OF TRANSPORTATION SHORTAGE. POULTRY GRAVITATES TO THE BLACK MARKET AND WINDS UP IN $20 DINNERS IN NIGHTCLUBS, WHICH THE PRESS IS CAMPAIGNING TO CLOSE FOR THE DURATION.

SOME 10,000 PARISIANS ARE LANGUISHING IN CONFINEMENT ON CHARGES OF SUSPICION OF COLLABORATION WITH THE GERMANS DURING THE OCCUPATION. ONLY 20 HAVE BEEN TRIED SO FAR, AND LAWYERS IN THE INTERMINABLE CORRIDORS OF THE PALAIS DE JUSTICE MUTTER ABOUT THE SLOW PROGRESS OF THE TRIALS.

DEC 6 1944

IN SUBURBAN BILLANCOURT, THE RENAULT MOTOR WORKS WHICH ONCE WORKED FOR THE GERMANS IS NOW HUMMING FOR THE ALLIES UNDER THE DIRECT MANAGEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH SEIZED TITLE TO THE WHOLE CORPORATION AFTER THE AGED LOUS RENAULT--THE HENRY FORD OF FRANCE--DIED WHILE AWAITING TRIAL ON CHARGES OF COLLABORATION.

THE NEW FRENCH CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY IS PUTTING ON THE AIRS OF A LEGISLATURE, BUT WITH GEN. DE GAULLE AND HIS CABINET TAKING ALL ACTIVE MEASURES THE ASSEMBLY IS MAINLY A SYNTHETIC FORUM PENDING THE RETURN OF NEARLY ONE-TENTH OF FRANCE'S PEOPLE FROM BONDAGE IN GERMANY.

ALMOST EVERYBODY PRAISES DE GAULLE, BUT MANY SHUDDER SIMULTANEOUSLY AT THE MENTION OF COMMUNISM, WHILT EHC OMMUNISTS IN TURN CONTINUALLY BEWAIL THE "REIGN OF THE TRUSTS." ,

30 24 - 20 991

PARIS, DEC. 5-(AP)-GUY BUNAU-VARILLA, FORMER DIRECTOR OF THE NEWSPAPER LE MATIN WHO IS UNDER ARREST ON CHARGESOF COLLUSION WITH THE ENEMY, MADE TWO FUTILE ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE FROM THE POLICE DURING VISITS TO THE NEWSPAPER'S OFFICES AND HIS HOME WHERE HE WAS TAKEN TO IDENTIFY ACCOUNTS, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY.

DEC 6 1944

THE REPORT SAID THAT, TAKING ADVANTAGE OF A DISTRICTION TO THE INSPECTOR, BUNAU-VARILLA DASHED OUT OF THE OFFICE AND DOWN A CORRIDOR WITH THE POLICE PURSUING HIM. HE WAS RECAPTURED BEFORE HE COULD REACH THE STREET.

THE SECOND ATTEMPT, THE REPORT CONTINUED, WAS MADE AT HIS HOME IN THE AVENUE PRESIDENT WILSON, BUT HE WAS CAUGHT AGAIN AFTER HE HAD RUN A FEW YARDS.

THE EDITOR OF LE MATIN, STEPHANE LAUSANNE, RECENTLY WAS SENTENCED TO 20 YEARS IMPRISONMENT ON HIS CONVICTION OF COLLUSION CHARGES. LASANNE'S DEFENSE WAS THAT THE ACTED UNDER BUNAU-VARRILLA'S ORDERS.

DEC 6 1944

PW/01945/MP-1010EW

HOCHFELDEN, ALSACE, DEC. 5-(AP)-AS FAR AS THE PEOPLE OF HOCHFELDEN ARE CONCERNED, SGT. RENE LEVY, 2261 OCEAN AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N.Y.. LIBERATED THEM--NOT THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY.

LEVY, WHO WAS BORN IN HOCHFELDEN IN 1907, RETURNED TO HIS BIRTHPLACE THE DAY AFTER THE GERMANS WERE DRIVEN OUT. THE MAYOR TURNED OVER THE OFFICIAL NAZI FLAG TO HIM AND THE PEOPLE GAVE HIM A WELCOME THAT NO GENERAL COULD GET.

DEC 6 1944

"I DIDN'T DO ANY WORK FOR TWO DAYS," LEVY SAID. "IN FACT, I DO NOT FEEL LIKE DOING ANY YET. THEY WOULDN'T LET ME STOP EATING AND DRINKING."

APR/01806/MP-1OPEW

paris, dec. 5--(ap)--police have issued a warrant for the rearrest of 58-year-old pierre benoit, french academician and novelist, on charges of collaboration, the french agency said today.

benoit, who won the french academy's grand prize in 1919 for his l'atlantide, is in a clinic because of poor health. he was arrested last september, kept under house arrest and then released because of his illness.

police said benoit was still convalescent, but would be remain under guard until he recovers. he will be transferred then to paris for trial on the charges, brought in connection with having allegedly organized a trip of intellectuals into germany.

dynans 02358 mb/855a

paris, dec. 5-(ap)-spectators at the trial of 12 persons charged with assisting the gestapo during the occupation of france broke into prolonged applause, which the judge made no effort to stop, when the prosecutor declared today, "i shall make all your heads fall."

DEC 6 1944

the verbal assault on the motley group charged with a succession of tortures in the name of the german law came when the leader of the group, henri lafont, pleaded he could not be tried because he was a naturalized german citizen and because he already had been condemned to death in absentia by a court at algiers.

DEC 6 1944

the prosecution ridiculed both pleas as a "hollow juridicial gambit," and said, "you dare to try to protect yourself

30.24— 20993

against justice by hiding behind that treacherous act (german naturalization) which we consider one of your greatest crimes."

DEC 6 1944

pw hills 01945 jb 508pew

paris, m dec. 5-(ap)-gen. barthelmy, president of the french war veterans association during the german occupation, was shot and killed by an unidentified assailant in his home at nerac, the french news agency reported today.

DEC 6 1944

pw dynans 01940 jb 515pew

PARIS, DEC. 5-(AP)-THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY EXPRESSED ITS DISPLEASURE TODAY AT THE SLOWNESS OF THE EX COLLABORATIONIST PURGE BY CLIPPING A SYMBOLIC 100 FRANCS FROM THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE BUDGET AFTER A SERIES OF ATTACKS FROM THE LEFT WING BENCHES AGAINST JUSTICE MINISTER FRANCOIS DEMENTHON'S POLICIES.

FUNDS OF JUSTICE MINISTER FRANCOIS DEMENTHON'S DEPARTMENT THE ACTION CUT THE MINISTRY'S FUNDS FOR 1945 TO 324,999,999,000 FRANCS.

LEFT-WINGERS MADE A SERIES OF ATTACKS ON DEMENTHON'S POLICIES. THE COMMUNIST DEPUTIES NAMED A GROUP OF ATTORNEYS, EDITORS AND INDUSTRIAL EXECUTIVES WHOM THEY ACCUSED OF COLLABORATION, AND DEMANDED TO KNOW WHY THESE PERSONS STILL WERE AT LIBERTY. THE SOCIALISTS ALSO JOINED IN THE ATTACK.

DEC 6 1944

MINISTER DEMENTHON REPLIED THAT THE MINISTRY WAS DETERMINED TO RESPECT REPUBLICAN LEGALITY IN CONDUCTING THE TRIALS, SLOWED UP PARTLY BECAUSE OF THE LARGE NUMBER OF DOSSIERS AND THE REDUCED NUMBER OF JUDGES.

WR 3P DUNANS1185D PREWI

MOSCOW, DEC. 5-(AP)-A DISPATCH TODAY FROM LUBLIN SAID FIVE GERMAN "WAR CRIMINALS" CONVICTED OF COMMITTING ATROCITIES AT THE MAIDANEK, POLAND, CONCENTRATION CAMP HAD BEEN HANGED BEFORE 20,000 PERSONS.

THE DISPATCH SAID MEMBERS OF THE CROWD SHOUTED: "THEY DESERVED IT. DEATH TO GERMAN EVIL DOERS."

FD929AEW

ROME, DEC. 5-(AP)-A THREE-HOUR CONFERENCE BETWEEN FORMER PREMIER IVANOE BONOMI AND LEADERS OF THE SIX COMMITTEES OF NATIONAL LIBERATION PARTIES ENDED TONIGHT WITHOUT ANY ANNOUNCED AGREEMENT ON A NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

THE ACTIONISTS AND SOCIALISTS WERE REPORTED STANDING PAT ON A DECISION NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN A CABINET HEADED BY BONOMI, WHO RESIGNED NINE DAYS AGO. THE COMMUNISTS WERE SAID TO BE STILL ATTEMPTING TO BRING THE SOCIALISTS INTO SUCH A GOVERNMENT.

LEADERS OF THE SOCIALIST AND ACTIONIST PARTIES, WHICH HAVE BEEN THE BITTEREST CRITICS OF BRITAIN'S DISAPPROVAL OF COUNT CARLO SFORZA, WELCOMED THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT MAINTAINING A HANDS OFF POLICY IN THE FORMATION OF A NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

PIETRO NENNI, SOCIALIST LEADER, DECLARED THE ANNOUNCEMENT "HAS CREATED A VERY FAVORABLE IMPRESSION AMONG US AND WE HAIL IT WITH REAL JOY."

MQ1143PEW

DEC 6 1944

ADD ATHENS-(BARRETT)-REPORTER

THE STREET FIGHTING YESTERDAY WAS CLOSE TO THE HEART OF THE CITY WHEN THE ELAS MADE A CONCENTRATED ATTACK ON THE RIGHT-WING EDES HEADQUARTERS NEAR THE MAIN RAILWAY STATION.

THE SITUATION WAS SO CONFUSED I CAN BEST GIVE YOU AN IDEA OF WHAT IS GOING ON BY DESCRIBING MY PERSONAL EXPERIENCES.

HEARING FIRING, I APPROACHED THE AREA. THE STREETS WERE EMPTY.

SMALL KNOTS OF PEOPLE STOOD IN DOORWAYS. SOME, INCLUDING WOMEN, WERE ARMED. BRITISH TRUCKS, SOME BELONGING TO THE RELIEF WING OF BRITISH FORCES, PULLED TO THE CURB. I SAW ONE WITH BULLET HOLES IN THE DOOR.

USING STREET KIOSKS AND DOORWAYS FOR COVER, I FINALLY REACHED A POINT ON THE EDGE OF THE STATION SQUARE, WITHIN 10 YARDS OF THE BESIEGED EDES. I WAS AT THE "FRONT LINE."

HALF A DOZEN MEN AROUND ME WERE KEEPING UP A CONTINUOUS SNIPING DUEL WITH MEN IN A LARGE APARTMENT BUILDING.

"THERE ARE FASCISTS IN THERE," ONE MEN SAID. "THEY COLLABORATED WITH THE GERMANS. WE WILL KILL THEM ALL. IF THE BRITISH LEAVE US ALONE, WE WILL KILL THEM ALL."

JUST THEN, ONE OF THE MORE DETERMINED SNIPERS PAID THE PRICE. THEY HAD BEEN TRYING TO GET HIM FOR SOME MINUTES. CHIPS OF STONE FLEW OFF THE WALL ALL AROUND HIM. THEN A BULLET GOT HIM STRAIGHT THROUGH THE HEAD. HE DIED IMMEDIATELY.

A BRITISH LIEUTENANT IN A TRUCK ROARED TO THE SPOT A SECOND LATER.

"I HAVE BEEN PICKING UP WOUNDED ALL OVER THE SHOP," HE SAID. "OUR TANKS ARE COMING UP NOW TO ARREST AND DISARM THE EDES BOYS, AND IF THESE CIVILIANS STAND AROUND THEY'LL GET HURT."

A BRITON TRIED TO TALK THE PEOPLE AROUND ME INTO HOLDING FIRE, BUT THEY WOULD NOT LISTEN.

"LET US FINISH THEM OURSELVES," THEY SAID.

THE FIRE FROM THE EDES MEN BEGAN TO GET FIERCER IN MY "SECTOR."

THE ELAS SEEMED TO BE PUTTING OVER MORTAR FIRE FROM SOME DISTANCE AWAY. THEIR AIM MUST HAVE BEEN PRETTY GOOD. THEY HIT THE FACADE OF THE EDES' BUILDING TWICE DESPITE THE FACT THAT THEIR OWN SUPPORTERS EASILY COULD HAVE BEEN HIT BY THE SLIGHTEST DEVIATION.

GLANCING OUT QUICKLY FROM BEHIND A KIOSK, I SAW A SECOND ELAS SUPPORTER ON THE OPPOSITE CORNER FALL BACK WITH A HORRIBLE CRY INTO SOME BASEMENT STEPS.

WINDOWS WERE SHATTERED IN EVERY HOUSE AND SHOP NEARBY AS BULLETS RICOCHETTED OFF THE PAVING STONES.

SUDDENLY SOME UNIFORMED ELAS MEN APPEARED, DRAGGING A SACK STUFFED WITH HOME-MADE BOMBS. ONE MAN TOOK OUT A TWO-GALLON GASOLINE TIN, LIT A FUSE AND RAN IN A CROUCH TO THE FONT OF THE EDES BUILDING. HE DROPPED THE "BOMB" IN FRONT OF THE MAIN ENTRANCE. IT EXPLODED WITH TERRIFIC FLAMES, BLOWING IN THE OAK DOORS. A CHEER WENT UP FROM THE CROWD.

GRENADES BEGAN FLYING THROUGH THE AIR AGAINST THE EDES' WINDOWS FROM CLOSE RANGE. IT WAS ASTOUNDING THAT SO FEW WERE HURT.

AT LAST BRITISH SHERMAN TANKS HOVE INTO SIGHT. THE ELAS CROWDS WHICH HAD BEEN COOL TO THE BRITISH PARADOXICALLY STARTED TO CHEER. THEY WERE BEING CHEATED OF THEIR VICTORY AND KNEW IT, BUT THE SIGHT OF THE BRITISH TOMMIES IN FULL BATTLE KIT ACCOMPANYING THE TANKS SEEMED TO QUIET THEM DOWN.

DEC 6 1944

I JOINED THE BRITISH AS WE WENT INTO THE SMOULDERING HALLWAY OF THE BUILDING. IT TOOK A FEW MINUTES TO DISARM THE DEFENDERS, BUT THE CROWD YELLED ANGRILY THAT THE EDES WERE ESCAPING ACROSS THE ROOFTOPS.

"I SURRENDER TO THE BRITISH," SAID THE EDES LEADER DRESSED IN THE UNIFORM OF A COLONEL OF THE GREEK REGULAR ARMY, "BUT I WOULDN'T TO THE COMMUNISTS."

BUT THAT WAS NOT THE END OF THE DAY'S FIGHTING. LIKE A FOREST FIRE, IT LEAPED FROM PLACE TO PLACE THROUGH THE CITY.

DEC 6 1944

ADD ATHENS - CRANBER X TANKS

"THE SHIPS IN PIRAEUS HARBOR MAY HAVE TO MOVE OUT AND ALL OUR RELIEF WORK HAS HAD TO STOP. THUS, IF REAL CIVIL WAR BREAKS OUT AND GOES ON FOR SOME TIME, THE PEOPLE OF GREECE MAY FACE MORE MONTHS OF STARVATION." #

ADD NEW DELHI XX AIRCRAFT

ENGINEERS ARE BRINGING BULLDOZERS, TRACTORS AND OTHER HEAVY EQUIPMENT BY AIR TO ANOTHER FIELD TEN MILES AWAY. THERE IT IS DISMANTLED AND TRUCKED TO THE BHAMO FIELD. MUCH OF THIS EQUIPMENT IS CUT BY TORCHES AND WELDED AGAIN AT BHAMO UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF CAPT.JEAN WILLIAM PRESSLER OF MYRTLE POINT, ORE.

DEC 6 1944

JS118PEW

ADD CHUNGKING XXX CHINA

(THESE REGIMENTS WERE UNIDENTIFIED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENTS, AND NO INDICATION WAS GIVEN WHETHER THEY WERE FROM DIVISIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED IN THE NORTH TO A BLOCKADE OF CHINESE COMMUNIST TROOPS. GEN.CHOU EN-LAI, COMMUNIST LEADER, HAS BEEN IN CHUNGKING AND HAS BEEN SAID TO BE NEGOTIATING WITH THE GOVERNMENT FOR END TO THE GOVERNMENT-COMMUNIST FEUD.)

CHIANG SAID THE CHINESE ARMY WAS PREPARED TO DEAL A CRUSHING BLOW TO THE ENEMY, AND EXHORTED THE NATION TO MUSTER ALL RESOURCES TO "TURN THE TIDE OF BATTLE IN OUR FAVOR AND HASTEN FINAL VICTORY."

THE INFLUENTIAL NEWSPAPER TA KUNG PAO URGED THE GOVERNMENT TO REQUISITION ALL PRIVATE TRUCKS AND CARS TO MOVE TROOPS TO THE FRONT.

FD949AEW

30.24 — 20995 30.24 20995

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE, CHINA, DEC 5-(AP)-THE FIRST AWARD OF AN AIR MEDAL TO A FLIGHT SURGEON IN THE 14TH AIR FORCE WAS MADE TODAY TO CAPT. JOSEPH C.ELIA, 34, OF 1522 PIERCE AVE., NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., FOR 181 HOURS FLYING TIME IN CHINESE COMBAT ZONES, MAJ.GEN.CLAIRE L.CHENNAULT ANNOUNCED.

DEC 6 1944

SINCE JUN, 1943, CAPT. ELIA HAS BEEN FLYING IN UNARMED TRANSPORTS USED FOR THE EVACUATION OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

DA115PEW

ADD MYITKYINA -(MARTIN) XX AMMUNITION

ONE OF THE AMERICAN OFFICERS SUGGESTED THE POSSIBILITY THAT SOME ELEMENTS OF THE JAPANESE SECOND, 18TH, 53RD AND 56TH DIVISIONS, WHICH HAVE BEEN PUNISHED IN TWO YEARS OF COMBAT, MIGHT BE GOING SOUTH FOR A REST OR EVEN MIGHT BE BOUND FOR INDO-CHINA OR THAILAND.

THE REMAINING JAPANESE VETERANS ARE BEING PARTLY REINFORCED BY SEASONED TROOPS RECENTLY RECRUITED IN JAPAN AND WHO HAVE RECEIVED L THEIR TRAINING IN BURMA. WHILE THEY ARE GREEN, THEY CAN CARRY T THE ROLE OF SUICIDE UNITS EFFICIENTLY.

RICAN AIR FORCE INTELLIGENCE OFFICER SAID THE JAPANESE STR N BURMA PROBABLY WAS AS CONFUSING TO THE JAPANESE THEMSELVES AS T ALLIES, SINCE THEIR PLANS MUST DEPEND ON DEVELOPMENTS IN CHINA THE PACIFIC.

RQ250PEW

MAC'S HDQ PIPS..3RD ADD 2ND NIGHT LEAD PIPS XXX SHOT DOWN.

THE ROADBLOCK WHERE THE AMERICANS STOPPED THE ENEMY ATTEMPT TO BREAK OUT TO THE NORTH IS ON THE ORMOC HIGHWAY, SOUTH OF THE LEYTE RIVER, WHICH IS ABOUT HALF A MILE BELOW LIMON. UNITS OF THE 32ND CROSSED THE RIVER THE DAY AFTER SEIZING LIMON.

THE JAPANESE ARE BEING SLOWLY PUSHED INTO THE ORMOC AREA, ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE ISLAND. HEADQUARTERS REPORTED NOV.27 THAT ENEMY RESISTANCE IN THE CORRIDOR WAS "STEADILY DECREASING."

THE DESTROYER WAS SUNK BY PATROL PLANES IN THE LUZON AREA. A SMAL FREIGHTER WAS SUNK BY FIGHTER PLANES IN ORMOC BAY, AND THREE OTHERS BY FIGHTER-BOMBERS IN THE SIBUYAN SEA. THE FIFTH FREIGHTER WAS DESTROYED AT BRUNEI BAY, BORNEO, WHERE PATROL PLANES ALSO SANK A 3,000 TON TANKER.

A SIXTH FREIGHTER WAS SUNK BY U.S. NAVAL UNITS IN ORMOC BAY.

AMERICAN GROUND FORCES CLEARED THE JAPANESE FROM BY-PASSED MOUNTAIN POSITIONS AND STRONGPOINTS ON LEYTE ISLAND TODAY AWAITING THE LIFTING OF TROPICAL RAINS WHEN THEY CAN UNLEASH THE FINAL PHASE OF THEIR OFFENSIVE TO DRIVE THE ENEMY FROM THE ISLAND.

ARTILLERY SUPPORTED THESE LOCAL OPERATIONS AND DESPITE THE CONTINUED UNFAVORABLE WEATHER, AMERICAN WARPLANES KEPT HAMMERING ENEMY POSITIONS.

BREAKING THE MONOTONY OF THE STALEMATED CAMPAIGN, SPEEDY U.S. DESTROYERS MADE ANOTHER DARING FORAY SATURDAY INTO ORMOC BAY, ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE ISLAND, TO ATTACK ENEMY SHIPPING.

A SHARP ENGAGEMENT ENSUED AND ONE AMERICAN DESTROYER WAS LOST, PROBABLY THE VICTIM OF AN AERIAL TORPEDO. ALTHOUGH SHE SANK IN LESS THAN A MINUTE, MOST OF THE CREW WAS RESCUED.

JAPANESE DESTROYERS, SHORE BATTERIES AND AIRCRAFT BLASTED AWAY AT THE AMERICAN FORCE, IN STRONG CONTRAST TO THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE YANK DESTROYERS IN THE BAY LAST WEEK WHEN ENEMY POSITIONS WERE BOMBARDED AT NIGHT WITHOUT AROUSING ANY RETURN FIRE. ONE ENEMY DESTROYER WAS SUNK, A SECOND DAMAGED AND A THIRD VESSEL APPARENTLY ESCAPED. SIX NIPPONESE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AND PROBABLY TWO MORE.

RESCUE OF THE BULK OF THE CREW OF THE UNIDENTIFIED AMERICAN DESTROYER WAS ANOTHER SAGE OF THE NAVY'S BLACKCAT FLYING BOATS. THEY PENETRATED A HEAVY WEATHER FRONT, DROPPED DOWN AMONG SURVIVORS WHO HAD BEEN FLOATING FOR MANY HOURS AND WITHIN SIGHT OF THOUSANDS OF ENEMY TROOPS ON SHORE SCUDDED OVER THE WATER UNTIL AIR BORNE WITH THEIR HEAVY LOADS OF MEN. ONE PLANE HAD 63 MEN ABOARD, INCLUDING ITS CREW OF SEVEN. ANOTHER PICKED UP 46 MEN, INCLUDING SEVEN STRETCHER CASES.

THE NIPPONESE DESTROYER WAS SUNK OFF BATAAN, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. IN OTHER THRUSTS, YANK PLANES HARASSED A CLUSTER OF ENEMY AIRDROMES AT MANILA.

ADVERSE WEATHER CONTINUED TO RETARD THE AMERICAN ADVANCE IN THE ORMOC VALLEY, BUT LOCAL GAINS ON RIDGES SOUTH OF LIMON WERE NOTED.

LIMON, AN ENEMY STRONG POINT ON THE NORTHERN END OF THE ORMOC CORRIDOR, FELL TO THE AMERICAN 32ND INFANTRY DIVISION TEN DAYS AGO.

IN STABS AT BORNEO, AMERICAN AIR UNITS SANK A 3,000-TON TANKER AND A SMALL FREIGHTER. THREE OF 10 JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS WERE SHOT DOWN.

DEC 6 1944

BY REMBERT JAMES

ABOARD ADMIRAL HALSEY'S THIRD FLEE FLAGSHIP, NOV. 27(DELAYED) (AP)-OUT WHERE THE SEA CURVED TOWARD LUZON, MAIN ISLAND OF THE PHILIPPINES, A BIG JAPANESE WARSHIP WAS DYING A VIOLENT DEATH.

ORANGE FLAMES

EAPED IN THE NIGHT, FED BY CONSTANT STREAM

ORANGE FLAMES LEAPED IN THE NIGHT, FED BY CONSTANT STREAMS OF EXPLOSIVE TRACERS FROM TWO AMERICAN CRUISERS AND TWO DESTROYERS.

CAPT CARL FREDERICK HOLDEN, WATCHING FROM HIS NAVIGATION BRIDGE, REMARKED:

"IT DOESN'T TAKE LONG, ONCE YOU GET GUN LEAD ON THEM."

A MINUTE LATER THE ENEMY SHIP, A HEAVY CRUISER OF THE ATAGO CLASS, BLEW UP WITH A FLASH OF DAZZLING LIGHT AND DISAPPEARED. ITS LIFE IN THE NIGHT BATTLE HAD BEEN 17 MINUTES.

CAPTAIN HOLDEN, WHOSE HOME IS AT (11 PARKVIEW AVE) BANGOR, ME., EXPLAINED HE WAS NOT THINKING OF ACCURACY IN SHOOTING WHEN HE REMARKED ABOUT LEAD. THE UNITED STATES NAVY HAS THAT WORKED OUT TO A SCIENCE. HE REFERRED TO THE TASK OF CHASING DOWN AND GETTING INTO SURFACE COMBAT WITH THE ELUSIVE ENEMY IN AN OCEAN AS IMMENSE AS THE PACIFIC.

IT IS 2,300 STATUTE MILES--ALMOST AS FAR AS FROM NEW YORK TO EUROPE--FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO PEARL HARBOR. THEN IT IS TWICE THAT FAR AGAIN TO MANILA. FROM PEARL HARBOR TO TARAWA, NOW FAR BEHIND THE SCENE OF POSSIBLE NAVAL ACTION, IS 2,085 MILES. SAIPAN IS 3,232 MILES

FROM PEARL HARBOR. YOKOHAMA IS 3,387.

NEVER BEFORE HAS ANY NAVY BEEN CALLED UPON TO OPERATE GREAT FORCES OF WARSHIPS ALL THE TIME AT SUCH VAST DISTANCES FROM HOME.

AS A RESULT, CAPTAIN HOLDEN POINTED OUT, SHIPS PILE UP TREMENDOUS MILEAGES. THEY TRAVEL 12,000 MILES A MONTH, MONTH AFTER MONTH. MILEAGES OF 100,000 A YEAR ARE A LOW AVERAGE FOR MOST PACIFIC SHIPS.

AIRCRAFT WAR ALSO INCREASES FLEET MILEAGE. CARRIER GROUPS MUST RUSH IN TO WITHIN PLANE RANGE, SPEED AWAY TO THE RENDEZVOUS TO RECOVER RETURNING AIRCRAFT, AND THEN KEEP MOVING UNTIL THEY ARE IN POSITION FOR THE NEXT TACTICAL OPERATION.

MH&MM9PPW NM

BY SPENCER DAVIS

WITH THE SEVENTH FLEET, LEYTE,PHILIPPINES,DEC.2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A JAPANESE FREIGHTER-TRANSPORT ATTEMPTING TO RUN TROOPS OR SUPPLIES TO ORMOC AT MIDNIGHT FRIDAY WAS TRIPPED BY VIGILANT LITTLE AMERICAN P-T BOATS AND THROWN FOR A TOTAL LOSS BY HEAVIER U.S. WARCRAFT OFF THE WEST COAST OF LEYTE.

DEC 6 1944

TORPEDO BOATS SKIPPERED BY LT. (JG) HARLEY THRONSON (CQT), CHIPPEWA FALLS,WIS., AND LT.BERNARD O'NEILL, BALTIMORE,MD., ENCOUNTERED THE ENEMY CRAFT AS IT LEFT THE PROTECTIVE SHORES SOUTHEAST OF MASBATE, AND SPED INTO THE CAMOTES SEA--NOW VIRTUALLY NO MAN'S WATER.

A CLOSE RANGE TORPEDO ATTACK MISSED THE TARGET. THE JAPANESE FREIGHTER TURNED ITS THREE-INCH GUNS AND LIGHTER ZATTERIES LOOSE ON HER SOFT-SHELLED TORMENTERU AND KEPT THEM AT A DISTANCE, BUT LT.THRONSON WAS DETERMINED HIS QUARRY WAS NOT TO GET AWAY.

HE RADIOED OTHER AMERICAN WARCRAFT PATROLLING OFF ORMOC AND GAVE THE COURSE AND SPEED OF THE ENEMY SHIP. THEY CLOSED IN RAPIDLY AS THE P-T'S RETIRED.

THE FIRST SALVOS FROM THE WARSHIPS TOOK EFFECT, AND SOON FIRES MUSHROOMED FROM BOW TO STERN OF THE JAPANESE VESSEL.

NAVY LT.STEWART RAUCH, VILLANOVA,PA., WHO WAS A PASSENGER ABOARD ONE WARSHIP, SAID: "IT LOOKED AS IF THAT JAP WENT UP LIKE A PUFF OF SMOKE. WE FUSSED AROUND UNTIL IT SANK."

DV1256ACW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

21ST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, SAIPAN, DEC.3p(DELAYED)-(BY NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE FOURTH RAID ON TOKYO CARRIED OUT TODAY, SHOWED THAT THE NAKAJIMA AIRCRAFT PLANT WAS BADLY HIT BUT THE RESULTS WERE NOT QUITE UP TO THE HOPES OF BRIG. GEN. HAYWOOD HANSELL, JR., COMMANDING YTHE 21ST.

DEC 6 1944

THE LOSS OF A B-29 OVER TOKYO DURING THE RAID WAS DESCRIBED BY RETURNING WITNESSES.

AMONG PLANE COMMANDERS WHO SAW THE UNLUCKY BOMBER START DOWNWARD WERE MAJ. JOHN VAN TRIGT, OTTAWA, ILL, AND CAPT. DONALD THOMPSON, NYACK, N.Y.

SGT. THOMAS MCEVOY OF (2637 Y ST.) LINCOLN, NEB., CENTRAL FIRE CONTROL GUNNER FOR VAN TRIGT, SAID AN ENEMY FIGHTER PLANE ATTACKED THE B-29, NARROWLY MISSING VAN TRIGT'S WING AS IT DID SO.

"THE FIGHTER APPARENTLY HIT ONE ENGINE OF THE BOMBER," SAID VAN TRIGT. "IT FEATHERED AND WHEN ANOTHER ENGINE STARTED SMOKING THE PLANE FELL BACK. AS SOON AS IT GOT BEYOND OUT GUN RANGE AT IEAST FIV JAPS CLOSED IN.

"THE PLANE'S BOMB BAY DOORS STUCK OPEN, APPARENTLY GIVING THE JAP FIGHTERS THE IMPRESSION THE PLAN STILL WAS PLANNING A BOMBING RUN SO THEY KEPT AFTER IT.

"THE FORMATION SLOWED BUT WITH TWO ENGINES OUT AND THE LAG FROM THE BOMB BAY DOORS, THE PLANE COULDN'T KEEP UP WITH US. IT STARTED LOSING ALTITUDE RAPIDLY, WITH THE FIGHTERS HANGING ON CLOSE. ONE GUNNER SAID HE SAW THE SKIN PEELING OFF AND ONE WING BUCKLING AT ITS ROOT, SHE PROBABLY CRASHED ON THE NORTH SIDE OF TOKYO OR IN THE WATER."

SUNDAY'S RAID, THE FOURTH ON THE JAPANESE CAPITAL BY B29S, WAS IN SIZEABLE FORCE. THE PRIME TARGET WAS THE MUSASHIMA ENGINE FACTORY OF THE EXTENSIVE NAKAJIMA PLANT.

RETURNING PILOTS SAID IT WAS THE TOUGHEST BUT THE MOST SUCCESSFUL OF THE ATTACKS ON TOKYO. BV1016PCW

DEC 6 1944

FINALLY DECIDED--A FEW DRINKS AFTER EACH TREK IN THE STEAMING TROPICAL FORESTS.

JUST THEN AN AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBER ROARED OVER THE COMMAND POST AND ASKED AID IN A CRASH LANDING.

CAPT.I.C.MEYER, OF (3713 W.ARTHINGTON ST.) CHICAGO, A

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CAPT.DAN CLINGER, OF THE U.S.31ST (DIXIE) INFANTRY DIVISION HAD A PROBLEM (?) ON HIS HANDS--DISPOSITION OF THE QUART OF LIQUOR THAT HAD JUST COME INTO HIS POSSESSION AFTER EIGHT "DRY" MONTHS IN THE JUNGLES.

THE RIFLE COMPANY COMMANDER, WHO HAILS FROM DENVER,COLO.,

30.24— 20997

MEDICAL OFFICER, MADE READY FOR THE CRASH. THE B-24 FLUTTERED INTO THE WATER 200 YARDS BEYOND CLINGER'S POSITION. AN "ALLIGATOR" TRACTOR PLUNGED TO ITS SIDE. INFANTRYMEN RIPPED THE BIG PLANE OPEN AND DUG OUT NINE INJURED FLIERS. A TENTH WAS DEAD.

DEC 6 1944

THE INJURED AIRMEN WERE CARRIED TO CLINGER'S COMMAND POST.HURRIED BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS WERE GIVEN WHERE NEEDED. INJURIES WERE BANDAGED.

THEN MEYER SPIED CLINGER'S LIQUOR. CLINGER KNEW WHAT WAS COMING. WITH A DRY GULP THAT HAD EIGHT MONTHS OF DRYNESS IN IT THE INFANTRY OFFICER SAID "SURE DOC, GO AHEAD. GIVE 'EM A DRINK."

NINE INJURED FLIERS--ONE ROUND--EMPTY QUART.

DV1036PCW

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC,DEC.5-(AP)-A YOUNG SEAMAN WAS BACK ON DUTY WITH HIS SHIP TODAY, THANKS TO A HASTY RADIO DIAGNOSIS MADE BY A NAVAL DOCTOR HUNDREDS OF MILES AWAY.

SEAMAN 1/C ELMER HALL OF (1702 EAST FIFTH ST.) LOUISVILLE,KY., WAS SERVING ON A SMALL VESSEL WHEN HE FELL UNCONSCIOUU. THERE WAS NO DOCTOR ABOARD.

THE RADIO OPERATOR CALLED THE NAVY AT HONOLULU, WHO PUT ON LT.CMDR.EDWIN C.BAUM, OF THE MEDICAL CORPS. HE LIVES AT (4100 BEDFORD AVE.) BROOKLYN,N.Y.

"HE IS TURNING BLUE. HIS PULSE IS FAINT AND HE'S BREATHING VERY HEAVILY," THE SHIP'S OPERATOR SAID.

"IS HE FOAMING AT THE MOUTH? IS HE CONVULSIVE?" CMDR.BAUM ASKED.

DEC 6 1944

"NO."

"PUT A STETHOSCOPE OVER HIS HEART AND PUT THE EAR PIECES CLOSE TO THE MICROPHONE," THE DOCTOR ORDERED. HE LISTENED INTENTLY, THEN:

"YOUR MAN HAS AN ASTHMATIC ATTACK," SAID BAUM, "WRAP HIM IN BLANKETS WITH HOT WATER BOTTLES AND GIVE HIM AN INJECTION OF ADRENALIN CHLORIDE. THEN GET HIM TO A HOSPITAL AS SOON AS YOU CAN."

AT THE HOSPITAL THIS DIAGNOSIS WAS CONFIRMED, HALL'S ALLERGY WAS TREATED AND HE RETURNED TO DUTY COMPLETELY RECOVERED.

DV1040PCW

DEC 6 1944

BY OLIN CLEMENTS

ANCHORAGE,ALASKA,DEC.5-(AP)-ALEUTIANS CHAIN FIGHTERS SWEPT THE BOARDS IN THE ALASKAN DEPARTMENT SERVICEMEN'S BOXING TOURNEY LAST NIGHT, TAKING ALL EIGHT CHAMPIONSHIPS.

TECHNICIAN FOURTH GRADE WILLIE BROWN, 185, OF 1542 JONES ST., SAN FRANCISCO, WON THE HEAVYWEIGHT TITLE BY A TECHNICAL KNOCKOUT OVER PRF. GEORGE COLEMAN, 18@, LOST CREEK,VA., IN THE FIRST.

MACHINIST'S MATE 3/C BILL DEVIRES, 134,736 LYNCH ST., GRAND RAPIDS,MICH., POUNDED OUT A THREE-ROUND VICTORY OVER SIGNALMAN 1/C DICK GIBSON, 134, WOODLAND,WASH.

DEC 6 1944

OTHER RESULTS:

PFC.LEO BERTRAND, 117, WEST WARFIELD,R.I., WON ON A TECHNICAL KNOCKOUT OVER PVT. GUST BARTMAN, 116, DILLINGHAM, ALASKA, IN THE SECOND.

T/5TH HENDERSON BORER, 123, 510 STOCKTON, JACKSONVILLE, FLA., EASILY WON FROM PFC. AL JOHNS, 124, NENANA, ALASKA, ON A TECHNICAL KNOCKOUT IN THE THIRD.

RUGGED PVT.GEORGE HOLLY, 145, 66 OXFORD ST., DAYTON, O., WHIPPED PVT.ELADIO GOMEZ, 141, AUSTIN,TEX., IN THREE ROUNDS.

SGT.ELESTER GARNER, 154, MEEKER,LA., TOOK A SLOW FIGHT FROM CPL.EUGENE CHIOSTRI, 150, 4226 WEST MADDON, CHICAGO, CUFFING THE ILLINOIS MAN AROUND THE RING AT WILL.

PFC.DALE MALONEY, 110, CENTRALIA WASH., DEFEATED PFC. EMERSON BROWN, 163, MENTONE,ALA., IN THE SECOND.

BOATSWAIN'S MATE BENJAMIN SKELTON, 170, 2414 WARING COURT, PITTSBURGH, WON IN THE LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT DIVISION ON A DEFAULT WHEN HIS SCHEDULED OPPONENT, PFC.ROBE

T BURGER, 163, CHICAGO STEELWORKER, WENT TO A HOSPITAL WITH A COLD.

THE BOUTS WERE REFEREED BY ART DONOVAN, NEW YORK, SGT. MATE LEWIS, NEW YORK, AND SGT. JOHN DOWNEY, SAN FRANCISCO.

CW126PCW

NASSAU, BAHAMAS, DEC. 4-(AP)-THE DUKE OF WINDSOR, IN THE UNIFORM OF THE COLONEL-IN-CHIEF OF THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS, THIS AFTERNOON RE-OPENED THE BAHAMAS LEGISLATURE AFTER A TWO-WEEK RECESS, PROBABLY THE SHORTEST IN ITS 215-YEAR HISTORY.

THE DUCHESS OF WINDSOR, WHO WAS REPORTED AS "INDISPOSED," WAS NOT PRESENT.

IN A BRIEF, CRISP SPEECH THE DUKE TOLD THE HOUSE ASSEMBLY HE WAS GIVING THEM ANOTHER CHANCE TO CONSIDER SECRET BALLOT, LABOR AND SOCIAL LEGISLATION WHICH THEY REJECTED AT THE LAST SESSION.

"AFTER MORE THAN FOUR YEARS OF ADMINISTRATION A GOVERNOR BECOMES VERY CONSCIOUS OF THE DIFFICULTY OF AVOIDING REPETITION WHEN ADDRESSING THE LEGISLATURE," THE DUKE SAID IN CONCLUDING HIS MESSAGE. "IF I'VE BEEN GUILTY OF SUCH A THING I MUST BE EXCUSED ON THE GROUND THAT MY INSISTENCE ON THE NECESSITY OF CERTAIN FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES IN YOUR OUTLOOK IS PROMPTED SOLELY BY MY SINCERE INTEREST IN THE COLONY'S WELFARE AND BY MY DESIRE THAT YOU SHALL NOT FIND YOURSELVES UNPREPARED TO FACE NEW CONDITIONS OF A FAST-CHANGING WORLD."

THE LEGISLATURE LAST JULY REJECTED THE SECRET BALLOT BILL DESPITE WORD FROM LONDON THAT IT WAS THE "EXPRESS WISH OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT THAT THIS REFORM BE ADOPTED IN THE COLONY."

ONLY A FEW COLONIES OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, INCLUDING THE BAHAMAS, STILL HAVE THE OPEN BALLOT.

DEC 6 1944

RR; 04 4PCW WM

MEXICO CITY, DEC 5-(AP)-NEWSPAPERS JUST RECEIVED FROM SAN SALVADOR REPORT THAT A REIGN OF TERROR ENSUED THERE BETWEEN MIDNIGHT THURSDAY AND 1 A.M. FRIDAY.

DEC 6 1944

VIOLENT OUTBURSTS THRUSDAY NIGHT MARKED CONTINUED RESISTANCE TO THE REGIME OF GENERAL OSMIN AGUIRRE SALINAS, WHO OUSTED FORMER PRESIDENT IGNACIO MENDENEZ OCTOBER 21. A GENERAL STRIKE GOES ON, SUPPORTED BY PARTISANS OF DR. THOMAS MIGUEL MOLINA, PRESIDENT OF THE EL SALVADOR SUPREME COURT, THE CONSTITUTIONAL SUCCESSOR TO MENDENEZ. MOLINA NOW HEADS A GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE IN GUATELMALA WHERE THOUSANDS OF EL SALVADOREANS HAVE JOINED THEM.

THE NEWSPAPERS SAID ELECTIRC LIGHTS ALL OVER THE CITY WENT OUT AT NIGHT FOR AN HOUR. FIRING OF PISTOLS FOLLOWED BY MACHINE GUNS WAS HEARD THROUGHOUT THE DRAKENED STREETS. FROM TIME TO TIME HEAVY EXPLOSIONS OF BOMBS SHOOK THE CITY.

POLICE FOUND THE BODY OF A MAN WHO HAD BEEN ELECTROCUTED CUTING THE POWER LINES, THE ONLY CASUALTY. JW118PCW

SECOND NIGHT LEAD CANADIAN (220)

OTTAWA, DEC. 5-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER W.L. MACKENZIE KING WAS ACCUSED BY AN OPPOSITION MEMBER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TONIGHT OF SACRIFICING "THE LIVES OF OUR CANADIAN BOYS ON THE BATTLEFIELDS OF FRANCE AND ITALY RATHER THAN LOSE VOTES IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC."

THE ACCUSER, DR.H.A.BRUCE, A PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE OF TORONTO, WAS DISCUSSING THE GOVERNMENT'S NEW PLAN TO CONSCRIPT 16,000 MEMBERS OF THE HOME ARMY TO SUPPLY INFANTRY REINFORCEMENTS NEEDED ABROAD. HIS PARTY, THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION, FAVORS ALL-OUT CONSCRIPTION AND HAS ATTACKED THE GOVERNMENT PLAN AS A HALF-WAY MEASURE.

"OUR MEN AT THE FRONT ARE ASKING FOR TRAINED REINFORCEMENTS," HE SAID. "THIS IS A MATTER OF MEN'S LIVES. BRAVE BOYS ARE DYING ON THE RHINE WHILE THIS GOVERNMENT MANEUVERS FOR VOTES. ANY CABINET MINISTER WHO SHRINKS FROM THE DUTY OF SENDING REINFORCEMENTS IS NOT WORTHY TO OCCUPY A PLACE IN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA."

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT'S PLAN THE 16,000 ARE SCHEDULED TO LEAVE TO FILL NEEDS INTO NEXT SPRING. FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS MAY BE SENT AS NEEDED BY EXECUTIVE DECREE. THE GOVERNMENT'S PARTIAL PLAN IS DESCRIBED BY THE OPPOSITION AS A CONCESSION TO FRENCH-SPEAKING QUEBEC, TRADITIONALLY ANTI-CONSCRIPTIONIST.

DEC-6 1944

30. 24— 20999

DR.BRUCE'S REMARKS WERE EXPUNGED FROM THE RECORD AFTER ONE OF THE LIVELIEST INTERPLAYS IN TEN DAYS OF PARLIAMENT'S DEBATE ON THE CONSCRIPTION ISSUE.

SPEAKER J.A.GLEN SAID ALL HOUSE MEMBERS WERE ENTITLED TO PROTECTION AND THE ACCUSATION REPRESENTED A "REPREHENSIBLE ATTACK" ON THE PRIME MINISTER.

IN THE PAST, ETC, FIRST GRAPH.

MQ1032PEW

(ADVANCE)-OTTAWA DEC 5-(AP)-THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT PVT.JOHN RICHARD DEGARMO, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.FLORA DEGARMO, LIVES AT WASHINGTON, PA., HAS BEEN SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M.EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, TUESDAY DEC 5)

KK405AEW

OTTAWA DEC 5-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE TODAY REPORTED AS MISSING: SGT.BRUCE EDWARD GREENHALGH; FATHER, EDWARD GREENHALGH, 2931 PORTLAND AVE., NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

DEC 6 1944

KK515AEW

OTTAWA DEC 5-(AP)-CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE TODAY INCLUDED FLIGHT LT.ROBERT LESLIE GARVIE, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 1271 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., DETROIT, MICH., KILLED.

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

DEC 6 1944

FROM NEW YORK TIMES OCT. 21--LAVAL MARSEILLES TRIAL:

"THE HEARING SEEMED TO BE DRAGGING WHEN THE PRESIDING JUDGE CREATED A SENSATION BY CALLING TO THE WITNESS STAND TWO GERMAN DIPLOMATS WHO APPEARED UNDER ESCORT OF AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE. THE FIRST WAS CONSUL GENERAL BARON VON SPIEGEL WHO CONFESSED THAT NEGOTIATIONS REGARDING THE PETIT MARSEILLAIS WERE DIRECTED BY THE GESTAPO IN PARIS AND ADDED THAT LEJEUNE MAINTAINED EXCELLENT RELATIONS WITH THE GERMAN EMBASSY."

SECOND DIPLOMAT NAMED IS CONSUL HEINRICH VON THUM. STORY EXPLAINS LAVAL TRIAL REALLY WAS SIDEISSUE IN TRIAL JEAN GAILLARD-BOURRAGEAS, PUBLISHER PETIT MARSAILLAIS. LEJEUNE MENTIONED WAS ACCUSED BEING EMPLOYED BY GERMANS AS ACCOUNTANT IN NEWSPAPER MATTERS

DEC 6 1944 AP

MP-905 DEC. 5

NEW YORK, DEC. 5-(AP)-DR. ALVAREZ DEL VAYO, LAST FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE SPANISH REPUBLIC, SAID TODAY HE HAD RECEIVED A CABLEGRAM FROM DR. JUAN NEGRIN, PRIME MINISTER OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE, DENYING REPORTS THAT HE WOULD RESIGN.

DR. DEL VAYO, IN AN INTERVIEW, MADE PUBLIC THE CABLEGRAM FROM DR. NEGRIN, NOW IN LONDON.

DR. NEGRIN, IN HIS CABLEGRAM, CALLED THE REPORT A "TORTUOUS MANEUVER."

OF A PURPORTED MEETING OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN PARLIAMENT IN MEXICO CITY NEXT JAN. 10, DR. NEGRIN WAS QUOTED AS SAYING "I DO NOT KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT WHICH HAS BEEN MENTIONED."

DEC 6 1944

WJ1019PEW

WASHINGTON,DEC 4-(AP)-LORD HALIFAX REPUDIATED AN ARTICLE BY DREW PEARSON, WASHINGTON COLUMNIST, IN A LETTER-TO-THE-EDITOR WHICH APPEARED TODAY IN THE WASHINGTON POST.

THE PEARSON ARTICLE PURPORTED TO GIVE AN ACCOUNT OF A CONVERSATION BETWEEN COUNT SFORZA AND LORD HALIFAX IN WASHINGTON AFTER THE FALL OF MUSSOLINI IN JULY, 1943.

PEARSON SAID HALIFAX URGED SFORZA, THEN COMPLETING PLANS TO RETURN TO HIS HOMELAND, TO SUPPORT THE RETENTION OF THE HOUSE OF SAVOY.

WROTE HALIFAX:

"IT IS A VERY COLORFUL ACCOUNT AND I HAVE ENJOYED READING IT. ITS ONLY DEFECT, BUT THAT IS A LARGE ONE, IS THAT IT DOES NOT HAPPEN TO BE TRUE. I NEVER SAW COUNT SFORZA AFTER THE FALL OF MUSSOLINI AND THEREFORE HAD NO OPPORTUNITY OF ANY SUCH CONVERSATION AS MR.PEARSON ASCRIBES TO ME."

(NO PICKUP)

KY1 242AEW NM

WASHINGTON, DEC 5-(AP)-THE UNITED MINE WORKERS, LIKE THE AFL, HAVE DECLINED AN INVITATION OF THE BRITISH TRADES UNION COUNCIL TO ATTEND A WORLD LABOR CONGRESS IN LONDON.

RUSSIAN WORKERS' GROUPS AND THE CIO IN THIS COUNTRY HAVE ACCEPTED. THE CONGRESS TAKES PLACE IN FEBRUARY.

SU108PEW NM

BY JOHN WALLACE

WASHINGTON,DEC.5-(AP)-DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS SEEMED IN AGREEMENT TONIGHT THAT THE SWEEPING REORGANIZATION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT WILL BRING THE APPOINTMENT OF A NEW UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO CUBA.

THE POST HAS BEEN OFFERED TO BRECKINRIDGE LONG, VETERAN CAREER DIPLOMAT, BUT FOR THE TIME BEING AT LEAST HE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO ACCEPT THE POST BECAUSE OF POOR HEALTH.

THE FACT THAT THE HAVANA POST HAD BEEN OFFERED TO LONG, HOWEVER, MADE IT CLEAR THAT SPRUILLE BRADEN, PRESENT ENVOY TO THE CUBAN CAPITAL, IS SCHEDULED TO BE TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER ASSIGNMENT.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE SPECULATITN AS TO WHO WOULD SUCCEED BRADEN AFTER LONG'S NAME HAD BEEN REMOVED FROM CONSIDERATION FOR THE POST.

LONG'S RETIREMENT FROM THE FOREIGN SERVICE WAS ATTRIBUTED TO POOR HEALTH IN A LETTER TO HIM FROM SECRETARY EDWARD R.STETTINIUS, JR.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF STATE LAUDED LONG FOR PUTTING HIS "COUNTRY'S INTEREST ABOVE ALL TO SERVE AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE" AND ADDED THAT "I DEEPLY REGRET YOUR HEALTH NO LONGER PERMITS YOU TO CONTINUE."

STETTINIUS WISHED LONG "SPEEDY AND COMPLETE RECOVERY."

MEANWHILE, WASHINGTON DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS HEARD REPORTS THAT BRADEN MAY BE SLATED TO BECOME THE NEXT AMBASSADOR TO BUENOS AIRES IF AND WHEN THE PRESENT DIPLOMATIC BREACH BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ARGENTINA IS CLOSED.

IT WAS AT BUENOS AIRES IN 1936 THAT BRADEN DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF BY HIS HANDLING OF THE CHACO PEACE CONFERENCE, WHICH SETTLED THE BLOODY BORDER DISPUTE BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND PARAGUAY.

BRADEN WAS SENT TO THE ARGENTINE CAPITAL BY THIS GOVERNMENT AS THE SPECIAL CHIEF OF ITS DELEGATION, WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR, AND DREW WARM OFFICIAL PRAISE FOR HIS WORK.

INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT REORGANIZATION WILL CERTAINLY INCLUDE THE FOREIGN SERVICE DIVISION AND CHANGES IN SEVERAL OTHER AMBASSADORIAL ASSIGNMENTS ARE CONSIDERED LIKELY.

NORMAN ARMOUR, AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA UNTIL HE WAS CALLED HOME FOR CONSULTATION IN THE DIPLOMATIC CRISIS BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS, IS SLATED FOR A EUROPEAN POST.

HE HAS BEEN SERVING AS ACTING CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AFFAIRS DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT, A POST TO BE TAKEN OVER BY NELSON ROCKEFELLER, FORMER COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

THE IMPORTANT POST AT RIO DE JANEIRO ALSO REMAINS TO BE FILLED. JEFFERSON CAFFREY, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL, NOW IS SERVING AT PARIS.

LT817PEW

(190) BY HENRY C.CASSIDY

WASHINGTON,DEC.5-(AP)-SOME MODIFICATION OF THE UNITED STATES ATTITUDE TOWARD ARGENTINA WAS FORESEEN TONIGHT, ON THE EVE OF A MEETING OF THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

THE BOARD IS EXPECTED TO AVOID, IN TOMORROW'S SESSIONS, A DECISION ON ARGENTINA'S REQUEST FOR A MEETING OF AMERICAN FOREIGN MINISTERS TO DISCUSS THAT COUNTRY'S VIRTUAL EXCLUSION FROM THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE BLOC OF NATIONS.

THE UNITED STATES HAD TAKEN A FIRM STAND AGAINST THE FARRELL GOVERNMENT OF ARGENTINA AS PRO-NAZI, BUT THAT ATTITUDE MIGHT BE CHANGED, INFORMED PERSONS SAID, UNDER THE RE-ORGANIZED STATE DEPARTMENT.

WHILE THE ARGENTINA REQUEST FOR AN INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED IMMEDIATELY, THESE SOURCES SUGGESTED, THERE MAY BE A SOFTENING IN THE UNITED STATES ATTITUDE TOWARD ARGENTINA.

SUCH A CHANGE, WHICH COULD NOT HAVE BEEN MADE PREVIOUSLY WITHOUT LOSS OF "FACE" FOR SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL, COULD BE MADE, NOW THAT EDWARD R.STETTINIUS,JR., HAS SUCCEEDED HULL.

NELSON A.ROCKEFELLER, TAKING CHARGE OF LATIN-AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION, IS ASSUMED TO HAVE BEEN PROMISED CONSIDERABLE AUTONOMY IN HANDLING U.S.RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

HE IS A KNOWN EXPONENT OF CORDIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ALL LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

EG1015PEW

DEC 6 1944

30. 24— 21001

WASHINGTON,DEC.5-(AP)-THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD TODAY MADE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BRANCH OF SAN JUAN, TO BARGAIN COLLECTIVELY WITH THE UNION DE EMPLEADOS DE BANCOS DE PUERTO RICO, AFFILIATED WITH THE CONFEDERACION GENERAL DE TRABAJADORES.

THE NLRB RECOMMENDATIONS WERE ISSUED AFTER THE UNION COMPLAINED TO THE AGENCY THAT THE BANK "WAS ENGAGED IN UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES," BY DISCOURAGING MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNION. THE LABOR ORGANIZATION CLAIMED THAT ONE OF THE BANK'S TELLERS, LUIS MANUEL VAZQUEZ, WAS DISCHARGED BECAUSE OF ENGAGING IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

DEC 6 1944

THE NLRB RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE BANK FOLLOW:

1--UPON REQUEST BARGAIN COLLECTIVELY WITH THE UNION DE EMPLEADOS DE BANCOS, AFFILIATED WITH THE CGT AS EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATIVE OF ALL EMPLOYEES.

2--OFFER LUIS MANUEL VAZQUEZ (THE DISCHARGED BANK TELLER) IMMEDIATE AND FULL REINSTATEMENT TO HIS FORMER POSITION.

3--REIMBURSE LUIS MANUEL VAZQUEZ FOR ANY LOSS OF PAY HE MAY HAVE SUFFERED.

4--TO CEASE AND DESIST FROM DISCOOURAGING MEMBERSHIP IN UNION DE EMPLEADOS DE BANCOS, AND IN ANY OTHER MANNER INTERFERING WITH, RESTRAINING, OR COERCING ITS EMPLOYEES IN THE EXERCISE OF THE RIGHTS TO SELF-ORGANIZATION.

LT821PEW

WASHINGTON,DEC.5-(AP)-THE UNION DE EMPLEADOS DE MUELLES DE PUERTO RICO, AFFILIATED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S AND WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION (CIO) AND (CGT), WAS TODAY CERTIFIED BY THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD AS THE BARGAINING REPRESENTATIVE WITH THE NEW HOMRK AND PUERTO RICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

ON NOVEMBER 22, 1944, AN ELECTION WAS CONDUCTED UNDER THE BOARD'S DIRECTION AND OF THE 376 ELIGIBLE VOTERS, 219 CAST VALID VOTES, OF WHICH 218 WERE FOR THE UNION AND ONE AGAINST.

ACCORDING TO THE BOARD'S CERTIFICATION THE UNION CAN NOW HIRE, PROMOTE, DISCHARGE, DISCIPLINE, OR OTHERWISE EFFECT CHANGES IN THE STATUS OF EMPLOYEES, OR EFFECTIVELY RECOMMEND SUCH ACTION, AS THEIR REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE PURPOSES OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING. THE ORGANIZATION IS FURTHER CERTIFIED AS THE EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATIVE OF ALL EMPLOYEES FOR THE PURPOSE OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING WITH RESPECT TO RATES OF PAY, WAGES, HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT AND OTHER CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

DEC 6 1944

EG828PEW NM

WASHINGTON,DEC.5-(AP)-REPRESENTATIVE COFFEE (D-WASH) SAID TODAY THE GUNS WHICH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL "PLEDGES THE BRITISH TO SUPPORT" AGAINST GREEK DEMONSTRATORS MAY BE "GERMAN LUGERS" IN THE HANDS OF POLICE WHO ONCE KEPT ORDER FOR THE NAZIS.

GREECE, SAID COFFEE IN A SPEECH IN THE HOUSE, "DESERVES BETTER OF US THAN TO HAVE TO CONTINUE TO SHED ITS BLOOD FOR THE DEMOCRACY IT SO RICHLY DESERVES."

HE CHALLENGED A STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED TO PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL THAT GREEK DEMONSTRATORS IN ATHENS ARE ATTEMPTING TO IMPOSE A COMMUNIST DICTATORSHIP ON THE NATION.

"UNFORTUNATELY," COFFEE SAID, "SOME OF THE GUNS USED BY THE GREEK POLICE MAY NOT EVEN BE ALLIED, BECAUSE THOSE SAME POLICE WHO FIRED ON GREEK PEOPLE SUNDAY KEPT ORDER FOR THE GERMANS IN NAZI-OCCUED ATHENS. THEY WERE THE ONES USED TO KEEP DOWN THE GREEKS WHO DARED DISAGREE WITH THE QUISLING RULER, RALLIS, OR HIS FASCIST OVERLORDS. THE GUNS WHICH CHURCHILL PLEDGES THE BRITISH TO SUPPORT MAY, IN FACT, BE GERMAN LUGERS."

COFFEE SAID HE HAD INFORMATION THAT NO MORE THAN 10 PER CENT OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF EAM, NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT AND ITS MILITARY ADJUNCT, THE ELAS, IS COMMUNIST.

"DEMOCRACY ALL OVER THE WORLD MUST HAVE THE ACTIVE SUPPORT OF THE GREATEST DEMOCRACY IN THE WORLD, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," COFFEE DECLARED.

EG629PEW NM

WASHINGTON,NOV 5-(AP)-NAVY PATROL BOMBING SQUADRON 148 IS BACK IN THE UNITED STATES FOR LEAVE AFTER SINKING OR DAMAGING 3,70C TONS OF ENEMY SHIPPING ON 816 COMBAT SORTIES DURING EIGHT MONTHS IN ACTION.

DEC 6 1944

THE SQUADRON, LED BY LT.COM.L.F.JAKEMAN OF 421 VAN NESS PLACE, SALT LAKE CITY, ALSO ACCOUNTED FOR THREE ENEMY PLANES, ALTHOUGH THAT ISN'T THE PRIMARY MISSION OF A PATROL SQUADRON, THE NAVY RELATED TODAY.

ONE OF THE KILLS WAS A JAPANESE BETTY (TWIN ENGINED BOMBER) SPOTTED BY LT.H.F.STANFORD, 1309 MARLIN AVE., ALBANY,CALIF., WHILE ON PATROL SOUTH OF TRUK LAST JUNE 7.

WITH THE TOP TURRET OF HIS VENTURA BOMBER INOPERATIVE, LT. STANFORD MANEUVERED HIS PLANE TO SCORE A FATAL HIT WITH HIS FIXED BOW GUNS. LT. (JG) H.A.THIBODEAU OF 3025 ESTELLE ST., SEATTLE,WASH., CO-PILOT AND NAVIGATOR, WAS WOUNDED IN THE LEG AND RECEIVED THE PURPLE HEART.

OTHER MEMBERS OF LT.STANFORD'S CREW WERE O.E.BATESON, AVIATION ORDNANCEMAN, FIRST CLASS, 3211 PARKVIEW AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.; F.L.CLARK, AVIATION RADIOMAN, FIRST CLASS, 6233 BUENA VENTURE AVE., OAKLAND,CALIF., AND G.K.HUSSONG, AVIATION MACHINIST'S MATE, FIRST CLASS, 1701 DE BREE AVE., NORFOLK,VA.

LT.STANFORD ALSO IS CREDITED WITH SINKING A 1,200-TON CARGO VESSEL IN SATAWAN LAGOON IN JULY.

ANOTHER JAPANESE MEDIUM BOMBER WAS BROUGHT DOWN BY B.E.BIGGS, AVIATION ORDNANCEMAN, SECOND CLASS, OF FLETCHER,ARK., TOP TURRET GUNNER ON A VENTURA PILOTED BY LT.H.B.METKE, 1434 W.FOURTH ST., BEND, ORE.

DEC 6 1944

THE ENCOUNTER TOOK PLACE ON MAY 28 SOUTH OF TRUK WHEN METKE PURSUED THE ENEMY PLANE WHICH TRIED TO AVOID A FIGHT. OTHER AIRCREWMEN WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE BATTLE WERE C.R.SIMPSON, AVIATION RADIOMAN, SECOND CLASS, WEST SHERMAN ST.,HUTCHINSON,KANS., WHO WON THE PURPLE HEART FOR A WOUND, AND HOYT PETERSON, AVIATION MACHINIST'S MATE, SECOND CLASS, 2720 WEST CONGRESS ST. CHICAGO.

ON JULY 26, L.P.WHEATLEY, AVIATION ORDNANCEMAN, SECOND CLASS, HEPHZIBAH,GA., TOP TURRET GUNNER ON A PLANE COMMANDED BY LT. G.S.VON WELLER, ALBANY,GA., SHOT DOWN AN ENEMY FIGHTER PLANE WHICH WAS HELPING TO PROTECT TWO SHIPS IN A CONVOY ATTACKED BY THE SQUADRON.

LT.METKE AND LT.COM.JAKEMAN THE PREVIOUS DAY HAD TEAMED UP TO DESTROY THREE OTHER SHIPS IN THE CONVOY.

DEC 6 1944

BOSTON, DEC.4-(AP)- THE NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL MEETING OF ASSOCIATE PRESS MEMBERS ADOPTED A RESOLUTION TODAY EXPRESSING "UNQUALIFIED COMMENDATION AND SUPPORT"TO KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, FOR HIS EF TO EXTEND THE PRINCIPLE OF FREE INTERCHANGE OF NEWS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

AT ITS SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING WHICH WAS ADDRESSED BY MR.COOPER, THE GROUP UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED THE RESOLVE, INTRODUCED BY ERWIN CANHAM, MANAGING EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

THE RESOLUTION READ:

"WHEREAS, IT IS OUR FIRM CONVICTION THAT FUTURE PEACE AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PEOPLES OF ALL NATIONS WILL BE ADVANCED BY THE EXTENSION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF FREE INTERCHANGE OF NEWS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD,

"AND WHEREAS, OUR DEEPLY RESPECTED EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND GENERAL MANAGER, KENT COOPER, IS DEVOTING HIMSELF TIRELESSLY AND EFFECTIVELY TO THE EXTENSION OF THIS PRINCIPLE,

"AND WHEREAS, HIS AND ALLIED EFFORTS HAVE ALREADY ACHIEVED IMPORTANT RESULTS IN THE DIPLOMATIC PREPARATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, IN NEWS FREEDOM PLANKS IN THE PLATFORMS OF BOTH GREAT POLITICAL PARTIES, IN A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS, AND IN RECENT ACTION BY THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS,

DEC 6 1944

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL MEETING OF ASSOCIATED PRESS MEMBERS IN VERMONT, NEW HAMPSHIRE, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND AND MAINE, THAT WE EXPRESS TO KENT COOPER OUR UNQUALIFIED COMMENDATION AND SUPPORT, OUR DEEP ADMIRATION AND GRATITUDE FOR HIS EFFORTS, AND OUR CERTAINTY THAT ULTIMATE VICTORY IN THIS CAUSE WILL BE AN IMPERISHABLE TRIBUTE TO HIS LEADERSHIP SINCE IT WILL HAVE MADE ALL THE MORE ASSURED THE SURVIVAL OF A FREE PRESS AND OF FREE PEOPLES."

WILLIAM H.HEATH OF THE HAVERHILL EVENING GAZETTE WAS ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF THE GROUP SUCCEEDING DAVID PATTEN OF THE PROVIDENCE EVENING BULLETIN.

THE MANAGING EDITORS ALSO VOTED UNANIMOUSLY TO SEND THEIR "CONGRATULATIONS" TO JOHN F.CHESTER, FORMER BOSTON BUREAU CHIEF NOW IN LONDON, "UPON HIS RECOVERY FROM INJURIES SUFFERED RECENTLY IN THE COURSE OF HIS A.P. DUTIES" ON THE WAR FRONT.

T&ED524PEW NM E

Bo. 24— 21063

(NEWSPAPERS WHICH PRINTED AN URBANA,ILL., STORY DATED MONDAY, DEC.4, REGARDING STATEMENTS BY FREDERICK SIEBERT, DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS JOURNALISM SCHOOL, ON WORLD PRESS FREEDOM, ARE REQUESTED TO PRINT THE FOLLOWING)

URBANA,ILL.,DEC 5--(AP)-FREDERICK S.SIEBERT, DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS JOURNALISM SCHOOL, SAID TODAY HE WAS "GLAD TO LEARN THAT THE REUTERS NEWS AGENCY OF GREAT BRITAIN HAS WHOLE-HEARTEDLY ENDORSED THE PRINCIPLES OF FREEDOM FROM GOVERNMENT OR POLITICAL DICTATION OF ANY KIND, AND COMPLETE FREEDOM OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS EXCHANGE."

"IN COMMENTING DEC.2 ON AN ARTICLE IN THE BRITISH WEEKLY MAGAZINE, THE ECONOMIST, WHICH WAS CRITICAL OF THE CAMPAIGN FOR INTERNATIONAL FREEDOM OF INFORMATION," SIEBERT CONTINUED, "I SAID THAT REUTERS ENJOYS A 'GOVERNMENT ASSISTED' MONOPOLY, BUT I AM NOW HAPPY TO LEARN THAT SUCH A SITUATION NO LONGER EXISTS, AND THAT THE COMMENTS IN THE ECONOMIST ARE CONTRARY TO THE PRESENT OBJECTIVES OF REUTERS, AS SHOWN BOTH IN WORD AND DEED.

"REUTERS NEW FORM OF CONTRACT WITH OTHER NEWS AGENCIES IN ITS PREAMBLE BINDS BOTH PARTIES TO ACCEPT THE PRINCIPLES OF A FREE PRESS AND TRUTHFUL UNBIASED NEWS, AND CALLS FOR A DECLARATION THAT THEY ARE ENTIRELY INDEPENDENT IN THEIR SELECTION AND HANDLING OF NEWS. I AM GLAD TO LEARN THAT CHRISTOPHER CHANCELLOR, GENERAL MANAGER OF REUTERS, HAS STRONGLY ENDORSED THE PRINCIPLES OF UNIFORM, NON-DISCRIMINATORY COMMUNICATIONS RATES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

DN526AEW

DEC 6 1944

SAN FRANCISCO,DEC.5-(AP)-ONE DAY LAST WEEK JACK MCDOWELL, MEMBER OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL-BULLETIN STAFF, WENT TO THE RED CROSS BLOOD DONOR CENTER AND GAVE A PINT OF BLOOD. BUT HE DIDN'T STOP THERE. ABOUT 48 HOURS LATER MCDOWELL ARRIVED AT GUAM WITH HIS OWN AND OTHER'S BLOOD. NOW HE'S BACK IN SAN FRANCISCO.

BUT LET JACK TELL HIS OWN STORY:

"JUST 48 HOURS AFTER FLYING OVER THE RED CROSS BLOOD DONOR CENTER WHERE MORE THAN 100 OTHER SAN FRANCISCANS AND I PUT BLOOD FROM OUR VEINS INTO LITTLE PINT BOTTLES, I STEPPED WITH THIS CARGO OF LIQUID LIFE TO THE AIRSTRIP OF AN ADVANCED AMERICAN BASE WITHIN 1,500 MILES OF TOKYO.

"WITH THE SPEED ANDINGENUITY OF THE NAVAL AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE I WAU ABLE TO MAKES JULES VERNE LOOK LIKE A CRAWLING PIKER, BUT THE REAL THRILL CAME IN A FORWARD AREA HOSPITAL AS I WATCHED COLOR RETURN TO THE PALE FACE OF A CRITICALLY BURNED SEA BEE.

"IN THE BOTTLE SUSPENDED ABOVE HIS HOSPITAL COT WAS PART OF 22-YEAR-OLD CHESLA O'BRIEN, THE BLOOD I SAW DRAINED FROM HER ARM AS SHE LAY ON A COT ADJACENT TO MINE IN THE BOOD CENTER.

"MY OWN PINT WAS IN THE HOPPER SOMEWHERE ELSE, BUT I WAS ABLE TO FOLLOW THAT OF MISS O'BRIEN ALL THE WAY ACROSS THE PACIFIC TO THE ADVANCE BLOOD BANK AT GUAM AND ULTIMATELY TO THE VEINS OF PAINTER SECOND CLASS WILLIE R.BOYTER, 34-YEAR-OLD NAVY SEA BEE FROM PINE BLUFF,ARK.

DEC 6 1944

"BOYTER, VETERAN OF D-DAY FIGHTING IN THE MARIANAS, WAS THIN AND PALE. HE CHARGED UP THE BEACH OF THIS PARTICULAR ISLAND THROUGH THE HELL OF THE JAPANESE MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE. HIS BUDDUES DROPPED DEAD OR WOUNDEDBESIDE HIM AS HIS OUTFIT PUSHED THROUGH THE WITHERING FIRE. BUT BOYTER CAME THROUGH THE BATTLE UNHURT--ONLY TO FALL VICTIM TO THEACCIDENTAL EXPLOSION OF A DRUM OF TURPENTINE. NOW ACCORDING TO MEDICAL OFFICERS HE IS DEFINITELY ON THE MEND.

"BOYTER WANTED TO KNOW MORE ABOUT THE GIRL WHO HAD SENT HIM PART OF HERSELF TO HELP HIM BACK TO HEALTH AND THE UNITED STATES. I TOLD HIM SHE HAD DONATED BLOOD THREE TIMES AND HAD JUST RECENTLY MOVED TO SAN FRANCISCO FROM BOSTON AND ONE OF THE FIRST THINGS SHE DID WAS CALL THE BLOOD DONOR CENTER AND MAKE AN APPOINTMENT.

DEC 6 1944

"'YOU DON'T KNOW HOW THANKFUL I AM,' BOYTER SAID, LICKING HIS DRY LIPS IN THE TROPICAL HEAT. 'WILL YOU TAKE A MESSAGE BACK TO THE LITTLE GIRL IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR ME? TELL HER SOMETHING TO MAKE HER FEEL GOOD--TELL HER HOW MUCH I APPRECIATE HER SENDING PART OF HER OWN BLOOD ALL THE WAY OVER HERE TO ME.'

"'SAY,' HE CONTINUED, 'WILL YOU TELL THAT GIRL IN SAN FRANCISCO SOMETHING ELSE FOR ME, TOO? TELL HER I HOPE HER BLOOD GETS ME

HOME TO MY WIFE QUICKER. I HAVEN'T SEEN HER IN 22 MONTHS.'

"BOYTER'S WIFE'S NAME IS CAROLINE AND SHE MANAGES THE COFFEE SHOP AT THE HOTEL PINES BACK IN ARKANSAS.

"EVERY DAY SHIPMENTS OF WHOLE BLOOD ARE LEAVING SAN FRANCISCO BY AIR. THEY ARE LANDING AT FORWARD AREA HOSPITALS TWO DAYS LATER. THE INGENIOUS PLAN IS WORKING, BUT THE DEMAND IU FOR MORE, MORE, AND MORE."

JW1128ACW NM

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED WESTERN FRONT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT TONIGHT (TUES)

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: SPEARHEADS LAST REPORTED INSIDE REICH NEAR NIJMEGEN.

BRITISH SECOND ARMY: CLEARED ENEMY FROM AREA WEST OF MAAS RIVER IN HOLLAND.

U.S. NINTH ARMY: MASSED TROOPS WEST OF ROER RIVER AT JULICH DURING TEMPORARY LULL.

U.S. FIRST ARMY: CAPTURED BERGSTEIN, SIX MILES SOUTHWEST OF DUREN.

U.S. THIRD ARMY: BATTERED THROUGH SAARLAUTERN AND FOUGHT INTO SIEGFRIED LINE DURING ADVANCE ON 21-MILE FRONT.

U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: CAPTURED SELESTAT, 25 MILES SOUTHWEST OF STRASBOURG.

FRENCH FIRST ARMY: EDGED NORTHWARD FROM MULHOUSE AREA.

-DASH-

U.S. DIVISIONS

FIFTH INFANTRY: NEARED SAARBRUCKEN.

SIXTH ARMORED: GAINED THREE MILES, CAPTURED TOWN SIX MILES SOUTH OF SAARBRUCKEN.

26TH INFANTRY: GAINED THREE MILES EAST OF THE SAAR RIVER.

35TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED TOWN THREE MILES SOUTHWEST OF SARREGUEMINES.

80TH INFANTRY: CROSSED GERMAN FRONTIER SOUTHWEST OF SAARBRUCKEN.

95TH INFANTRY: DROVE THROUGH SAARLAUTERN AND MADE NEW CROSSING OF SAAR SOUTH OF SAARLAUTERN.

EJ917PEW

UNDATED WESTERN FRONT (150)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY:

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: SPEARHEADS LAST REPORTED INSIDE REICH OPPOSITE NIJMEGEN; NAZIS BLOW UP DYKES IN PATH OF ADVANCE NEAR ARNHE

BRITISH SECOND ARMY: CLEARED ENEMY COMPLETELY FROM AREA WEST OF MAAS RIVER IN HOLLAND.

U.S. NINTH ARMY: COLLAPSED GERMAN RESISTANCE WEST OF ROER RIVER AT JULICH.

U.S. FIRST ARMY: MADE NEW ADVANCE ON DUREN.

U.S. THIRD ARMY: BATTERED DOWN OPPOSITION INSIDE SAARLAUTERN; SHELLED SAARBRUCKEN DURING ADVANCE ON 21-MILE FRONT.

U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: GAINED EAST OF SARRE UNION; ENDED SNIPER RESISTANCE INSIDE STRASBOURG.

FRENCH FIRST ARMY: EDGED NORTHWARD FROM MULHOUSE AREA.

--DASH--

U.S. DIVISIONS

FIFTH INFANTRY: NEARED SAARBRUCKEN.

SIXTH ARMORED: ADVANCED ON SARREGUEMINES.

26TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED BEYOND SARRE UNION.

80TH: DROVE ON SARRBRUCKEN FROM SOUTHWEST.

95TH: CLEARED SALIENTS ON WEST BANK OF THE SAAR RIVER.

35TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED TWO TOWNS SOUTHWEST OF SARREGUEMINES.

FD904AEW

UNDATED JAPANESE CLAIMS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TOKYO RADIO SAID LAST (TUES.) NIGHT JAPANESE TORPEDO PLANES HAD ATTACKED A "HUGE ENEMY TRANSPORT CONCENTRATION" EAST OF MINDANAO, IN THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES, AND SANK TWO MERCHANT SHIPS, ONE LARGE AND THE OTHER MEDIUM. THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION.

THE BROADCAST, DIRECTED TO JAPANESE NATIONALS OVERSEAS, WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

EA925PPW NM

VUNDATED JAPANESE RAIDS (160)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A BROADCAST DOMEI REPORT FROM TOKYO SAID LAST (MON.) NIGHT THAT "THE NUISANCE VALUE OF RAIDS KON JAPAN) HAS BEEN MORE THAN COUNTERBALANCED BY THE INCREASED FIGHTING SPIRIT WHICH THEY HAVE AROUSED, AND THE TOTAL EFFECT HAS BEEN TO STRENGTHEN JAPANESE MORALE MORE THAN EVER."

THE DOMEI (JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY) REPORT, HEARD BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, QUOTED AN EDITORIAL IN THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE NIPPON TIMES.

"THERE WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE MORE RAIDS TO COME," THE EDITORIAL SAID, "BUT THE PEOPLE OF JAPAN HAVE PROVED THAT, COME WHAT MAY, NOTHING CAN DETER THEIR INDOMITABLE SPIRIT FROM CARRYING THEM ON TO A TRIUMPHANT END ... THIS HEIGHTENED MORALE IS BOUND TO BE REFLECTED IN A TANGIBLE INCREASE IN THE NATION'S PRACTICAL WAR EFFORTS."

THE BROADCAST ADDED THAT "IF THE ENEMY HAS THOUGHT THE JAPANESE PEOPLE COULD BE WEAKENED THROUGH A WAR OF NERVES, HE HAS MISCALCULATED COMPLETELY THE PEOPLE OF TOKYO HAVE RECEIVED THEIR TEST AND THEY KNOW THAT THEY HAVE PASSED WITH FLYING COLORS."

WW446APW

--THE ROAD TO BERLIN--

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1--WESTERN FRONT: 301 MILES (FROM NEAR DUREN)

2--EASTERN FRONT: 304 MILES (FROM NORTH OF WARSAW).

3--HUNGARIAN FRONT: 420 MILES (FROM BUDAPEST).

4--ITALIAN FRONT: 557 MILES (FROM RAVENNA).

U1628AEW

CONFIDENTIAL NOTE TO EDITORS AND BROADCASTERS (NOT FOR PUBLICATION OR BROADCAST)

"FOR REASONS URGENTLY AFFECTING MILITARY OPERATIONS YOU ARE REQUESTED NOT TO PUBLISH OR BROADCAST, UPON WHATEVER AUTHORITY, ANY INFORMATION IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORY UNLESS SUCH INFORMATION HAS BEEN SPECIFICALLY CLEARED IN ADVANCE BY THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP:

"ANY MENTION OF THE INTERNMENT OF MILITARY, NAVAL OR MERCHANT MARINE PERSONNEL IN NEUTRAL TERRITORY (INCLUDING RUSSIA, WHICH IS NEUTRAL IN THE U.S.-JAPANESE WAR) OR THE RELEASE OR ESCAPE OF SUCH PERSONNEL FROM SUCH TERRITORY.

"VERY HIGH CONSIDERATIONS OF NATIONAL SECURITY ARE INVOLVED IN ANY PUBLISHED OR BROADCAST REFERENCE TO THIS SUBJECT.

"BYRON PRICE

"OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP"

WASHINGTON, DEC. 5, 1944

HY551AEW

DEC 6 1944

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Third Army Pours Across Saar River, Tightens Grip on Blasted Saarbrucken; Soviet Army Close to Austrian Border

DEC 7 1944

DEC 7 1944

PATTON'S TROOPS FORCE FOUR NEW RIVER CROSSINGS

BEALMEAR

Bitter Hand to Hand Fighting Raging for Possession of Sarreguemines.

PRESSURE INCREASES

Hard Hitting Yank Units Roll Germans Back as Much as Seven Miles.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, Paris, Dec. 6.—(AP) Troops of Lt.-Gen. George S. Patton's U. S. Third army, having forced four new crossings, poured across the Saar river at six points today, captured two-thirds of the border city of Sarreguemines and tightened their siege of shell-blasted Saarbrucken, capital of the rich Saarland.

The latest crossings in the American threat to the rich Saar industrial area were made approximately two miles north of Saarlautern, where infantrymen of the 90th Division fought their way into Dillingen on the river's east bank.

The 95th Division, meanwhile, battled to extend the two original bridgeheads, one in Saarlautern itself and the other south of the city, in the face of continuous artillery fire.

House to House Battle

Field dispatches tonight said the 35th Infantry had overrun all of Sarreguemines on the west bank of the Saar after house-to-house fighting and were raking fleeing Nazis on the east bank with artillery fire.

Sarreguemines, largest French city in the Saar, with a population of 14,000 normally, is situated nine miles southeast of Saar, with a population of 14,000 normally, is situated nine miles southeast of Saarbrucken. German troops blew up all five bridges across the Saar before retreating to the east bank. Other Yank troops reached the Saar above and below the city.

Patrols of the 10th Armored Division also thrust across the Saar north of Merzig as the pressure steadily increased on the border of the rich industrial region whose importance to the Nazi war effort is second only to that of the fabulous Ruhr.

(The German High command declared that American "shock troops" who crossed the Saar at Merzig had been wiped out, but conceded that violent fighting was in progress east of Saarlautern, where Nazi pillbox garrisons were resisting strong attacks. The broadcast communique made no mention of fighting inside Saarlautern, indicating that American troops who burst into that city on Sunday had completed its occupation).

Germans Rolled Back

While forces of the Third army's left swarmed across the Saar and fought into the hills beyond under a hail of fire from the Siegfried Line, other hard-hitting divisions on the right rolled the Germans back as much as seven miles along a 12-mile front reached deep into Sarreguemines, nine miles southeast of Saarbrucken. One spearhead was almost due east of Sarreguemines and within six miles of the Reich frontier.

Doughboys were scarcely more than six miles from Saarbrucken both on the south and west and had a grandstand view of the air and artillery bombardment of that "Little Pittsburgh," which is situated near the center of 70-square miles of coal fields.

German forces in the Aachen sector to the north lashed out with three strong counterattacks against U. S. First Army troops holding the village of Bergstein, six miles southwest of Duren, but were thrown back with losses after once advancing two-thirds of a mile into the outskirts of the town.

Employing tanks and self-propelled guns in support of shock troops, the Nazis tried desperately to regain both Bergstein and high ground between it and the Roer river. Strong artillery support enabled First Army infantrymen to stem the attacks and finally disperse the enemy after more than four difficult hours. At least one German self-propelled gun was destroyed.

U. S. Ninth Army troops on the left made their first attempt to send patrols across the flooded Roer river last night, but the swift current forced them to withdraw to the west bank without enemy reaction.

Clean Out Resistance

The Ninth still was clearing scattered pockets of resistance on the west bank in the Julich area and inside Linnich to the northwest as Lt. Gen. William Simpson regrouped and rested the bulk of his forces for an expected attempt to smash across the Roer toward Cologne, 22 miles away.

The British-Canadian front in southeastern Holland was quiet. Flood waters which inundated a 30-square-mile area north of Nijmegen after the Nazis broke dykes in the Waal Rhine began subsiding.

U. S. Seventh Army troops, stabbing toward the German frontier in Alsace, occupied two more towns today—Wiminenau, 11 miles north of Saverne, and Lichtenberg, three miles east of Wiminenau. Other Seventh Army units entered Mertzwiller and Laubacherhof, towns about six miles northwest of the outflanked French rail and supply center of Haugenau.

The exact points at which Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army veterans made their four new crossings of the Saar north of Saarlatern were not given, but the fact that headquarters said the operation had been forged into a single bridgehead indicated the landings were not widely spaced.

In addition to gaining this foothold in the Siegfried line defenses, Patton's men were fighting hard to expand the original bridgehead they won Sunday by capturing intact a bridge inside Saarlautern and another established yesterday just southeast of Saarlautern.

East of Saarlautern Americans were well within the Siegfried Line and were assaulting its maze of defenses with flamethrowers, grenades and bayonets. The peril of Saarbrucken grew hourly as this force drove to flank the city on the north and other divisions drove steadily toward its outskirts from the south and west.

The artillery bombardment of Saarbrucken grew in intensity. Parts of the city were aflame, field dispatches said.

Sarreguemines, which Yank troops virtually had completed seizing tonight, is a French coal-producing town about three miles from the German border. The main concentration of Siegfried Line defenses in the area is believed to begin about 10 miles north of the town.

Sarreguemines' capture became inevitable after American armor drove through Rouhlingen, between it and Saarbrucken, and other Yank units seized Bining, nine miles to the east. A half-dozen other towns only a few miles from Saareguemines were engulfed in yesterday's swift advance by the 35th infantry and sixth armored divisions.

Vital to Germans

How important the region now being overrun by the Americans is to German economy is shown by the Saar's annual peacetime production of 13,300,000 tons of coal, 2,000,000 tons of steel and 2,000,000 tons of pig iron—figures which undoubtedly have been swollen under the press of war production.

A late front dispatch said German forces in the Colmar area of Alsace, between Strasbourg and Mulhouse, apparently were withdrawing across the Rhine to escape a squeeze by American and French troops. Allied pilots who flew over one Rhine bridge said the Nazis were streaming across the span under protection of a thick smoke screen.

Despite an overcast, the Ninth Airforce put up more than 200 bombers and 430 fighterbombers in support of the First, Third and Ninth armies today.

The fighterbombers blasted German strongpoints still holding out on the west side of the Roer in Julich, scoring 20 direct hits on the Sports stadium which the Ninth army is trying to clear.

PATTON'S ARMY CROSSES RIVER AT SIX POINTS

Captures Two-thirds of Sarreguemines in Swift Dash.

NOW MENACES SAARBRUCKEN

Hodges's Troops Throw Back Three Strong Counter-blows Near Bergstein.

Paris, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Americans of the Third Army forced the Saar River at six places and captured two-thirds of the French border town of Sarreguemines today. Artillery was turned on the Germans withdrawing northward into the Saarland.

Other assault teams sped down the last six miles toward burning Saarbrucken, little Pittsburgh of the rich coal and iron basin and the key to German defenses.

Major-Gen. Paul W. Baade's Thirty-fifth Infantry Division overran the major part of Sarreguemines (pop: 14,000) against light resistance. The largest French town on the river, it was entered this morning.

The Germans blew up all five bridges across the Saar in withdrawing into the third of the town they still held.

Patrols crossed the river at a seventh place, at Merzig sixteen miles northwest of invested Saarlautern, where Germans still held out in strong knots around concrete advance posts of the Siegfried Line.

Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's assault troops fought into the Siegfried Line itself at two places beyond the river in the Saarlautern area.

Texans of the Ninetieth Infan-

try crossed the Saar early today in assault boats at four new places in a two-and-a-half-mile stretch between Merzig and Saarlautern. They fought in the frowning hills on the east bank of the river at the edge of the Siegfried Line in a rain of rifle and machinegun fire.

Saarbrucken, capital of the 726 square miles of the Saarland, was in great and increasing peril as shells landed among its thick-

ets of factory chimneys, smoking as they turned out war materiel for Hitler. The Americans were within sight of the city.

Yanks Pour Through Saar.

Gen. Patton's right and the flanking United States Seventh Army squeezed down the German hold on northern Lorraine—the Karlsruhe corner—to a strip no more than fifty miles long and only five to twenty miles deep. His troops still poured through the second gap thrown in the Saar defenses south of that city last night. The exact locations of the assaults upon the Siegfried Line itself were not specified.

Supreme Headquarters regarded the four new Saar crossings as a single bridgehead, the third forged this week. All along the front from Merzig to Saare Union, natural defenses of the Germans were being negotiated and the enemy was being forced into the refuge of the stout and thick Siegfried Line.

Flood conditions along the rain-choked Roer River shielding Cologne were so bad that the United States Ninth Army, along the stream, failed in its first attempts to get patrols to the other side. Nearest troops in that area were twenty-two miles from Cologne.

The First Army gained a bit below captured Bergstein at the edge of the Hurtgen Forest within pistol shot of the Roer.

The First, with strong artillery support, smashed three German counter-attacks in Bergstein early today as the enemy strove to regain the last high ground short of the Roer in the section six miles southwest of Duren.

Gaining along its whole front, the Third Army pushed forward from two to seven miles against the staggered Germans, who were unable to maintain an unbroken front southwest of Saarlautern, whose 32,000 make it the second city of the Saarland. The Germans fell back steadily before hard blows of tanks and infantry and artillery.

The Karlsbrunn Forest on the west side of the Saar virtually was cleared in a hard fight in which the Thirty-fifth Infantry and Sixth Armored divisions drove almost unchecked into the outskirts of Sarreguemines. The force of this advance bulged deeply into German lines along a ten-mile front east of that French frontier coal town and pressed up to within six miles of the frontier.

DEC 7 1944

The Thirty-fifth Infantry Division advanced up to seven miles with tanks to enter the edge of Sarreguemines, itself a major coal producer. Troops closed on the town from two sides. Off to the right of Gen. Patton's forty-mile front solidly inside Germany, the Fourth Armored and Twenty-sixth Infantry Divisions rolled up to three miles northward through Lorraine toward the German Siegfried Line.

Reach Julich Outskirts.

The United States Ninth to the north reported only patrol and artillery action in the area between Julich and Linnich, the outskirts of both having been reached. Both sides had taken frightful casualties along the Roer. The two American armies appeared to be refitting, regrouping, and resting for the next plunge deeper into the vitals of the Reich. German casualties, excluding the lightly wounded, were estimated officially at 9,000 with flood waters from the Rhine, a day on the whole western front.

The British Second Army stood firm along the Maas River in Holland; Canadians in the Arnhem-Nijmegen area were plagued loosed by German breaches in the dikes.

The United States Seventh and the French First armies continued their methodical eliminations of the last German holds in Lorraine and Alsace.

Just six months ago today, Gen. Eisenhower invaded France. In that time he has freed all the republic except 2,000 square miles or less. All Belgium is liberated. A fifth of Holland is behind Allied lines. The extreme advance from Brest to Sarreguemines was 430 air-line miles. By official French estimate the Germans had suffered 1,150,000 casualties in the western invasion, seemingly a conservative figure in view of 749,294 captives officially announced by the eight Allied armies.

The German Ruhr, Rhineland and Saar, which cradle the vast preponderance of the enemy's heavy industry, all were imminently threatened. The Saar was invaded and more than 150 square miles of Germany was behind Gen. Patton's lines alone. How critical the Saar is to German economy is shown by the peacetime production annually of 13,300,000 tons of coal, 2,000,000 tons of steel and 2,000,000 tons of pig iron.

The exact location of the new Saar River bridgehead was not specified. A battle-front dispatch said that patrols of the Tenth Armored Division had crossed the river near Merzig, a Siegfried Line strongpoint sixteen miles down the river from Saarlautern.

Gen. Eisenhower's communique said that Gen. Patton had captured 'Ruhrling and Wousttwiller; reached Hundling, and were advancing near Cermingen and Dehlingen. All are in the Saarbrucken-Sarreguemines sector. Eight miles northwest of the outflanked French rail and supply center of Haguenau, troops entered Mertzwiller. Gains of several miles were made in the high and snowy Vosges Mountains between Strasbourg and the area below Colmar.

Venlo is Shelled.

Dispatches from the Twenty-first Army Group headquarters in Holland said that floods had covered thirty square miles between the Waal and Neder Rhine, but that the rivers were now dropping.

Lieut.-Gen. Miles C. Dempsey's big guns shelled the Dutch fortress town of Venlo. Planes yesterday destroyed or disabled thirty-nine locomotives, 128 railcars and sixty-eight motor transports. A spokesman said that the Germans were having great difficulties getting supplies to that front and that "the Boche have taken their knock quite to heart"—a reference to futule Nazi attacks Monday.

The Third Army's Thirty-fifth Division moved into the edge of Sarreguemines and the Sattelite town of Sarreinsming, a mile southeast, against only moderate opposition from small arms and light artillery.

Another column advanced three miles and entered Neufrange, two miles south of Sarreguemines. The 320th Regiment of the 35th speared out seven miles to Siltzheim, three miles southeast of the border city.

The main concentration of Siegfried line defenses in this area is about ten miles north of Sarreguemines. The outer fringe of the West Wall barriers, however, begins just across the river. Extensive intrenchments and pillboxes are placed there.

Tanks Reach Hambach.

Sixth Armored Division tanks clanked east of Ippling, a mile and a half due west of Sarreguemines, and pushed four and a half miles to Hambach, three miles southwest of the city. Another column of the Fourth rolled three miles northward into Weidiesheim, six miles southeast of Sarreguemines, and another advanced five miles northward to Bining, six miles south of the border. Some units of the Fourth made only a half mile against stiff opposition, but went beyond Schmittviller, eight miles south east of Sarreguemines.

The Twenty-sixth Infantry moved up to three miles north and northeast past Sarralbe and Saltzbroon. Some heavy artillery shelling and much small arms fire were encountered.

The Ninetieth Division crossed the Saar in a rain of rifle and machine gun fire and was fighting on the east bank in the edge of the Siegfried Line defenses. At the original bridgehead inside Saarlautern the Ninety-fiftn Infantry reported artillery fire coming in at the rate of 240 rounds an hour yesterday. The Fifth Division cleared out the Karlsbroon Forest and wiped out a salient south of Saarlautern in advances ranging up to two miles.

DEC 7 1944

400,000 Nazis Taken Prisoner In 6 Months

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Paris, Dec. 6 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Omar Bradley, commander of the 12th Army Group on the Western front, reported today that troops of his command had liberated approximately 115,000 square miles of territory and captured 400,000 prisoners in the six months since the Normandy landings June 6.

U.S. Prisoners Of Japs Get 1943 Packages

San Francisco, Dec. 6 (AP)—After nearly a year's delay, Christmas packages of food, clothing and medicine are being distributed to American prisoners of the Japanese, V. W. Meyer, International Red Cross representative, said today. He flew to San Francisco to supervise distribution of materials sent by Japan for Nipponese prisoners here.

The Japanese sent a ton and a half of books to be distributed to their nationals, Meyer said. The Americans exchanged 2,010 tons of food, clothing, medical supplies, games and books.

U. S. Boys Pay Heavy Price For Victories in Germany

Flower of American Manhood Fights to Death in Mud Against Nazis—Big Guns Keep Toll Down.

DEC 7 1944

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—In the mud and cold of the Aachen Gap, the Saar Valley, the Lower Eifels and the Alsatian Plain, the mightiest array of American manhood ever lined up on a battlefront is committed to one of the bloodiest battles ever fought in western Europe.

It is a fight to the death with the German Army, and virtually the only part of the story of the battle that cannot be reported in the day-to-day account to the American people is the price these Americans are paying in their own lives and blood for victory.

Beyond the disclosure of current and future strategy in detail that would be of obvious aid to the enemy, front-line correspondents and those at headquarters have no serious handicap in reporting this great western campaign to the best of their abilities.

But American losses seldom can be described in any term more specific than "heavy."

The weight of American metal is keeping the losses from being many times heavier, but the gold stars in the windows of the homes of America that will reflect their sacrifice on German soil will surpass by far anything known in Normandy.

Figures cannot be given here. Under present practice the only casualty disclosures are made periodically by the War Department from Washington. They are totals for some previous week, not broken down, either by armies or theaters of operation. Thus they do not show the cost of specific victories—of a crossroads won or a town captured.

It is not clear to most correspondents that such announcement could not be made in a way such as to bring home the realization of that cost—without giving information of any real use to the enemy.

Artillery Shell Lack Laid To Bad Guess

By J. W. Gallagher

With the United States 9th Army in Germany, Dec. 6 (AP)—Despite a considerable improvement in Army supplies, which has allowed full-scale operations, artillery shells are still being rationed on the Western front.

During quiet periods, artillery commanders are instructed to conserve supplies for future operations. Some local operations do not get full support during these lulls, because of the ammunition shortage. Batteries are put on definite quotas, which are lifted only when the high command strikes with a full-scale effort.

Ports Are Available

A great deal has been said concerning the reasons for the shortage. At first it was ports and transportation, which the Army's rapid advance outstripped, but now port and rail facilities are such that every army on the Western front can be supplied for an indefinite period for a full scale offensive if the goods are available in Britain and America.

Here are the facts concerning the ammunition shortage as they are known here:

The production of ammunition for guns of larger caliber than 105 millimeter has not gone steadily upward since the start of the war, as would seem logical when America put more guns and men into her armies abroad.

Downward Trend

The chart of large caliber ammunition production over the past three years hits a peak and then dives steeply down. This apparently was because military and civilian production chiefs, trying to keep a close check on the trends of warfare and to avoid large surpluses, reacted too quickly to temporary situations on the fighting fronts.

In other words, when expenditures of ammunition momentarily were less than expected, cuts in future estimated production apparently were ordered.

During the campaign in North Africa, big guns such as the 155-millimeter Long Toms and the 240 howitzer seldom if ever were used. With heavy stress being laid on mobility, the experts presumably theorized that warfare had changed, that it was all speed and that the big slow-moving siege guns never would catch up with the fast-moving armies.

Early French Fighting

Therefore munitions production was diverted to the smaller calibers.

Even in the early days of the fighting in France the largest ammunition required was of 105-millimeter caliber. This held good until the Allies hit the Siegfried Line and came to a sudden halt.

It was discovered then that lighter caliber guns were no good against heavy fixed defenses and the 240-millimeter howitzers were rushed to the front. It was learned further that these fixed defenses were stronger than anything encountered in the last war, and it took greater barrages to break them down than original estimates provided for.

Furthermore the Pacific war spurted ahead at about the same time and placed a great drain on ammunition of all types. Operations on Leyte began to require more ammunition of larger caliber.

The war in Europe also is lasting longer and becoming more costly than perhaps the topflight planners thought.

Thus overnight a critical ammunition shortage developed in a country used to having a surplus of everything. Factories which had been ordered to divert production to other materials had to be put back on ammunition.

The crisis is now past, but there is still not enough ammunition and the lack of it probably will pro[long] the war.

Dutch Set Up Civil Tribunals

Maastricht, Holland, Dec. 5 (*AP—Delayed*)—Premier Pieter S. Gerbrandy announced today the formation of civil tribunals to deal with collaborators and war profiteers, who, he said, are "not liable under the criminal code."

The new courts will not have the power to impose the death sentence but can confiscate property of defendants.

6 Months Record Of 1st Division

With U.S. 1st Division in Germany, Dec. 6 (*AP*)—Six months to the day after this division landed on the Normandy beaches, Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, its commander, paid tribute to his men today, using as an example Staff Sergeant Walter D. Ehlers, of Manhattan, Kan., who has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Only recently returned from a hospital after being wounded for the third time, Ehlers sat by quietly today as high officers reviewed the campaign in which this division has been in contact with the enemy for all but five days since June 6.

Called Greatest Battle

Huebner described the fight into Germany from Aachen as "the greatest battle this division ever has fought," and one made possible "only through having such soldiers as Sergeant Ehlers."

Ehlers, 23, won the Medal of Honor for his exploits in the hedgerow fighting June 9-10 during the drive to Caumont. He led his squad in a series of brilliant actions that resulted in destruction of two German machine-gun nests and two mortar positions, while he personally accounted for eighteen Germans with rifle and bayonet.

One of the eighteen he got was a sniper who shot him in the back on the second day of the action. At that time Ehlers, on the flank of his squad, was standing up and firing to attract German attention so that his men could withdraw from a German position too strong for them to crack.

Carried Wounded Man

Even after being wounded, he stayed in position, then carried a wounded rifleman back to safety and returned under heavy German fire and retrieved the latter's automatic rifle.

Ehlers managed to avoid the hospital that time, but three weeks later he was hit in the left thigh by a bomb fragment near Mortain. He was wounded a third time in the leg and both shoulders by German mortar fire near Eilendorf, in the battle for Aachen.

Reviewing the division's exploits since Aachen, officers today described the fighting as "costly but well executed."

HARVARD MAN KNEW THE ANSWER

On the Western Front, Nov. 29 (Delayed).—Here's how college football rivalry once entered the combat picture here:

Capt. John W. Thomson Jr., who used to be a reporter for the Washington Star, went to Princeton and Lieut. Robert K. Batt, the son of War Production Board Chairman William L. Batt, went to Harvard.

Lieut. Batt needed a code signal which Capt. Thomson knew. Their only contact was the telephone, which might have been tapped by the enemy. They couldn't say the word so they had to double-talk it. Capt. Thomson tried several methods but none worked. Finally the Captain had a brainstorm.

"What would you say if Princeton beat Harvard in a football game?" he asked.

"I get it," Lieut. Batt said promptly.

The pre-arranged signal was "lucky tiger."

Girls Hand Out Food Under Shellfire

With the Ninth United States Army in Germany, Dec. 2 (*AP—Delayed*)—War is a man's job, but you can't convince Red Cross Workers Ruth Gray, of Old Town, Maine, and Jane Hibbard, of Grand Rapids, Mich., that it is.

Ignoring German shell bursts during the height of an Allied attack, they drove up to an artillery observation post and proceeded to hand out doughnuts to the busy soldiers.

Yanks Drive Toward Colmar

With an American Division North of Colmar, Alsace, Dec. 6 (*AP*)—American troops slugged today to within five miles of Colmar, the last major Alsatian city in German hands.

They met only moderate resistance and there were signs that the enemy was pulling back over the Rhine.

Steady traffic eastward from Colmar, which has a normal population of 43,000, indicated that the Germans were evacuating their forces across the Rhine bridge at Neuf Brisach.

Ostheim, five miles northeast of Colmar, was captured as was Guemar, three miles east of Ribeauville.

Advancing three miles on the western slopes of the Vosges Mountains elsewhere on the 6th Army Group front, the Yanks also took a number of villages northeast of Sarre Union, including Butten, Neibau and Ratzwiller.

Angel-faced French Boy Is Nazi Killer

With American Troops in Alsace, France, Dec. 5 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Two months ago a small French boy walked into an American infantry command post wearing a French Army helmet and carrying a German rifle.

"I want to help you kill Germans," he told Lieut. John Benko of North Braddock, Pa.

"O. K.," said Benko, after learning the youth was 18-year-old Jean Bergeon, born near Besancon, where the Americans were then quartered.

Gradually the youth acquired a complete G. I. uniform, regularly went on patrol and rapidly gained fame as a sniper.

"He's the nerviest guy we've got," Pvt. Howard Foland of Kalamazoo, Mich, would say.

"Yeah, he's killed more Germans than anybody we've got," Pvt. Lexer Newvy of Ripley, Miss., would agree.

Then Jean got talked into joining the French Army. He found himself an orderly to a lieutenant.

This wasn't a role to satisfy the French youth's urge for killing Germans, and it wasn't long until the doughboys of this infantry company looked up and there was "Private Johnny," with them again.

The French decided, apparently, that there was not very much they could do about it, so they tagged him a liaison officer and left him with the Americans.

"He's even asked if there was some way he could become naturalized and stay in the United States Army," said Sergt. Noah Parris of Long Beach, Cal.

"Whenever we get our hands on some krauts he pleads for us not to take them prisoners, just to turn them over to him," said Pvt. Olen Geren of Calumet City, Ill.

And showing what the Yanks think of their bloodthirsty, angel-faced orphan, Pvt. Joseph Ciallella of Belleville, N. J., and some others chip in every day to share their dough with Johnny.

Clare Luce Fires at Nazis

Representative Merritt Also Takes a Part in Shooting War Today.

United States Third Army Headquarters, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Representative Clare Boothe Luce and Chairman Matthew Merritt of the House Military Committee took a hand in the shooting war today. Each of them fired single round from a 155-mm. howitzer at German installations.

The Connecticut Congresswoman, wearing something different in war zone fashions, fired the first shot. She pulled the lanyard like a veteran, but the concussion almost straightened her freshly done curls.

Representative Merritt (D.-N. Y.) yanked so hard on the first try that he broke the lanyard and seated himself in the mud. He did all right the second time.

The Representatives, two of the seventeen touring the war zones, were coached beforehand by a battery commander.

Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr. conducted the party on a tour of military installations immediately behind the front l[illegible]

At headquarters in n[illegible]rning all but Mrs. Lu[illegible]ere briefed on the war situa[illegible] by Gen. Patton and his aids before beginning the tour.

Mrs. Luce skipped the briefing and preceded the others to a nearby Army hospital, where she chatted with wounded G. I.'s until the rest of the party caught up.

Wore Tan Fur-lined Ski Boots.

Her outfit — partly regulation and partly non-regulation—won the admiration of the convalescing soldiers and envious glances from nurses. She wore regulation officers' dress pants and blouse, topped off with a brown spotted kerchief tied over her blond curls and a matching scarf.

The neatly pressed pants were tucked in tan fur-lined ski boots, from the top of which G. I. wool socks protruded. On her blouse was a big round gold gadget which she explained was a combination watch, luck charm and Saint Christopher's medal.

"I've worn it on every trip I've made and it has brought me luck so far," she said.

Gold earrings completed her ensemble.

Mrs. Luce, who was suffering from a cold and sore throat, had her throat swabbed at the hospital before hopping into a mud-spattered car for the afternoon tour.

The committee members expressed themselves as particularly pleased with the food and warm clothing the men were getting.

By E. D. BALL

U. S. THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 6.—(AP) Representative Clare Boothe Luce of Connecticut, touring the Third Army front with 16 male members of the House Military Affairs committee, took a hand today in firing a round from a 155-millimeter howitzer at a German position.

Mrs. Luce pulled the lanyard like a veteran, but the concussion almost straightened out her blonde curls.

Representative Matthew J. Merritt of New York also fired a round. Merritt yanked so hard on his first try that he broke the lanyard and seated himself in the mud, but he got off the shell on his second effort.

The touring representatives were coached beforehand by Battery Commander Capt. Pierce N. Davis of Loogootee, Ind., and members of the gun crew, which included Pvt. Stanley Lemanski of Shelton, Conn.

The congressional party arrived at Third Army headquarters in mid-morning. While Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., was briefing the men on the war situation, Mrs. Luce visited a nearby hospital and chatted with wounded GI's and posed for pictures until the rest of the party caught up.

She wore regulation officers' dress pants and blouse topped off with a brown spotted kerchief and a matching scarf. Her neatly pressed pants were tucked in tan, fur-lined ski boots, from the top of which GI wool socks protruded. Gold ear rings completed the ensemble, which won the admiration of the convalescing soldiers and envious looks from the nurses.

Commenting on a gold gadget which she wore on her blouse she said it was a combination watch, luck charm and Saint Christopher's medal.

"I've worn it on every trip I've made and it has brought me luck so far," she explained.

Before starting on the battlefront tours, Mrs. Luce, who is suffering from a heavy cold and sore throat, was treated at the hospital.

7th Army Doubts Nazi Interest In Volkssturm

With the U.S. 7th Army in Alsace, Dec. 6 (*AP*)—The United States 7th Army declared today that the German high command, lacking interest in the *Volkssturm*—people's army—has been training thousands of snipers in special camps to harass Allied troops advancing into the Reich.

GERMAN TRAITOR HELPED TO KEEP BIG BRIDGE OPEN

BORDEAUX, Nov. 24—(Delayed)—(AP) The Bordelais are grateful to the anonymous German soldier who turned traitor at the last minute and destroyed the blockhouse that held the fuses by which the Bordeaux bridge was to be blown.

This great bridge across the Gironde is today the only major bridge south of the Loire river, more than 300 miles away, still in existence. Had it been destroyed, Bordeaux would be cut off by the river on one side and on the other by a pocket of some 20,000 Germans who have systematically strangled the port by occupying both sides of the river at its mouth.

The Germans have such artillery strength that only a costly offensive could pry them loose, and have made the whole course of the estuary from Bordeaux to the Atlantic lethal with mines.

Consequently the city's only artery for commerce is this bridge and the railroad bridge which parallels it. Both were charged with dynamite and would certainly have been blown but for the aforementioned enemy trooper who was probably Polish, Czech or Russian serving enforced duty with the German army, as was a heavy percentage of its force in this area.

Twice weekly a train arrives from Paris, and across the bridge come vegetables in sufficient quantity to keep the people alive. Fresh meat in small quantities becomes available once in a great while. Sugar and fats have entirely disappeared.

Fernand Audeguil, Bordeaux's new socialist mayor who likes to paint landscapes and compose piano concertos in his free moments, now is in Paris trying to arrange a limited supply of fats.

Audeguil was named mayor by the Committee of Liberation after the Germans abandoned the city.

The strength of the socialists in Bordeaux is so great that in addition to the mayor it has nine representatives on the city council as against five Communists, three radical-socialists, and seven moderates.

Politically the city is quiet. The confusion that existed at the time of liberation when operatives of at least 82 resistance groups spilled into the streets and indiscriminately fought each other for control—loosely described in some quarters as a Communist uprising—has been harnessed.

Now, due to the existence of the German pockets the district is militarily controlled, and Bordeaux itself is garrisoned. But otherwise the aspect is purely civilian. No curfew is in effect. At night opera square shines with light.

Unlike Paris and other French cities where contempt for the franc has sent inflation beyond control, prices in Bordeaux are moderate. There isn't much to buy, it is true.

The one great surplus is in abundance of some of the finest

wines in France.

In recent weeks Bordeaux has become a sort of unofficial rest camp for American aviators. Some 40 or 50 are flown in every week and billeted at the hotels Splendide and Majestic. They may dine there, at their own expense, if they choose, or they are welcome to wlak across the square to the Hotel du Bordeaux, where French officers maintain an excellent mess, and dine at the army rate of 50 francs a meal.

French Helpless To Make Arms

Paris, Dec. 6 (AP)—French industry is eager to help supply the Allied armies of the Western front with urgently-needed munitions, but is hamstrung by transportation bottlenecks and deficiences in raw materials, officials of the French Ministry of Industrial Production declared today.

Some French factories which a few months ago were producing munitions for the Nazis now are being prepared to turn out shells and other supplies for the Allies, but they must await machinery and materials before they can start operating.

Year To Be Independent

Details are hidden behind a cloak of military secrecy under orders of the French War Ministry.

However, War Minister Andre Diethelm told the French press several days ago that the French army would have to wait at least a year before it could be independent of foreign aid—chiefly American—for armor, heavy artillery and other specialized equipment.

Differences between French and American ordnance measurements and a shortage of explosives and other material has made it impossible to manufacture ammunition needed in France in time to do any good, according to Col. J. G. Holmes, deputy chief of ordnance for the United States Army in this theater.

Transportation In Bad Shape

The ravages of war and the German occupation have sapped the strength from the French transportation network, say officials of the Industrial Production Ministry.

Approximately 1,300,000 square yards of railway yards have been destroyed and more than 3,300 bridges wrecked or damaged beyond repair.

The Nazis left the nation with only 3,000 locomotives, compared with 16,000 before the war. Only 35 per cent. of the rolling stock and 30 per cent. of the trucks remain.

Virtually all the country's ports have been destroyed or badly damaged.

What transport facilities remain or have been repaired are being used first for the army and secondly for movement of food. Nothing has been available for industrial requirements.

DEC 7 1944

French Red Cross Asks Word Of De St. Exupery

Paris, Dec. 6 (AP)—The French Red Cross issued an appeal today for information regarding the famous writer and flyer, Capt. Antoine de St. Exupery, author of "Night Flight" and two other volumes which have been published together in America as "Airman's Odyssey."

The appeal stated that he disappeared last July 7 while flying a Lightning fighter plane of the Fghting French airforce from the Mediterranean coast to Annecy.

Paris Fashion Note

PARIS, Dec. 6 (AP).—The latest Paris fashion is a simple brown woolen dress which couturiers are turning out free for women war refugees. The French Aid Society supplies the material to dress shops which make a weekly quota. The output now is being sent to women in the Caen area of Normandy. The dress has a full skirt, full-length sleeves, V-neck line with a row of buttons down the front and a belt.

REDS 35 MILES FROM FRONTIER ERCSI ABANDONED

HERCHER

50 Places Liberated in Soviet Offensive Against Budapest.

DANUBE CROSSED

Ukraine Army Continuing Advance as Drive Gains Momentum.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 7.—(AP) The Red army scored gains ranging up to 16 miles yesterday on the southern approaches to Budapest west of the Danube river, as Russian front dispatches placed Soviet vanguards within 35 miles of the Austrian frontier.

The Russian war bulletin said Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine army captured 50 places in the drive on Budapest, including Racalmas, 28 miles south of the Hungarian capital. The Germans said they had abandoned Ercsi, only 13 miles south, and asserted the Russians had crossed to the Danube's west bank from Csepel island below the capital.

Units of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine army are entrenched solidly on the 30-mile island in positions only six miles from Budapest's outskirts. Racalmas is only four miles from the southern tip of the island a[illegible] junction of these forces wa[illegible] minent, if not already accom[illegible] ed.

New Offensive

German radio broadcasts declared the Red army was striking at Budapest in a new offensive from the south, northeast and east, but there was no confirmation from Moscow. The communique made no mention of fighting directly south or on the north and east of the capital.

At the lower end of Lake Balaton the Russians reported the capture of Balaton-Bereny, 42 miles from the nearest point on the Austrian frontier. Moscow dispatches based on advices from the front said earlier that bold Red army vanguards had reached within 35 miles of the Austrian border.

The communique supplement said almost all the 50-mile southern shore of the lake was in Russian hands.

On a 46-mile front between Lake Balaton and the Draja river frontier with northern Yugoslavia, other of Marshal Tolbukhin's forces captured 40 places, registering gains of over 12 miles.

These units speared southwest from Szigetvar, the key junction taken yesterday, and captured Darany, only six miles from Barcs, a crossing point on the Draja. This was a direct threat to German communications running from Osijek, vital rail junction 100 miles northwest of Belgrade.

In Yugoslavia the Russians and units of Marshal Tito's Partisans captured the highway and rail junction of Sid, 62 miles northwest of Belgrade. That represented a nine mile advance southwest from Ilok on the Danube, taken yesterday. Fourteen other places in that area were captured.

Taken in the southern drive on Budapest on the Danube's west bank was Kaloz, about 15 miles below the strategic rail junction of Szekes-Fehervar, 32 miles south of the capital. Heavy fighting was indicated in this area as the Germans sought to hold the approaches to the junction, on the railroad leading northwest to Wienerneustadt and Vienna in Austria.

The communique supplement said 2,000 Germans and Hungarians were killed yesterday. The bulletin itself said 2,375 prisoners were captured.

Sarbogard, 43 miles southwest of Budapest and the biggest town on the railroad between the capital and captured Kaposvar, also fell to the Russians.

Reds 40 Miles From Border Of Austria

DEC 7 1944

LUCE

London, Dec. 6 (AP)—Soviet tanks sweeping past Lake Balaton have plunged within 40 miles of the Austrian border, Moscow dispatches said today, while the Germans acknowledged a new threat to the Hungarian capital, Budapest.

The Soviet sweep, curling around the lower end of the great Hungarian lake was beating through the final defense zone guarding the southeast door to Germany.

The Berlin radio said Russians had crossed to the west bank of the Danube below Budapest from 30-mile long Csepel Island, establishing a new bridgehead and winning the town of Ercsi, twenty miles south of the capital.

Budapest Hit From Two Sides

Budapest was under large-scale attack from both sides, the German high command declared, and fighting in Hungary was rising in violence.

One Berlin broadcast said the main Soviet blows were thrown in between the Danube and Lake Balaton, and that the Soviets gained ground toward the north and northwest. The German communique, however, declared these thrusts were largely halted.

The race toward Austria endangered rear communications of the large Yugoslav city of Zagreb.

Front dispatches said that task forces from Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian Army already has stabbed deeply into the enemy flank behind the rail junction of Nagykanizsa, 10 miles from the northern Yugoslavia border and 46 from Austria.

Rail Line To North Cut

The major rail line north from Nagykanizsa through the Hungarian city of Szombathely to Wiener Neustadt, big German aircraft manufacturing center, and Vienna was reported blocked by Russia artillery.

Tolbukhin's triumph in massing his forces along most of Lake Balaton's southeastern shore gave him a pivotal base for flinging out encircling arms to the northeast around Budapest, Hungarian capital, and to the southwest around Zagreb, northern Yugoslav city and capital of Croatia.

Partisans Open Offensive

Russian vanguards were probing the rolling countryside between the lake and the Drava river, beyond which thousands of Croatian Partisans loyal to Marshal Tito are said to have gone over to a fierce offensive against possibly 100,000 German troops still reported in northern Yugoslavia.

In the push to cut off Budapest, Tolbukhin's forward elements were reported very close to contact with Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's right flank established on Csepel Island, in the Danube, south of the capital. Malinovsky's troops have been besieging Budapest from the southeast for days.

DE GAULLE TALKS CONTINUE

MOSCOW, Dec. 6.—(AP) Premier Stalin and General De Gaulle early tonight had the third of their talks since the French leaders' arrival here last week for discussions of political and military matters.

De Gaulle Visits Red Army School

Moscow, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Alphonse Pierre Juin, French Chief of Staff, today inspected the Red Army Artillery School. High Soviet officers conducted the French leaders on the tour.

Russ Create Medal For Arctic Service

Moscow, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Supreme Soviet created a new medal "for the defense of the Arctic" today to honor the many thousand Soviet soldiers, sailors, airmen and civilians who waged war for 40 months in the Far North.

A *Pravda* editorial said that among those winning the distinction were the crews of six Red submarines which sank a total of 70 German ships and those of surface craft and bombers which destroyed an additional 630 enemy vessels.

U.S., BRITAIN SPLIT ON POLICY

SINGLE COL

England Claims Right Of Intervention In European Affairs

DEC 7 1944

London, Dec. 6 (AP)—A wide British-American split in policy over liberated Europe's political quarrels developed today, with Britain insistent upon her right to intervene when necessary and the United States equally firm on a hands-off attitude.

Watching the Continent's political strife with mounting concern, the House of Commons heard Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden—his usual suavity sacrificed for edged words of determination—serve notice that Britain intends to stick to her position regardless of American reaction.

Follows U.S. Note

The British Government's position—one of transcendent importance in its potential impact upon the ideological struggles gripping many of Europe's restive countries—was outlined just 24 hours after the United States formally declared those problems should be settled "without influence from outside."

The immediate issue revolved around Britain's intervention in Italy's affairs, specifically on its objection to liberal Count Carlo Sforza as Italian Foreign Minister in the Bonomi Government.

From that issue stemmed a fundamental problem affecting many of the other countries.

Eden Blunt

In recognition of this fact, just as did Edward Stettinius, new United States Secretary of State, Eden dealt with the Italian situation in broad, blunt terms as he declared:

"I must repeat to the House that I maintain the British Government has a perfect right to express an opinion to another government about a minister under conditions such as these."

The American statement yesterday said:

"The position of this Government has been consistently that the composition of the Italian Government is purely an Italian affair except in the case of appointments where important military factors are concerned.

"The Government has not in any way intimated to the Italian Government that there would be any opposition on its part to Count Eforza. Since Italy is an area of combined responsibility, we have reaffirmed to both the British and Italian governments that we expect the Italians to work out their problems of government along democratic lines without influence from outside.

"This policy would apply to an even more pronounced degree with regard to governments of the United Nations in their liberated territories."

Full Debate Due

It was said in Washington today that the basic American policy should apply particularly to strife-torn Greece, where the United States was considering active application of its hands-off position.

Eden announced that a full-dress debate on the Greek crisis would be held in Commons Friday. The British War Cabinet met Tuesday night to discuss the Greek situation.

Several of Britain's lawmakers came to today's Commons session primed for a showdown on the obvious divergence of British and American policy, but hopeful of an explanation in detail—their choler over the abruptness of the American statement unmollified by the tart reaction of the British press.

Guardian Calls It Rude

The Manchester *Guardian* called the American statement "rude." The Yorkshire *Post* said it "smacks of self-righteousness."

Both papers accused the Americans of "short memories," with reminders of the controversy over the Darlan case in North Africa.

The British press, generally uneasily, expressed belief that a crisis had been reached in drafting a policy for dealing with liberated countries.

Eden was ready, too. A query from Laborite Ivor Thomas as to

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whether the British Government's views were being modified in view of the American position drew from the Foreign Secretary the quick response:

"I can assure you that my answers are revised up to the very last minute."

Cries Of "No, No"

Cries of "No, No" met Thomas's suggestion that Britain "withdraw gracefully" and admit that "a blunder has been made."

Another member raised the question of whether Britain's maintenance of the present Belgian Government was "dictated solely by military considerations."

Eden responded that any action taken by Allied troops in Belgium was carried out under instructions of General Eisenhower and that the supreme commander must be free to take whatever action he thought necessary to keep order as long as the country remained within the zone of military operations.

Complicating Factors

The whole European situation was complicated by a number of uncertain factors, among them:

The United States department announcement that its position was "reaffirmed" to Britain and Italy left open to speculation the question of whether it went also to Russia, a member of the Allied control commission.

The question of whether Britain's firm position has been adopted in light of decisions reached at the Moscow conferences between Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin on spheres of influence in Europe.

The future position of Russia in left-versus-right political arguments of eastern and southern European countries.

Britain's Foreign Secretary Will Not Go Along With Stettinius

DEC 7 1944

SFORZA CHOICE NOT APPROVED

London Does Not Care to Deal With Count as Bonomi's Foreign Minister.

London, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, asserted flatly today that Britain was within her rights in trying to shape the governments of liberated countries, and thereby split completely with the American declaration of a "hands-off policy" in Italy. Mr. Eden stood by the British Government's veto of the proposed appointment of Count Carlo Sforza as Italian-Foreign Minister.

Secretary of State Stettinius had announced yesterday that the United States did not oppose Count Sforza and felt that the Italians should be allowed to form their own government without outside interference. Mr. Eden's stand—clearly of significance in the reshaping of a post-war Europe—brought divided sentiment in the House of Commons.

No Admission of Blunder.

Cries of "no" met a suggestion by Ivor Thomas, a laborite, that Britain "withdraw gracefully and admit that a blunder has been made." Just as Mr. Stettinius implied that his non-interference statement was a far broader declaration than the immediate issue of Count Sforza, so Mr. Eden apparently applied his words to the future of all liberated Europe.

"I must repeat to the House that I maintain the British Government has a perfect right to express an opinion to another Government about a Minister under conditions such as these," Mr. Eden said. Count Sforza was Minister without Portfolio in the Italian Government which resigned ten days ago, and Mr. Eden said that Britain did not oppose his holding a job other than that of Foreign Minister. Ivanoe Bonomi, who once resigned as Italian Premier, is trying to form a new government.

The British press commented sharply on the American note. It was rude and meant to be so, said the Manchester Guardian. The Yorkshire Post said that it smacked of self-righteousness. Both newspapers recalled British opposition to the American-supported Darlan administration in North Africa.

Crisis in Greece.

Mr. Eden announced a full-dress debate for Friday on the crisis in Greece, where Britain is using her armed forces, in line with a Churchill declaration, against left wing elements. When Mr. Thomas asked if the British Government's views were being modified in the light of the American statement favoring a hands-off policy in Italy, Mr. Eden replied:

"I can assure you that my answers are revised up to the very last minute." The House laughed.

Bonomi Contradicts Eden.

"I explained the attitude of the British Government in my statement of December 1," said Mr. Eden. "The statement subsequently issued by Signor Bonomi in no way modifies the views of His Majesty's Government."

Mr. Eden said on December 1 that the British "did not feel Count Sforza would be a particularly happy choice as Foreign Minister" and he accused Count Sforza of working against the Italian Government of Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi, who was co-operating with Britain. Signor Bonomi denied later that Count Sforza had worked against him and said that he felt Mr. Eden meant the Badoglio Government, instead.

"Do you seriously mean to maintain the attitude that Count Sforza has worked against Signor Bonomi when Signor Bonomi says that that is not so?" asked Sir Richard Acland, leader of the left-wing Common Wealth party. "I have said what our position is," replied Mr. Eden, "and I have nothing to add."

G. R. Strauss, Laborite, asked Mr. Eden if Britain had taken her position without consultation with other Allied governments. He said that he wished to know also how the Foreign Secretary could reconcile it with Signor Bonomi's "complete denial."

Question Is Broadened.

"As regards the first part of the question," replied Mr. Eden, "perhaps you will be good enough to await a question I am going to answer in a moment or two about other governments. As regards Signor Bonomi's statement — he said 'Count Sforza and I are old friends and even when we have disagreed on any particular question, I have never had reason to doubt his personal friendship to me.' That would almost apply to Mr. Strauss and myself."

The discussion was broadened to include Britain's policy in other liberated countries when Mr. Eden was asked if Britain's maintenance of the present Belgian Government in office was "dictated solely by military considerations." Mr. Eden said that any action taken by Allied troops in Belgium was carried out under the instructions of Gen. Eisenhower and that while Belgium remained a zone of military operations the supreme commander must be free to take whatever action he thought necessary to keep order. Asked if the Americans were in agreement, Mr. Eden replied, "Yes, so far as I am aware."

Others Not Consulted.

Asked for a second time if the United States and Russia had been consulted beforehand on Britain's attitude toward Count Sforza, Mr. Eden answered "no." He then explained that "the British have no objection to Count Sforza being a member of the Italian Government—he has in fact been such a member for some time past."

The form of his statement implied that Britain's objections were solely against Count Sforza as Foreign Minister. "The possibility of Count Sforza's appointment as Foreign Secretary was raised with the British Minister in Rome, who thereupon expressed what he knew to be the views of the British Government," said Mr. Eden.

"His statement was subsequently indorsed and the United States Government was informed immediately of what had passed." The British view was presented to the Anglo-American Control Commission in Italy, Mr. Eden said.

Pressed by one member to elaborate on the reaction of the other powers, Mr. Eden said that "as regards the attitude of the United States Government, he will have seen an announcement in the press this morning."

Press Sees Crisis

The tenor of press comment here was that Britain—and the other great powers, too—had reached a crisis in drafting a policy toward dealing with governments in liberated countries.

The Manchester *Guardian* said: "It cannot often have happened that the British Government has received so sharp a snub as it has just got from the American State Department. The American papers of the last few days have shown very clearly that British prestige as a democratic power is running downhill."

Predicting that Stettinius's statement would be popular in America, the *Guardian* said, "The Americans have delightfully short memories."

Darlan Support

"Gone is the shameful record of the State Department's support of Darlan, its flirtations with Giraud, its mistrust of de Gaulle," the newspaper said. "That is all washed out by the moralizing over Britain's unsuccessful floundering in 'power politics'—in our 'supposed wish to dominate Greece and Italy and to bind Belgium to ourselves, in our supposed fondness for 'reaction' and monarchy and in our supposed fear of resurgent Left movements.

"It is an absurd picture, for of all countries the United States is probably (apart from Portugal, Eire and Spain) the most frightened of a Europe given over to 'communism.'"

RAF HITS RUHR HEAVY BLOW

DEC 7 1944

1,300 British Planes Follow Up American Attack

London, Thursday, Dec. 7 (AP). Allied planes attacked a southbound German convoy off Bohuslaen, north of Gothenburg, early today, a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm said, one vessel was sunk and others damaged, it was reported.

London, Dec. 6 (AP)—Allied air fleets, the American 8th Air Force by day and the RAF with a 1,300-plane blow at night, smashed again today at German oil plants and railways.

The RAF targets, a synthetic oil plant and two freight yards, were not identified in an Air Ministry announcement shortly before midnight.

The Luna synthetic oil factory at Merseberg and the railway yards that feed into the Ruhr at Bielefield were attacked by 1,600 American planes. It was the seventeenth daylight attack on Merseberg.

Some 800 Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by a similar number of Thunderbolts and Mustangs, dropped 3,000 tons of bombs through the clouds by instrument. Four bombers and two fighters were lost to heavy flak, but there was no German fighter opposition, a communique announced.

The German radio reported tonight that more bomber formations were over the Reich.

More Than 10,000 In Three Days

It appeared that today's aerial offensive in support of land armies in the seventh month of their drive from the Channel on Berlin, would bring far past 10,000 the total of plane operations in three days.

The bombing of Bielefeld completed a triangle of rail targets where the Germans have been feeding men, ammunition and supplies to the Roer River front before Cologne.

British and American bombers combined yesterday in hitting Hamm, which has the largest rail yards in Germany, and Soest, next largest, as well as Munster. Bielefeld is 40 miles east of Munster and the same distance northeast of Soest.

Football Field Bombed

A field dispatch from the United States 9th Army on the Roer River described how fighter-bombers of the 29th Tactical Air Force pinpointed six tons of bombs on a football field opposite Julich today in knocking out German firing points.

Fighter-bombers of the United States 12th Air Force in Italy ranged over the Verona area, destroying railroad locomotives and cutting the Brenner Pass rail line into Germany in two places. Liberators of the United States 15th Air Force, co-operating with the Red Army, bombed rail yards on lines leading to the front in western Hungary.

U.S. Planes Hit Nazi Oil Plant

London, Dec. 6 (AP)—Eight hundred American heavy bombers, escorted by 800 Mustangs and Thunderbolt fighters, attacked Germany's No. 1 synthetic oil plant at Merseburg and the railroad yards at Beilefeld today.

The 3,000-ton raid took place under adverse weather conditions and results were unobserved.

Five thousand planes hit Germany yesterday, leaving blazing destruction strewn all the way from Berlin to the Rhine.

12 Bombers Lost

Almost 1,400 Britain-based American bombers and fighters bombed the Nazi capital and Munster, knocking down 91 German against the loss of twelve bombers and eleven fighters.

The RAF hit rail yards at Hamm and Soest—the two most important in Germany—with a bomber-fighter fleet equal to the United States 8th Air Force effort. Two bombers were lost.

Nine Rail Yards Hit

Twelve hundred American dive bombers and mediums and 1,000 British planes operating from France, Holland and Belgium worked over the nine rail yards in western Germany and gave day-long support to troops in the front line. Three planes were lost.

The previous 24-hour period—Monday—saw 4,000 planes, predominantly bombers, dumping 12,000 tons of bombs on eight Nazi rail centers of prime importance to German armies in the west.

Hero's Plane Scrapped

London, Dec. 5 [AP—Delayed]—The Mustang fighter which Capt. Leonard (Kit) Carson, of Denver, Col., has piloted to fame by shooting down eight Nazi planes in three missions was consigned to a salvage pile today.

Carson rode his bucking Mustang home from a battle over Berlin, but it was so badly mauled by what Carson described as "the best German pilot I've seen," that it was a miracle he ever got back.

In the dogfight, Carson's plane was hit six times in and near the battery, causing acid to eat up wires and metal surfaces. But he skillfully flew the battered craft back to England, the wind whistling through gaping holes in a wing and fuselage.

Tomorrow, Carson will get a new plane—one with eighteen little black crosses painted on it. Carson, who bagged five planes in the air November 27, and two more December 2, will be in the cockpit looking for No. 19.

GI's Hurt By V-Bomb; Two Women Are Killed

London, Dec. 6 (AP)—A German V-bomb dropped into southern England recently, killed a number of persons, injured United States service men and others and blew to bits jeeps and a truck parked opposite a hotel.

Streets were blocked by debris. A taxicab was blown through a store window and its occupants killed. Two women pedestrians were torn to pieces.

DEC 7 1944

Alabaman Becomes Ace In One Day

London, Dec. 6 (AP)—Lieut. J. S. Daniel, of Birmingham, Ala., became an ace in a day when he blasted five Nazi planes out of the sky in the United States 8th Air Force's flaming battle with the *Luftwaffe* over Misburg, Germany.

Triple combat kills were scored

by Capt. Donald Joh , of Terrell, Texas; Lieut. Le C. Marsh, of Los Angeles; Pr Frank R. Master, of New Castle, Pa.; and Lieut. William E. Whalen, of Hamilton, N.Y.

'$210,000 GI Pay-Roll Theft'

London, Dec. 6 (AP)—The London *Daily Herald* said today a $210,000 pay roll for United States troops on the Western front had been stolen while in transit in England.

It was the most "hush-hush" crime of its kind in England's history, the *Herald* said. How and when it occurred is a mystery, and nobody will talk about it.

"American military police and G-men have joined in a widespread hunt," the Herald said, adding that the money was in small notes and sealed in tin boxes.

WOUNDED NAZIS BAR ALIEN BLOOD

London, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Seriously wounded Nazi prisoners, unwilling to accept non-German blood, have been kept alive against their will by transfusions on the British Second Army front, Norman Bower, Conservative Member of Commons, said today.

He served notice that he would ask the war secretary "if he will take steps to see that the lives of fanatical Nazi soldiers are no longer saved against their will."

FREE AUSTRIAN BRIGADE

LONDON, Dec. 6—(AP) The Cairo radio said tonight that the first "Free Austrian Brigade" had been formed in Yugoslavia and that it was fighting under Marshal Tito's command to join in the liberation of Austria.

Neutrals Ban War Criminals

London, Dec. 6 (AP)—All neutral countries "that have been approached" have now given satisfactory assurances they would not give refuge to any war criminals, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden revealed in the House of Commons today.

Hitler Reported To Have Seen Szalasi

London, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio said today that Adolf Hitler had received Franz Szalasi, Hungarian Chief of State, at an unspecified retreat on Monday.

GERMAN PRESS SAYS HITLER AGAIN ACTIVE

LONDON, Dec. 6—(AP) The German press and radio tonight were filled with accounts—including pictures—of the doings of Adolf Hitler in what appeared to be a staged prelude for the long-silent and secluded Fuehrer's re-emergence into the limelight.

All printed and broadcast accounts of Hitler's activities stressed that he performed these acts "personally." This was a new departure.

And the activities reported were manifold—both political and military, ranging from consulting with foreign government representatives to awarding war decorations—with the obvious intention of conveying the impression that the Fuehrer had recovered from injuries suffered in the July 20 attempt on his life.

DEC 7 1944

BRITONS FEAR TRADE LOSSES

Debate Question Of Expanding Export Business

London, Dec. 6 (AP)—A Government spokesman bluntly told a restless House of Commons today that the rebuilding of Britain's postwar export markets would have to be subordinated to fighting the war, in which Allied armies still face possibly their bloodiest battles.

After both Conservative and Laborite members joined in a chorus of demands that Britain "speak plainly" to the United States in spite of lend-lease, Minister of Production Oliver Lyttelton warned that "we may yet have to face battles sterner and bloodier than we have yet fought. And although victory is certain, the time of victory is uncertain."

Postwar Export Goal

Britain has set a target for postwar exports at 50 per cent above prewar 1938. Lyttelton expressed a conviction that this could be achieved, but he asserted it would take time and "there are occasions when our rather grand *seigneur* attitude will have to be adapted to suit our rather shiny coat."

It is "false," he declared, to give the impression that "we might now start to improve civilian standards of life and to improve exports substantially."

Even after the defeat of Germany, he said, more than 50 per cent of Britain's total resources still would be required for the war against Japan.

"We are now the world's greatest debtor," he said, "and have to get rid of the deeply ingrained mentality which grew up when we were the greatest creditor."

Not "Like Poor Relations"

Several members contended that limitations of British exports under the lend-lease agreement would cost overseas customers after the war, especially in South America. They called on the Government to adopt a more aggressive attitude.

"We will help ourselves most if we speak very plainly," asserted Laborite Alfred Edwards. "It is no good acting like sissies to avoid hurting American feelings. We are not going there cap in hand like poor relations."

He was joined by Conservative Sir Oliver Simmonds, who contended, "A policy of appeasement based on reluctance to see clearly the need for our own export trade is to court failure and in American eyes to court ridicule."

More Lend-Lease Freedom

Hugh Dalton, president of the Board of Trade, told the House that beginning January 1 there would be "more freedom from lend-lease restriction in regard to exports containing iron and steel and certain nonferrous metals, notably aluminum" but added there could be "no large turnover to export trade in the next few months."

"I regret some of the references to the United States, particularly in relation to lend-lease which have been made today," Dalton said. "I believe this world is quite large enough to hold both the United States and the British Commonwealth. I believe trade of this world can be readily expanded to absorb both a substantial increase in our exports which we must have and that American export trade also can substantially increase."

Britain's Postwar Trade Stand

~~New York, Nov. 29 (AP)—Sir Nor~~

London, Dec. 6 (AP)—Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production, told Commons today that Britain's postwar trade policy could not be formed now, with perhaps the bloodiest battles of the war yet to be fought.

He broke into a debate in which several members voiced concern over belief that the United States was getting the jump on Britain in export-trade plans.

Even after defeat of Germany, Lyttelton said, more than 50 per cent of Britain's total resources will still be geared for the war against Japan.

Time Of Victory Uncertain

"We may yet have to face battles sterner and bloodier than we have yet fought, and, although victory is certain, the time of victory is uncertain," declared Lyttelton.

Impressions that Britain can start now to improve civilian standards and to improve exports substantially are false, he added, and "would mean delay in victory and with it the loss of tens of thousands of men who are the flower of the country."

He promised some changeovers from war production and release of some war workers to civilian jobs next year, but warned "we must not relax the tension—every hour lost now may mean another hour of war."

"Serious Disadvantages"

Sir Oliver Simmonds, Conservative, declared earlier that "anyone other than a political ostrich must realize by now that we are operating our export trade under serious disadvantages." He said "a policy of apeasement based on reluctance to see clearly the need for our own export trade was to court failure and, in American eyes, to court ridicule."

DEC 7 1944

Let the Government take full advantage of dispensations of the new lend-lease arrangement and let them end vacillation and present the country with a bold imaginative policy which would be supported here, respected in America and rejoice all our prewar custimers," Sir Oliver said.

"I don't think Americans respect us any more for mincing our words. It is time we did away with this double language. . . . American businessmen, efficient as they are in their own business, are the most superficial people in the world when it comes to facing economic facts."

Refers To F.D.R.'s Aim

Asserting that President Roosevelt only last week set America's aim at trebling its exports after the war, Sir Oliver added:

"We should do well to be in no doubt as to the enemy with which the United States will pursue this aim."

Sir Oliver denounced the Earl of Halifax's Chicago speech in which he quoted the latter as saying that it would be a long time, even after the end of hostilities, before Britain could satisfy Latin-America requirements.

"I cannot conceive a more perfect entre into South American markets for every salesman representative of United States firms," he said.

WODEHOUSE QUERY IS SENT TO PARIS

London, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—France has been asked "to state the legal grounds" on which P. G. Wodehouse, British author-humorist, is required to live in a French hospital under surveillance, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said today.

He told Commons that the British Home Office had studied the case of Wodehouse, who was arrested in Paris November 20 "on the ground that he had broadcast from Berlin, and found that there are no grounds . . . for taking positive measures ourselves" to bring him back to England.

"As far as I am aware,' observed the Foreign Secretary, "Mr. Wodehouse has expressed no wish to come to this country."

He drew a laugh as he added: "But I am taking steps to confirm this."

Viscount Samuel Heads Liberals

London, Dec. 6 (AP)—Viscount Samuel, one-time High Commissioner for Palestine and president of the British Institute of Philosophy, was elected leader of the Liberal party in the House of Lords today. He succeeds the 86-year-old Marquess of Crewe, who resigned because of failing health.

ROMANIA'S CRISIS ENDS

Bucharest, Dec. 5 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Romania's political crisis ended late today with the Peasant party's adherence to the new government. The newly formed cabinet is the same as the one which resigned last Friday, with the exception of the home minister, Niculae Penescu, whose portfolio was taken by Premier-Gen. Niculae Radescu.

The historical parties received eight places; the National Peasant party, four; Liberals, four, and the leftist parties in the National Democratic Front, six. All approved a new governmental program proposed by Gen. Radescu.

BRITISH CROSS LAMONE RIVER

Yanks In Italy Capture Mountain Town Of Penzola

DEC 7 1944

Rome, Dec. 6 (AP)—Smashing stubborn German resistance, British and Polish troops have firmly established a bridgehead across the Lamone River, 4 miles southeast of Faenza, posing a new flanking threat to Nazi troops in a bulge southwest of Bologna, the Allied high command announced today.

Evidence that the Germans are withdrawing from the bulge came in an announcement that the 5th Army, now under Lieut. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., had captured Penzola, a mountain town south of Imola, junction point on the Bologna-Faenza highway.

Ravenna-Godo Road Cleared

Northeast of Faenza 8th Army troops cleared the Ravenna-Godo road and, aided by Italian partisans, were clearing out pockets of Germans east of Ravenna along the 6-mile canal leading to the Adriatic. Due west of Ravenna Allied troops advanced beyond the village of Piangipane and were within less than a mile of the Lamone River 6 miles west of Ravenna, where the Germans have established new positions on the west bank.

5th Probes Bologna Defenses

The British and Polish crossing of the Lamone southwest of Faenza was made in strength, the communique said, and forward elements pushed into the steep hills beyond.

Patrols of the 5th Army along the central front, immediately south of Bologna, key German supply center in northern Italy, probed into Nazi defenses on the approaches to the city.

In an offensive aimed at cleaning out the northern Adriatic, British warships and naval planes attacked the island of Lussino on December 3, a communique said, destroying shipping and silencing enemy gun batteries.

Truscott Succeeds Clark

Appointment to the 5th Army command of General Truscott, who headed Allied forces on the Anzio beachhead and later led assault troops in the invasion of southern France, was announced by Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commander of American forces in the Mediterranean. Truscott succeeds Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, recently named commander of Allied ground forces in Italy to succeed General Sir Harold Alexander, new supreme commander in the Mediterranean.

Allies Carve Lamone Bridgehead In Italy

Rome, Dec. 6 (AP)—British and Polish troops have smashed across the Lamone River southwest of Faenza and established a bridgehead while other 8th Army units are cleaning out isolated enemy groups in captured Ravenna with the aid of Italian Patriots, Allied headquarters announced today.

Headquarters said the crossing of the Lamone was made in strength and that the bridgehead was held firmly against strong Nazi opposition.

Hills Overrun

The crossing was made upstream from the village of Quartolo, four miles southwest of Faenza, German strongpoint on the Rimini-Bologna highway. Near-by hill features were overrun quickly.

The capture Monday of Ravenna, ancient Ostrogoth capital and important communications center, was followed by a marked 8th Army advance westward which was drawing disorganized German elements back behind the lower Lamone River. The entire Ravenna-Godo road was cleared, and the towns of San Michele, four miles west of Ravenna, and Piangipane, five miles west, were taken.

A drive beyond Piangipane brought the British to within a mile of the Lamone in that sector. One hundred Germans were captured in this action and it was officially announced that "the enemy withdrawal was badly disorganized."

To the south enemy has fled behind the protection of the river. An initial 8th Army attempt to thrust across to the west bank was halted in a hail of enemy machine-gun bullets and shells.

TRUSCOTT PUT AT HEAD OF 5TH

DEC 7 1944

Named Commander of U. S. Army in Italy.

Rome, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Lucian K. Truscott Jr., 49 years old who commanded Allied

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forces on the Anzio beachhead and later led assault troops in the invasion of southern France, was appointed commander of the United States Fifth Army today.

Gen. Truscott succeeds Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark, recently named commander of the Fifteenth Army group. Gen. Clark, as commander of all Allied Ground Forces in Italy, succeeds Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, who was appointed Allied Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean.

Lieut.-Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commanding general of American forces in the Mediterranean, announced the appointment of Gen. Truscott and said that the effective date of the changes would be made public latre.

Gen. Truscott already has left the Sixth Corps in the Belfort area of France to return to Italy, the announcement stated.

Helped Train Rangers.

The new Army commander was one of the first American Generals to take an active role in the execution of the war in Europe. In Britain he was attached to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's staff and helped plan and execute the Dieppe raid. He had a major role in the formation and training of American Ranger battalions.

Subsequently Gen. Truscott was commander of American forces attacking Port Lyautey in the invasion of French Morocco on November 8, 1942, and received the Distinguished Service Medal for outstanding planning and leadership.

Early in the Tunisian campaign Gen. Truscott was Gen. Eisenhower's personal representative in the field. He later took command of the Third Infantry—"The rock of the Marne" Division.

Captured Anzio.

He led the division in the successful assault upon strongly held beaches in southern Sicily, then into Italy and finally to the Anzio beachhead in January, 1944. Then he was made commander of the Sixth Army Corps, controlling all beachhead troops.

Gen. Truscott was commissioned a reserve lieutenant in 1917 after he had enlisted in the Army. He remained in the United States in the last war, but he made the Army hi scareer and was a lieutenant-colonel at the time of Pearl Harbor.

Gen. Truscott is a native of Chatfield, Tex. His wife now is living at Charlottesville, Va. A son, one of his three children, is attending West Point.

British Ambassador Confers With Bonomi

Rome, Dec. 6 (AP) — Sir Noel Charles, British Ambassador to Italy, conferred tonight with former Premier Ivanoe Bonomi as the Italian Cabinet crisis passed its tenth day without any announced solution.

The Ambassador's visit followed day-long conferences between Bonomi and various party leaders seeking to form a new government.

Farouk Decorates U. S. Educator

Cairo, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—King Farouk of Egypt decorated Dr. Charles R. Watson, president of the American University at Cairo, today with the Order of Ismail, second class. It is one of the highest Egyptian honors. Dr. Watson founded the university twenty-four years ago.

DEC 7 1944

Night Attack On Athens By ELAS Is Expected

British Preparing; Street Fighting Sharp All Day Yesterday In Greek Capital

Athens, Dec. 6 (AP)—Police Chief Evert, of Athens, said tonight that, according to "more or less reliable information," forces of the ELAS and Communists may attempt an "all-out assault" on the city during the night.

"Measures are being taken to meet the situation," he declared.

EAM Rushes Up Units

The police chief's report followed a day of clashes between British and Greek regular army troops and armed members of the ELAS. Before he made his announcement of preparations to meet an assault Greek Government authorities had said they believed the near-civil war which has rocked the city since Sunday would be ended by tomorrow.

There were intermittent bursts of gunfire throughout the day in Athens as the regular Greek and British troops battled the ELAS forces. British Spitfire planes were brought into the fray to combat rooftop snipers and there were occasional bursts of grenades and the crackle of machine-guns from British tanks.

The authorities reported that the clashes in Pireaus, the port of Athens, had subsided.

British casualties have been very few thus far, while those of the ELAS have been considerably higher. It is not possible to obtain any definite figures as yet.

While intermittent firing was heard in Athens all day, punctuated occasionally by the burst of a grenade or the crackle of machine-gun fire from a British tank, authorities reported that clashes in Piraeus, the port of Athens, had subsided.

However, fresh bands of ELAS, armed units of the EAM, the national liberation front party, were reported streaming from the rural districts toward Athens.

ELAS Termed Mutineers

Refusal of the EAM to disband its militia brought on the crisis, in which the Government of Premier George Papandreou had been supported by Britain with a large contingent of troops under Maj. Gen. R. M. Scobie, who has termed the ELAS mutineers.

British troops were establishing control over the center of Athens, working out in concentric rings. Militant British action was started today when a truckload of British soldiers was fired upon before dawn from a roof. One officer was killed and an enlisted man wounded.

Led by a tank which battered in the door of EAM headquarters, a British platoon cleaned out the building with a half dozen bursts of fire. One British soldier was killed and a dying ELAS fighter was found on the roof. Most of the defenders escaped, however.

42 Communists Seized

The British also captured the Communist party building on Constitution Square, forcing the main entrance with hand grenades. They seized 42 armed Communists, including women.

Continual fighting occurred during the day along the Athens-Piraeus road where it enters the capital. British soldiers, angered at the fatal attacks on their comrades, fanned out around the Acropolis and the ancient stadium, two thirds of a mile southeast on the opposite side of the highway. Fighting also flared around the Temple of Zeus and Hadrian's Gate.

Badly panicked civilian policemen who were besieged in a precinct station were rescued by three British tanks. The gray-clad policemen clambered aboard the tanks, but some where hit by sniper bullets as they rode to safer headquarters.

Salonika Situation "Ticklish"

Outside of Athens the EAM called a strike in the Peloponnesian town of Patras and disarmed newly recruited national militiamen there. British troops recovered the arms without firing a shot.

In Salonika the situation was described as "ticklish, but no open trouble yet."

General Catsotas, military governor of Athens, declared in a statement the people of Greece were against any form of dictatorship.

"Today," he said, "extreme Leftists are being beaten and defeated because they tried to seize power by force. In the same way and even more relentlessly will be beaten the Right Wing, if now or in the future they attempt to seize power.

Papandreou Told To Stay On

"The Greek people will be allowed in all freedom to decide on a social and political system of governance without psychological or material force. All will be free to propagate their principles but they must surrender their arms even their knives before doing so."

[In London King George II of Greece was reported to have refused to accept the resignation of Papandreou which he offered yesterday in an effort to promate "national unity." In diplomatic quarters it was assumed the Greek monarch acted after consultation with Prime Minister Churchill.

No U.S. Troops Involved

[At the same time the Communist party in London announced three protest meetings against the use of British force in Greece would be held Sunday.]

No American troops are involved in the fighting in Athens. There are about 100 Yanks here, including personnel of the Air Transport Command and officers attached to relief organizations.

The general strike and disorders have seriously hindered the flow of relief supplies to the near-starving Greeks and Lincoln MacVeagh, United States Ambassador to Greece, intimated it might be necessary to hold up further shipments of supplies because of the inability to unload the ships.

DEC 7 1944

British Battle Partisans In Athens

DEC 7 1944

Athens, Dec. 6 (AP)—A British Sherman tank and a platoon of British soldiers seized headquarters of the Left-wing EAM party by storm today as fighting spread through wide areas of Athens.

The Communist party building on Constitution Square also was taken. Parachute troopers forced the main entrance with grenades and seized 42 prisoners, including women. Some were armed.

Greek authorities said they believed all resistance would be overcome by tomorrow. In Piraeus, port of Athens, the clashes reportedly had subsided this afternoon.

Fighting with tanks and machine guns broke out after snipers of the ELAS—the militia of the EAM, National Liberation Front—fired on a truckload of British troops before dawn, killing one and wounding another.

Tank Batters In Door

A Sherman tank was sent to batter in the door of EAM headquarters, and British troops charged up the stairs, scattering EAM defenders with half a dozen bursts of fire, and cleaning up floor by floor.

One British soldier was killed by a bullet through the head while searching the building. A dying ELAS soldier lay on the roof. Quantities of grenades, provisions, ammunition and rifles were strewn about the building, but most of the defenders apparently escaped.

British troops are establishing control over the center of Athens by degrees, working out in concentric rings. Sniping continued incessantly throughout the city, with occasional bigger thumps from grenade sand machine guns.

EAM refusal to disband its militia brought on the crisis, in which Britain has supported the shaken Government of Premier George Papandreou.

Continuous Fighting

The point at which the main Athens-Piraeus road enters the capital was the scene of continuous fighting. British troops, angered by casualties, are fanning out around the Acropolis, and around the ancient restored stadium, two thirds of a mile to the southeast on the opposite side of the highway.

British parachute troops relieved besieged policemen of one precinct station house near the main railway station. Three tanks rumbled up to help gray-clad civilian police at a near-by headquarters. The police clambered aboard the tanks, but snipers hit some as they were driven to a safer headquarters.

EAM Calls Strike

The EAM called a strike in the Peloponnesian town of Patras, and disarmed newly-recruited national militiamen there. But the British commander at Patras recovered the arms without a shot being fired.

In Salonika, the situation was described as "ticklish, but no open trouble yet."

A British communique issued this morning said:

"In defiance of all orders both from the Greek Government and Map. Gen. R. M. Smobie, ELAS troops continued to advance toward the center of Athens, overwhelming police posts and even firing on British troops on guard duty.

"Against Dictatorship"

"British and Greek regular forces have gone into action in support of the civil power."

Military Governor Catsotas told newsmen that "we are against any form of dictatorship."

"Today the extreme Leftists are being beaten and defeated because they tried to seize power by force," he said. "In the same way and even more relentlessly will the Right wing be beaten if now or in the future it attempts to seize power.

"The Greek people will be allowed in all freedom to decide on their social and political system of government without psychological or material force. All will be free to propagate their principles. But they must surrender their arms and even their knives before doing so."

One British officer was killed and an enlisted man was wounded as snipers in the Plakka district opened fire before dawn on the truckload of troops passing along the main Piraeus road.

RAF Drops Flares

ELAS reinforcements were reported en route to the city from outlying provinces.

During the night the RAF dropped parachute flares over the countryside around Athens, while reconnoitering for converging ELAS forces. Sporadic small arms fire broke the stillness throughout the night in the capital.

PERHAPS THEY SHED PIGEON'S BLOOD

Myitkhina, Burma, Dec. 5 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The cannon-firing 490th Medium Bombardment Squadron had a "jewel" of a target today—the village of Mogok, the world's ruby center. In a bombing and shelling attack on the Japanese supply center seventy miles northeast of Mandalay, a flight led by Lieut. Donald Karschner of Orangeville, Pa., destroyed sixteen Japanese warehouses in one sector of the village.

Mogok's mines are noted especially for the highly-prized pigeon's blood ruby.

DEC 7 1944

Myitkyina, Burma, Dec. 6. (A. P.).—United States Fourteenth Air Force fighters are flying shuttle raids between the Chinese Salween front, in Yunnan province, and the Chinese lines in Burma, it was disclosed here today. The fighters take off from Chinese bases, bomb targets in front of the Chinese, push westward into Burma to United States Tenth Air Force bases, reload with bombs and refuel, and blast the Japanese again on the homeward trip.

Tushan Captured, Chinese Reveal

Chungking, *Thursday*, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Chinese admitted in a special communique today the loss of Tushan, former terminus of the Kwangsi-Kweichow Railroad 75 miles southeast of Kweiyang.

Japanese claimed the town was captured December 2, but the Chinese high command said it fell the morning of December 5 after the enemy suffered heavy casualties.

This reverse came amid reports that a Japanese drive was in full swing toward Kunming, loss of which would hamstring the prospective India-China supply route and deliver the United States 14th Air Force a crippling blow.

This was indirectly indicated in a communique from American headquarters which reported 14th Air Force reconnaissance in the Poseh area in western Kwangsi province near the Yunnan province border.

Meanwhile, dispatches fro Kweichow province reported th Chinese reinforcements hurried there from Northwest China already were in action against the Japanese and claimed the situation had improved slightly.

The announced recovery of Pachai, 65 miles east, southeast of Kweiyang, was taken as evidence of the strengthening of Chinese resistance.

[A Chinese Communist broadcast from Yenan province, recorded by the FCC, said troops of the 8th Route Army accompanied by guerrilla forces had blown up a Japanese consulate at Tangshan, 60 miles northeast of Tientsin in Hopeh province November 15, killing five Japanese.]

16 Jap Ships Hit By Yanks

Chungking, Dec. 6 (AP)—United States 14th Air Force flyers have sunk, probably sunk or damaged sixteen additional Japanese freighters in far-flung attacks, despite the loss of their best bases to the Japanese drive in southeast China, Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's headquarters announced today.

A communique said the biggest toll was taken Monday in a P-51 attack on a concentration of Japanese shipping in the Yangtze River where one freighter was destroyed, two were left sinking and eight were damaged.

Other successes were scored east of Shanghai, west of Formosa and at Amoy harbor on the China coast, one the same day.

Headquarters, United States Fourteenth Air Force, China, Dec. 6 (A. P.)—United States Fourteenth Air Force P-51 fighters attacked Japanese troop movements today in the French Indo-China border region, where the enemy has poised a potential menace to China's gateway province of Yunnan. During a broad reconnaissance sweep starting inside China from Poseh, 225 air line miles east of southeast of Kunming, Mustangs strafed troop trains at Langson, just inside the Indo-China frontier, a communique reported. The position faces the westernmost portion of Kwangsi province.

Proposals Exchanged

Chungking, Dec. 6 (AP) — Wang Shi-chieh, China's new Minister of Information, confirmed today that new proposals have been exchanged by the Chiang Kai-shek Government and the Chinese Communists, but declined to disclose details.

Wang did say, however, that one encouraging sign was that "the atmosphere has been more calm and there has been a noticeable diminution of recriminations on either side."

A major objective of his Ministry, he said at a press conference, would be to improve the censorship situation, in which "we shall be guided by the principal that within reasonable bounds the censor should facilitate the free flow of news."

DEC 7 1944

Chinese Factions Move for Unity

Chungking, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—New proposals have been exchanged toward settling differences between the Chungking Government and Chinese communists, Wang Shih-Chieh, new Minister of Information, disclosed today. He did not give any details.

YANKS ON LEYTE FORGING FORWARD

Situation of Japanese 'Serious' Gen. MacArthur Reports.

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Thursday, Dec. 7—(AP) Fighting on Leyte island in the Philippines is increasing, with the Americans making substantial gains on all fronts, General Douglas MacArthur reported today.

A Japanese tank attack, launched in the Mormoc corridor sector where the 10th U. S. army corps is applying its pressure, failed to break the Americans' grip.

To the south of Ormoc, Nipponese supply port on the island's west coast, the Americans of the 24th corps breached the enemy's line on the Palanas river and pierced to a point south of Balogo on the coast and Kang Dagit village inland, the communique said.

"The enemy's line of reinforcements by water through Ormoc bay has been cut by our naval and air forces," MacArthur said on this third anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

"With the increasing pressure of our ground troops the enemy's situation must be regarded as serious," the general said.

The communique told of Allied air thrusts against Nipponese installations, airfields and shipping from the Manila area on the north to the north coast of New Guinea.

Scores of tons of bombs were dumped on airfields, destroying parked planes. Three 1,000-ton enemy freighters were sunk—one off Bondoc peninsula, southern Luzon; another off Bohol island in the Philippine archipelago and the third off the north coast of Flores, between Timor and Java in the Netherlands East Indies.

American fighters attacked Japanese defenses at Kananga, on the road from Ormoc on Leyte island, destroying supply buildings and dumps.

Ten Japanese planes attacked American shipping in Leyte gulf, but Yank fighter planes shot down six of the attackers and antiaircraft gunners brought down two more.

"We sustained some damage," MacArthur said.

Bombers Clash in Air

In the American bomber attack on Dumaguete airdrome, on the south coast of Negros island below Leyte, 56 tons of bombs were dropped without opposition. Two of the Yank bombers were lost in a midair collision, the communique said.

Hitting at Fabrica on the north coast of Negros, American fighters destroyed five of 11 interceptin Japanese planes.

Reports from front lines in a sectors show the Japanese hav fully organized their positions especially in the vital Ormoc corridor on western Leyte leading from Carigara bay on the north to the reinforcement port of Ormoc on the south.

Great Battle on Leyte Due

DEC 7 1944

25,000 Japs in Ormoc Valley Reported Set for Final Desperate Drive.

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters in the Philippines, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Leyte Island's muddy battlefronts soon may flare into the hottest fighting of the Philippines campaign when 25,000 Japanese in Ormoc Valley begin a final, desperate bid for victory or death.

Clear indications that fighting may reach a new intensity with a break in the weather came today on the eve of the Pacific war's third anniversary as Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced that bazooka-firing American infantrymen had crushed a tank-supported Japanese drive to break out of a pocket at the northern end of Ormoc corridor on Sunday night. Rains held back full-scale action, but United States airmen and P. T. boats sank another destroyer, six small freighters and a tanker in wide sweeps through Philippine waters.

The enemy's relatively feeble information-seeking thrusts by small, scattered bands have been replaced by larger-scale attacks. Front-line reports from all sectors reveal solidly entrenched, well-trained, well-equipped large units of Japanese, instead of the former straggling of rearguard units.

First Division Cavalrymen, harassed by artillery fire and repeated thrusts at their advanced positions on the upper Ormoc highway, south of Limon, reported that the Nipponese are "in good physical condition, and well dug in." American patrols which had operated without hindrance in this area are drawing considerable fire.

Al Dopking, an Associated Press correspondent with the Seventh Division, advancing toward Ormoc from the south, described some of the bloodiest fighting these veterans of Attu and Kwajelein ever have seen. One small ridge—Shoestring Hill it is called, because that is all we held at first—was the scene of a five-day battle. It was seized by the Yanks only after the slopes were littered with more than 1,000 enemy dead.

Today's communique indicated a definite renewal of the Leyte ground fighting, stalemated by weeks of torrential rain. Leyte-based patrol planes, sweeping up Luzon's west coast, sank the destroyer and strafed two coastal vessels off the bloody Bataan peninsula, near Manila, where Americans and Filipinos made a stand in 1942.

Only last Saturday the enemy lost another destroyer in a battle in Ormoc Bay, west of Leyte. An American destroyer also was sunk.

Sunk Off Bataan

Leyte-based patrol planes sweeping up Luzon's west coast sank the destroyer and strafed two coastal vessels off Bataan Peninsula.

Patrol planes sank a 3,000-ton tanker and a small freighter in the Borneo area, damaging a third vessel. Ten interceptors met the American aircraft over Balikpapan and in a 75-minute air battle at least three of the enemy planes were destroyed.

Three small freighters were sunk in the Sibuyan area of the central Philippines by fighter-bombers.

A small freighter was sunk by fighters in Ormoc Bay. Another freighter was sent to the bottom near Masbate by naval units engaged in bombarding shore targets.

The air actions covered December 1—4.

Plane Crippled Jap Carrier

Scouting Naval Patrol Caught and Bombed Big Shokaku-class Warship Off Celebes.

DAVIS

Leyte, Dec. 2 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The crew of a Martin Mariner seaplane reported today an undisclosed single-handed crippling of one of Japan's biggest aircraft carriers. Naval Lieut. James D. Fallon of New Haven, while searching the seas south of Celebes, spotted a carrier of the formidable Shokaku class.

It was shortly after midnight of November 14 and the luminous wake of the large craft was a dead give-away. Ignoring the odds against his slow-moving "Nightmare," as his plane was called, Lieut. Fallon swept astern of his quarry and turned for a bombing run.

Jap Gunners Fire.

Ensign Robert L. Harper of Pontiac, Mich., the first pilot, dropped the big flying boat down to 150 feet from the water where the navigator, Erhard W. Rinner of New Braunfels, Tex., corrected her course for the bomb run. The alerted Japanese carrier swung violently and opened up with all her guns.

Lieut. Fallon said: "They were throwing everything at us but the Jap skipper's teeth." The first 500-pound bomb fell short, the second hit the waterline, the third hit squarely on the flight deck and the fourth went over the flat-top and exploded in the water.

Then a surprising thing happened. Lieut. Fallon expected a furious anti-aircraft barrage as his "Nightmare" lumbered slowly away, but all firing ceased. Lieut. Fallon wanted to see what damage his bombs had done, so he shadowed the carrier two hours.

He said that the carrier's speed decreased sharply and she obviously was hurt, but there were no fires. At last he was obliged to break off and return to his base. As the "Nightmare" settled down, the engines coughed, out of gasoline.

With U.S. 7th Division, Leyte, P. I., Dec. 6 (AP)—Trapped on the narrow nose of a ridge, a small American patrol jumped down a 300-foot cliff to escape superior numbers of Japanese.

Their fall was broken by trees and brush protruding from the almost perpendicular embankment. The patrol spent hours slipping back two miles to its own lines. Two men were missing for more than 48 hours while they hid in the brush and mountains.

The 25-man patrol, headed by Lieut. Col. John (Mickey) Finn and Lieut. Col. Glenn A. Nelson, both of Los Angeles, had gone two miles beyond the front without contacting enemy.

Sees Men Digging Foxholes

Then a guerrilla in the patrol heard a noise. Pfc. Robert Swanson, of Hibbing, Minn., went back to look. He saw some men digging foxholes. He thought they were Americans and called to them.

Three turned around and Swanson was face to face with three Japanese. He fired three times, then ran.

He was only a few feet ahead of the Japanese when he reached the rest of the patrol.

Colonel Finn and Pfc. Peter Gomez, of Chicago, fired into the Japanese. The enemy fired back.

Two Guerrillas Killed

Two of ten guerrillas in the patrol were killed. The Americans jumped over the cliff. Their clothing was ripped as they tumbled down. Gomez's rifle, slung over his shoulder, caught on a bush and ripped off. His watch and a ring were nearly torn off, and he twisted an ankle, but the others were unhurt. All were separated by the fall.

Capt. John Young, Afton, Iowa; Gomez and Swanson reached camp six hours later. Others straggled in. Pfc.'s Wilfred Bureg and Nick Nestor, Cleveland, Ohio, came in two days afterward. Their shoes and helmets were gone. They had wandered on through the Japanese lines and circled through the mountains.

Jap Is Killed Playing 'Possum'

DEC 7 1944

With the 24th Division of the

Trapped Yanks Jump Down 300-Foot Cliff

By Alva N. Dopking

30. 24 - 21013

Pinamapoan Front, Philippines [*AP—Delayed*]—The Japanese bag of tricks is bottomless, say Private Harry Fender, Evanston, Ill., and Private Stephen J. Yeager, Stamford, Conn.

During an advance up the Pinamapoan Ridge their unit strode by a cluster of Japanese dead. Beside the road lay a still form under an American blanket.

Everyone assumed it was an American dead. Somebody got curious and peeped. A Nipponese was playing 'possum with two grenades in readiness, but a Tommy gun finished him off.

Where he got the blanket nobody knows. But his masquerade was so good one whole battalion had walked past him.

Solomons Natives Give Pidgin-English The Bird

Somewhere in the Pacific, Dec. 6 (*AP*)—Marines are discovering that many of the Solomon Islanders speak good English and the pidgin variety is sometimes resented when Americans try their hand at it.

One lad, after a ride in a Catalina, was asked: "How you liken big bird?" and responded with "Quite an interesting ride."

Another saluted and said: "Thank you very much" after being given a ride in a truck during which he ignored questions in pidgin English.

SNEAK ATTACK CARRIERS SUNK

All 6 Jap Flattops That Hit Pearl Harbor At Bottom

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Dec. 6 (*AP*)—Three years ago tomorrow at dawn planes from a Japanese carrier task force—the largest fleet unit of that type in history, to that date—sank or damaged eighteen United States warships in a treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor.

Today, every one of those six Japanese carriers lies on the bottom of the Pacific Ocean, while eleven of those United States warships are on active duty in the Pacific and another presumably is participating in Atlantic operations. Still another fought the Japanese a year before she was sunk.

The guns, machinery and even sections of the hulls of four other Pearl Harbor attack victims have been salvaged and used against the Japanese.

Utah Only At Bottom

Only the target ship Utah remains on the bottom of Pearl Harbor.

Five battleships which Japan boasted were destroyed in Pearl Harbor turned their 14 and 16 inch guns on a Nipponese force with such fury and accuracy that the entire enemy group was wiped out in less than fifteen minutes.

This fight on the morning of November 25 in Surigao Strait, Philippines, the Pennsylvania, Maryland, Tennessee, California and West Virginia, all damaged at Pearl Harbor, and the Mississippi helped sink two Japanese battleships, two cruisers and four destroyers.

The sixth battleship raised from Pearl Harbor was the U.S.S. Nevada, which helped bombard the Normandy coast on D-day, June 6.

Honolulu, Raleigh Active

The light cruisers Honolulu and Releigh have been in many actions the past two years. Their logs are war secrets, but it is known that the Honolulu helped sink nine enemy warships the night of November 30, 1942, in the Solomons, and participated in the Leyte landings.

The United States light cruiser Helena has fallen victim a second time to the Japanese. She was sunk in Jula Gulf in July, 1943, after participating in many battles with the Japanese.

The destroyer Shaw and the minelayer Oglala, tender Curtiss aid repair ship Vestal were the other four ships which survived to fight in the Pacific.

In contrast, the Japanese saw four of their six Pearl Harbor raiding carriers sunk at the battle of Midway, in June, 1942. They were the Soryu, Hiryu, Kaga and Akagi.

American carrier plane pilots damaged the Shokaku in the battles of the Coral Sea and Santa Cruz and finally sank her last June 18-19.

The Zuikaku was sunk by navy pilots northwest of Luzon in the second battle of the Philippines October 22-27.

Typhoon Helps Fool Japs

By Rembert James

Aboard Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet Flagship, Nov. 27 (Delayed). The typhoon betrayed the Japanese that morning. They had 1,000 planes sitting around on the airfields of Luzon, main island of the Philippines. They thought the war was 900 miles away on Peleliu Island.

And between the Japanese in the Philippines and Peleliu was a great twisting storm, 200 or 300 miles wide over sea.

But the incredible happened.

In They Come From Typhoon

American carrier planes swarmed in out of the typhoon. By night hundreds of Japanese planes were destroyed. The Luzon airfields were full of bomb craters. The next day the Japanese were even more helpless because of trouble in getting planes off damaged runways.

This was the first and most important strike on the Philippines by American naval planes during the Pacific war. The key factor in its success was the weather.

Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher had moved his carriers in close to Luzon under cover of the typhoon, which was blowing itself out when his task force got within striking distance. It was one of many cases in the Pacific war where the weather has been used to advantage by one side or the other.

Weather Helps Again

Twenty days later, on October 10, the same use of the weather as a shield was made in striking at Okinawa. In that case the carriers let the typhoon sweep by ahead of them before moving in for their strike.

Admiral William F. Halsey's staff aerologist, Lieut. Com. Hugh Marion Maples, of Green Forest, Ark., pointed out there is nothing new in using the weather to gain advantage in war.

Methods Unusual

Only down here, the methods are a little unusual.

It is general knowledge among aerologists that Pacific typhoons form usually at this season near Yap and Ulithi, some 1,050 miles eastward of Manila. They travel westward and then turn north before they reach the Philippines. American naval forces now control these waters and thus can have knowledge of the formation of these violent, twisting storms.

NATION OBSERVES 3RD ANNIVERSARY OF PEARL HARBOR

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Three years ago yesterday (Wednesday) the United States enjoyed an uneasy peace—uneasy because much of the world was in the turmoil of war and the shadow of the darkening clouds edged ever closer.

Then the racking roar of bursting bombs from attacking Japanese planes over Pearl Harbor broke the peace of Sunday, Dec. 7, 1941 to hurl the United States into war.

In a few fateful weeks Japan ran roughshod over the Pacific. One stronghold after another tumbled while the United States feverishly mended the grievous wounds suffered at Pearl Harbor and fought a delaying battle to stem the conqueror's tide.

The third anniversary of that treacherous, underhanded blow at Pearl Harbor finds the battle long since turned against Japan in the Pacific.

The vast central Pacific is under the tight control of American arms.

American liberation forces are in the Philippines fighting to redeem the pledge that the islands shall be free.

Yank warplanes range far and wide from captured island bases to shatter enemy shipping wherever it may be found, to pin down Nipponese forces on isolated islands, to blast the front and back yard approaches to Japan and to carry the war direct to Tokyo and the Nipponese homeland.

In three years the United States has gone far to pay back Pearl Harbor. On this third anniversary it is Japan's so-called Pearl Harbor in the Bonin islands, within 600 miles of Tokyo, that is being bombed. Much of her fleet is on the bottom; what is left seeks seclusion.

It is Japan that is uneasy—uneasy as she contemplates the vision of disastrous defeat replacing the vision of conquest.

Poised For Total Offensive, Japs Say

San Francisco, Dec. 6 (*AP*)—Japan will launch "a total offensive" during the fourth year of the war, Tokyo radio propagandists said today on the eve of the third anniversary of Pearl Harbor.

The Japanese language broadcast, perhaps foreshadowing a major propaganda campaign to recall Nippon's victorious days, was recorded here by the Federal Communications Commission.

"The enemy's offensive against Japan has run into a snag in the battlefields of South and Central China and the Philippines, which is our inner defense sphere," the broadcast said. "It was here that the enemy's advance has been hit hard and smashed."

To Build Ships In Java

Earlier, a Domei news agency broadcast said that wooden ships soon will be launched from yards in Japanese-occupied Java.

Last July the Japanese military administration in Java designated three new Nipponese firms to undertake the construction of wooden ships "in view of the importance of building up a merchant marine of wooden motorized sailing vessels.

Domei said the wooden shipbuilding industry in Java had taken on a "bright and active prospect."

Rabaul Landing Reported

In another broadcast, Radio Tokyo asserted that units of the Japanese garrison at Rabaul, New Britain Island, made a surprise landing at a point along the island's northern coast on the night of November 21.

Reports of this landing lack Allied confirmation.

Radio Tokyo added that an Australian force of "two companies" which had been holding the point "fled to the west, leaving behind two dead soldiers and a number of heavy machine guns and rifles."

Convoy Attacked, Japs Say

Tokyo said that an attack by the Japanese air force on an "enemy convoy east of Mindanao" was continuing for the second day. This broadcast also was without Allied confirmation.

Tokyo estimated that the convoy included 70 transports.

Previous assertions, also unconfirmed, said two of the transports had been sunk.

Reply To U. S. Reported

Meanwhile, Sadao Iguchi, spokesman for the Japanese Board of Information, said that the Japanese Government made an official reply to the United States and Great Britain about the treatment of captured enemy aviators.

His statement, intercepted by the FCC, asserted that the inquiries had been made at the end of September (almost two months before the B-29 raids on Tokyo) and were officially answered December 3, through the Swiss Legation.

The reply reiterated that the Japanese Government would hold aviators responsible "who are clearly found to have deliberately breached the established tactics of warfare."

Mistreatment Denied

Iguchi refuted Australian and British charges about the mistreatment of prisoners who were being transferred by a ship which was subsequently torpedoed by an Allied submarine.

Following the torpedoing of the prison ship, he said, "rescue ships were taking, in accordance with the laws of humanity, every possible means and surmounting all kinds of difficulties to save lives without discrimination between Japanese and prisoners."

JAPS REPORT U. S. PLANES OVER TOKYO

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—(AP) A Tokyo radio broadcast recorded tonight by NBC claimed that "a small number of enemy planes flew over the Tokyo area at a little past 1:30 a.m. today. Japanese aircraft units went into action. The enemy planes took flight to the east without dropping any bombs."

There has been no report from American sources that any United States planes were over Tokyo today, NBC said.

Australia Expects Share In Peace Plans

Canberra, Dec. 6 (*AP*)—The Australian and New Zealand governments have a right to expect a full share in all arrangements to be made, at all stages, in planning for the armistice and for the post-war period, Foreign Minister Herbert V. Evatt told the House of Representatives.

"There is every reason to believe," he said, "that this claim will be recognized by the British and United States governments."

He said Australia had been kept informed of plans for armistice arrangements in Europe. Because of the Australian war effort, he added, the country's claim to a share in all decisions and arrangements affecting the Pacific are "not only reasonable, but incontestable."

He said continuation of cooperation between the United States and Australia in the Pacific was essential, and that among questions which must be considered soon are armistice with Japan and Thailand, international arrangements for controlling enemy territory and international rehabilitation measures for both enemy and non-enemy areas.

Canadian Student Pilot Runs Amok Dive Bombs Big Plane Over Airport

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 6.—(Canadian Press) A pilot under training ran amok in a twin-engine bomber today and for four and a half hours endangered lives of civilians and servicemen as he dived and performed seemingly impossible maneuvers before finally plunging to his death.

An attempt was made to drive him down to an airfield by using fighter planes. Pilots were instructed not to fire on him, but to try to maneuver him down, but he paid no attention to their efforts and continued his wild acrobatics. Time after time he put his big craft into dives, pulling up below hangar height.

The bomber missed persons, buildings and parked aircraft by scant inches.

Finally, from a height of about 1,000 feet, he went into a roll and dived straight into the ground at Tilsbury Island, six miles south of Vancouver. He was instantly killed and the aircraft wrecked. His name was not immediately announced.

Politics Charged In Draft Policy

Ottawa, Dec. 6 (AP)—The complexity of Canada's conscription dilemma was emphasized today by charges in the House of Commons that Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King was sacrificing soldiers' lives for political reasons—one of his accusers declaring the new reinforcement policy does not go far enough, another insisting it goes too far.

In terms so bitter that the Speaker of the House ordered them expunged from the record, members of extreme opposite viewpoints last night denounced King's so-called partial conscription plan, under which an initial 16,000 men are to be sent from the drafted Home Army to serve in the front lines in Europe.

Urges 100 P. C. Conscription

Proposing conscription of all of the 60,000 Home Army troops, Dr. H. A. Bruce, member of the official opposition Progressive Conservative party, declared that King was sacrificing "the lives of our Canadian boys on the battlefields of France and Italy rather than lose votes in the province of Quebec."

In his address, which Speaker J. A. Glen termed "a reprehensible attack," Dr. Bruce said:

"Our men at the front are asking for trained reinforcements. This is a matter of men's lives. Brave boys are dying on the Rhine while this Government maneuvers for votes."

Reference To Sentiment

The mention of Quebec was a reference to the traditional anti-conscriptionist sentiment of this large French-speaking province, from which the King Government normally receives a large measure of its support.

A second Progressive Conservative, George Black, said that "the policy of the Government is costing the lives of men overseas," and his remarks were similarly expunged.

Representing the extreme anti-conscriptionists, Armand Choquette, a Quebec member of the nationalistic Bloc Populaire, charged that the Prime Minister was wasting lives by giving in to the conscriptionists.

U. S. Goods Flown to Russia

Lend-Lease Supplies Are Ferried via Canada and Alaska

EDMONTON, Alberta, Dec. 6 (CP). — American-built planes, which have been passing through here every day in the week, bound for Russia, have been carrying large quantities of lend-lease supplies for the rehabilitation of Russia and Europe, United States officials have disclosed.

That planes from the United States were being ferried to the Russian front via Canada and Alaska was disclosed months ago, but this is the first time it has been reported that supplies are being carried as well.

The air movement has included seed wheat, tractors, farm implements, rubber plant seeds, serum, sulfa drugs, surgical instruments and medical supplies, artificial limbs, clocks, drugs, magazines and cloth, yesterday's announcement said.

SENATE REVOLTS, DELAYS APPROVAL OF NOMINATIONS

Returns Names of State Department Nominees Back to Committee.

VOTE IS 37 TO 27

Nominations 'Rushed Through Too Fast' Says Senator Kilgore.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 — (AP) Several New Dealers joined today in a Senate revolt against President Roosevelt's nominations to high State department posts—and the names were sent back to committee for study.

This startling upset came on a 37 to 27 votes which turned Senator Connally (D.-Tex.) pink and anger. Connally as chairman of the foreign relations committee was in charge of the nominations on the floor.

Senator Guffey (D.-Pa.), usually an Administration supporter, was a leader in the fight against immediate confirmation of the appointments of Joseph C. Grew to be Undersecretary of State and Nelson A. Rockefeller, W. L. Clayton and Archibald MacLeish to be assistant secretaries. Only praise was voiced for Grew but his nomination went back with the others.

Senator Chandler (D.-Ky.), occasionally at odds with the Administration, said he had heard a slogan, "Clear Everything With Sidney" in the recent campaign. Now, he said, in obvious reference to the financial background of some of the nominees, the idea seems to be "Clear Everything With Wall Street."

Guffey, expressing strong disappointment over some of the nominations, said:

"The morning after election I thought the liberals had won."

Senator White (R.-Me.), acting Minority leader, joined Connally in pleading in vain for prompt confirmation.

Men like Democrats Kilgore of West Virginia, Murray of Montana, Mead and Wagner of New York and McFarland of Arizona were among those voting for a full inquiry into the appointments.

Strong Roosevelt men all—they attributed their vote not to a criticism of the President, but to criticism of the Foreign Relations committee for failure to hold hearings on the nominations.

"I felt that the Senate should have a little time to learn something about these nominees," Kilgore asserted. "They were rushed through too fast."

Murray said he objected to reporting out the nomination of Clayton, Texas cotton man, with the other three.

"He's an international business man," Murray said. "I don't know what his views are on International cartels, for instance. We don't know anything about the views of the others."

Senator O'Mahoney (D.-Wyo.) who moved to recommit the nominations, spoke for President Roosevelt's fourth term election and served as chairman of the Democratic Senatorial campaign committee.

"The Senate has a constitutional responsibility to consider such nominations," he said. "Therefore, it should know something about the men it is asked to confirm."

The 16 Republicans who voted to send nominations back were joined by LaFollette, Wisconsin Progressive, and 20 Democrats. Sixteen Democrats and 11 Republicans votes against the motion.

Connally didn't try to conceal his anger when the vote was announced. Senator Wagner (D.-N. Y.) was late in entering the chamber and was one of the last to vote "aye." Connally evidently thought the New Yorker, a member of his committee, had misunderstood the question and attempted to query him about his vote. Senators Clark (D.-Mo.) and Chandler (D.-Ky.) called out points of order and stopped the Big Texan as he advanced toward the front of the chamber.

Still upset by the rebuff to his committee, Connally had little to say to reporters after the session ended. The committee will meet tomorrow, he said, and there were strong indications it will be behind closed doors.

Both Senators Maloney (D) and Danaher (R) of Connecticut, voted to recommit the nominations.

NEW AIR GIANTS BIGGER THAN B-29 ARE BEING TESTED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. — (AP) Glimpses through military secrecy at new sky giants bigger than the B-29 Superfortresses now pouring destruction on Japan were given the public today.

Testimony of officials before the House Appropriations committee disclosed that secret tests of the air monsters are under way.

Among them is the B-36, described as "the largest airplane that has been attempted in this country."

Dr. George W. Lewis, director of Aeronautical Research of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, mentioned briefly in his testimony made public today, work on the B-36, B-35 and the B-42. Details of size and prospective performance were not disclosed.

Hints of other unhappy surprises for Axis enemies in the form of new air and ground weapons—including rockets and jet propelled missiles—came from committee testimony and army sources.

Dr. Lewis said that advances in experimental development of air have been so rapid that a shortage of experts has developed.

"New projects are being assigned to the committee at an ever-increasing rate as a result of the introduction of new airplane designs. The introduction of guided missiles and the ever-expanding complexities of aeronautical problems encountered at high speeds and high altitudes," he said.

New Secret Weapons

In New York, Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervill, Chief of the Army Service Forces, told the National Association of Manufacturers that new secret weapons, "not yet in use in Europe" are being produced, and "must be ready in large quantities for the Pacific pushes."

The House Appropriations committee today reported out its final spending measure of this session—a $415,324,712 bill providing supplemental funds for miscellaneous agencies. More than half of the appropriation—$286,626,582—will go to the Navy, whose officers disclosed the experimental work under way on the new superbombers. New funds voted by Congress this year, after expected passage of the latest measure, will approximate $68,000,000,000.

Wilson Brown Named To Be Vice Admiral

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt today nominated his naval aide, Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, for the rank of vice admiral on the Navy's retired list.

Brown reached the retirement age of 64 December 1. He was put on the retired list but immediately recalled to active duty to continue as Presidential aide.

Mr. Roosevelt also nominated Commodore Ellory W. Stone, former president of Postal Telegraph and now a member of the Italian Armistice Commission, to be a rear admiral.

To Discuss Argentina's Request For A Parley

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP) — The Pan-American Union agreed provisionally today to call a special meeting to discuss Argentina's request for a conference of the Americas' foreign ministers.

Argentina wants the conference to air her enforced diplomatic isolation.

The Union's board of governors accepted an Argentine suggestion to call the special meeting before the next regular session in January, provided that a sufficient number of replies to the Argentine proposal are received from other American countries.

It was disclosed that only four replies have been received thus far. They were from Honduras, Panama, Haiti and Ecuador. Haiti was the only country known to have expressed opposition to the Buenos Aires proposal.

The suggestion for the special meeting was made by Dr. Rodolfo Garcia Arias, Argentine chargé d'affaires at Washington.

ARMY PROMOTIONS OKAYED BY SENATE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 — (AP) The Senate confirmed today the promotions of 97 army officers, headed by William Delp Styer, who was elevated to the temporary rank of Lieutenant General. Styer is deputy chief of the Army Service Forces.

The confirmations include promotions to the temporary rank of Major General for 23 officers and to that of Brigadier General for 73 others.

The action followed military committee approval yesterday of promotions for 36 of the officers, now serving in this country. Senator Gurney (R-SD) had held up temporarily the approval of promotions for 61 others serving overseas because of what he said was discrimination against those serving in this country through no desire of their own.

The 36, it developed, either have served overseas, are awaiting overseas assignments or are being held to vital posts at home.

Among those elevated to brigadier general was David Sarnoff, former president of the Radio Corporation of America.

Raised to Major General were: James Maurice Gavin, Clarence Ames Martin, Orvin Arson Anderson, Robert Morris Webster, Harry Briggs Vaughan, Arthur Arnim White, William Howard Arnold, Royal Bertrand Lord and James Alward Van Fleet, William Joseph Donovan.

John Y. York, Jr., Kenneth Bonner Wolfe, Leo Donovan, Willard Gordon Wyman, Wilton Burton Persons, James Edmund Parker, Frank Emil Stoner, Russell Burton Reynolds, Julian Somerville Hatcher, Clyde Lloyd Hyasong Carl Adolphus Hardigg William Richard Arnold and Otto Lauren Nelson, Jr.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today the names of 222 casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, which makes a total of 76,921 casualties reported by the Navy since Pearl Harbor. Of this total 29,704 are reported dead, 33,316 wounded, 9,415 missing and 4,486 prisoners of war. Included in today's list are the following, with their next of kin:

Pearl Harbor Case Extended

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP)—House passage sent to President Roosevelt today legislation extending the statute of limitations governing the Pearl Harbor case.

It continues until next June 7 the time during which legal action or courts-martial may be instituted as a result of the Japanese attack December 7, 1941.

Congress twice previously has extended the time limit.

Recent army and navy reports declared the separate investigating boards found no grounds for court-martial proceedings against Maj. Gen. Walter Short or Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, commanders in the Hawaiian area at the time of the attack.

The legislation, already passed by the Senate, cleared the House with only a handful of members present and with only brief discussion, including an observation by Republican Leader Martin, of Massachusetts, that "what the people want is the facts" in the Pearl Harbor case.

The resolution authorizes the Army and Navy to continue investigations started months ago at the direction of Congress.

Senate Unit Voting On Palestine Problem

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee faced a vote today on a resolution calling for the free entry of Jews into Palestine. Delicate matters affecting Great Britain are involved.

The resolution, introduced ten months ago by Senators Wagner (D., N.Y.) and Taft (R., Ohio), would have no legal effect other than to serve notice of the Senate's stand on the matter. Nevertheless, its adoption would carry deep implications concerning Great Britain's handling of ticklish racial and religious questions in the mandated Holy Land.

Norway Gets Liberty Ship

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP)—The War Shipping Administration has allocated another Liberty ship to the

Norwegian Government, making a total of ten. Provisionally registered under the Norwegian flag, then chartered to WSA for operation with Norwegian crews, actual ownership of the vessels remains vested in the United States.

Senate Committee Recommends Kirk

Washington, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today recommended confirmation of Alexander C. Kirk as Ambassador to Italy.

HOUSE GROUP OFF ON PACIFIC TOUR

Washington, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—A House sub-committee on naval affairs left by plane today for an inspection of naval activities in the Pacific. Except that they will end their trip at Pearl Harbor with a conference with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, their itinerary was kept secret. They expect to return to Washington within three weeks.

It was the second congressional group to leave for military-naval inspections within the last fortnight. A House Military Committee delegation now is touring the European theater. Headed by Representative Heffernan (D.-N. Y.) as acting chairman, the naval group includes Representatives Grant (R.-Ind.), Wolfenden (R.-Pa.), Blackney (R.-Mich.), Ward Johnson (R.-Cal.), Price (D.-Fla.), Rowan (D.-Ill.), McWilliams (R.-Conn.), Smith (R.-Me.) and Ploeser (R.-Mo.). They were accompanied by Capt. Donald J. Ramsey as the Navy's official representative.

Sugar Quotas Compact Ratified By Senate

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP).—The Senate ratified today a treaty between the United States and sixteen other nations continuing sugar importation and marketing quotas.

Signed at London last August, the protocol extends for one year—to August 31, 1945—the international sugar compact first negotiated in 1937.

Also ratified without debate were treaties with Canada and France designed primarily to avoid double taxation of estates.

Nations signing the sugar agreement, besides the United States, were the Philippines, United Kingdom, Russia, South Africa, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Haiti, the Netherlands, Peru, Portugal and Poland.

AMMUNITION PLANS OF WMC

130,000 Workers Called For Under McNutt Program

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower chairman, said today the stepped-up ammunition program will require more than 130,000 additional workers.

About 84,000 workers will be needed in the artillery and mortar-ammunition program, the other 46,000 for small-arms ammunition production.

The employment program will be extended over several months, workers to be recruited as additional facilities become available.

"A large proportion of the jobs available in the ammunition industries can be filled by women," McNutt said. "Women who have given up war jobs to return to housework have an urgent duty to take jobs in ammunition plants, if they can be spared at home."

Efforts also will be made for the transfer of workers within plants from work of less urgency to the production of ammunition; transfer of workers from one plant to another "on loan;" transfer of workers from one region to another; use of workers brought to this country from the British West Indies or elsewhere to work on farms and now availabe for other work, and a ban on manpower authorizations for civilian production.

NEW CABINET UNIT PROPOSED

Department Of Foreign Trade Plan Goes To F.D.R. Soon

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP)—A detailed draft for an eleventh executive department—foreign trade—is about ready for President Roosevelt's study, preparatory to submission to Congress.

The plan, worked out by high Government officials, provides for a Cabinet secretary to carry out the Administration program for greatly expanded postwar commerce abroad.

It should reach the President soon, it was learned today. Officials were optimistic that the proposal would meet with White House approval and be sent to Capitol Hill for legislative action early in 1945.

Would Supplant The FEA

The department would take over activities of the Foreign Economic Administration, continuing into peace the activities of that war agency.

An alternative, which has been given consideration, is to scale down FEA activities until the end of the war and then distribute its jobs among existing departments such as Commerce, State and Agriculture.

Proponents of a new department say that new international agreements will require a great deal more economic machinery in this country than before the war. Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, recently disclosed a broad program for encouraging other nations to do a brisk business with the United States through credits, breaking down trade barriers and curbing restrictive cartels.

The proposed department would maintain the FEA's extensive trade intelligence service so that machinery would be available to help advise a world peace agency on imposition of economic sanctions against an aggressor and carry out necessary moves. The service also could detect any attempts at economic warfare.

RIVERS BILL MEETS DELAY

Senate Holds It Up For Debate On St. Lawrence

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Senate whipped the $500,000,000 postwar rivers and harbors bill into shape for a vote today but held up final action for debate on the proposed St. Lawrence seaway.

Senator Aiken (R., Vt.), waiting until the bill was ready for action, presented the seaway issue with a suggestion that the Senate might well accept a proposal to "benefit 135,000,000 people" now that it had approved scores of other projects.

Two big authorizations were eliminated. By a 52-to-16 vote the Senate discarded today a proposal to authorize the $38,500,000 Beaver - Mahoning canal from Rochester, Pa., to the eastern Ohio steel mill district. Yesterday it knocked out the proposed $66,000,000 Tennessee-Tombigbee waterway.

States Get Right Of Review

Written into the bill were provisions giving States the right of review over Federal projects, protecting Western irrigation works from encroachment by navigation projects and authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to construct transmission lines, if necessary, to dispose of surplus electricity at Government works.

These provisions coincide with similar sections of the $1,000,000,000 Flood Control bill passed a week ago and sent to a conference committee for action on Senate amendments. Senate passage also would send the Rivers and Harbors bill to conference.

The Senate left for conference action a House amendment to eliminate the Central Valley project from the Federal reclamation law limiting to 160 acres the land which owners can irrigate from Federally financed projects.

Overton's Plans Upset

Injection of the seaway issue upset plans of Senator Overton (D., La.), floor manager of the rivers and harbors bill, for a vote today. Senator Aiken said there were no plans for long debate but other proponents as well as opponents expected to have a say.

Aiken contended there was no basis for contentions that the big project should be sidetracked while senators decided whether it would require a treaty with Canada, subject to ratification by a two-thirds Senate vote, or merely an executive agreement requiring a simple majority of both houses of Congress.

President Roosevelt has recommended approval of the project as an executive agreement, although he did express himself as desiring action by this session of Congress.

BYRNES PICKS OWMR AIDES

Agency Seeks Maximum Flow Of Munitions To Front

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP)—A campaign to get more critical munitions from the "assembly line to the front line" was announced by James F. Byrnes tonight. He named an Army general and several civilian aides to assist him.

Temporarily shoving reconversion plans into the background, the director of War Mobilization and Reconversion borrowed Maj. Gen. L. D. Clay from the Army and made him his war-program deputy. To Clay, who has been running the Army Service Forces' procurement program, he assigned the primary job of spurring production of such shortage items as ammunition.

"Maximum Flow Of Munitions"

"It is the immediate purpose of this organization," Byrnes declared, "to co-ordinate problems of manpower supply, production, and transportion to assure a maximum flow of needed munitions from the assembly line to the front line as long as may be necessary to bring about final victory."

Reports from the Western front continued to stress the need for more ammunition. Ninth American Army batteries were reported operating on rations, lifted only for full-scale efforts.

The shortage in both heavy and small-arms ammunition is so acute that Paul V. McNutt, war manpower commissioner, said an extra 130,000 workers will be needed in the next few months.

Other Critical Fields

In other critical fields, an estimated 170,000 employes are required. The armed services are short on airborne radar, assault transport and cargo ships, foundry items essential to tanks, and cotton duck for tents. The output of B-29 superbombers is declared behind schedule.

To help Clay bring about "the immediate stimulation of war production," Byrnes brought back to his staff Fred Searles, mining engineer and former War Production Board official.

Byrnes said planning for the changeover from war to peace was not being overlooked. And he announced the appointment of J. B. Hutson as a deputy director to map the transition for agriculture. Hutson, president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, has been with the Agriculture Department for two decades.

Adviser On Manpower

To advise him on manpower questions and help obtain maximum utilization of manpower, Byrnes acquired William Haber, who has been assistant executive director of the War Manpower Commission.

In addition, the appointment of O. Max Gardner to be chairman of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Advisory Board was disclosed by Byrnes, along with the calling of the first meeting of the board for next Monday. President Roosevelt designated Gardner, former Governor of North Carolina, the board chairman.

Since serving as Governor, Gardner has been general counsel of the Cotton Textile Institute. He is also on the board of the Sperry Corporation.

He said he was taking the chairmanship with the realization that his work would deal with "issues that affect the whole world."

"Only Country" Not "Busted"

"We are the only country left that isn't busted," he said.

"A glass of milk for everybody isn't enough. We've got to trade with the world. The United States will be the only country to supply the needs of the world. We'll have to do it some way—even barter."

The selection of Clay, West Point graduate and an engineer for the Army, to run the production campaign gave weight to conjectures that henceforth the emphasis on The 1st Army captured four military requirements in comparison with the program for limited return to civilian output might be even greater.

itism to Davidson by Major Rood. Among these, he said, were:

Davidson's equipment was given "first consideration," although other, and similar, types were available. In some cases, he said Davidson's equipment, made available to the government on a rental basis, was to "some extent inferior and outmoded."

He also testified that "exorbitant settlements" for repairs to Davidson's machinery were accorded "speedy approval" by Major Rood.

Mr. Klaess also told of verifying to his "own satisfaction" that a man, carried on the pay roll as a truck driver, did nothing but "take bets on horse races." He added he had heard "rumors" of other instances of padded pay rolls, but could not verify them.

Major Rood, Mr. Klaess asserted, "made life miserable for me," and said that "on many occasions" he "knew the major's orders compromised me."

The officer, he asserted, "was like a dynamo" in urging employees to expedite matters "he was interested in."

Preceding Mr. Klaess on the

Department of Justice Held Lax 'At Top' in Camp Shanks Inquiry

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A House Military Affairs subcommittee ended its investigation of "irregularities" in construction of Camp Shanks, N. Y., today with Chairman Andrew S. May, Democrat, of Kentucky, asserting the Department of Justice was "at fault" in failing to expedite prosecution of the case.

Recalling that records of the committee had been turned over to the war frauds unit of the Justice Department "more than eight months ago," Mr. May declared:

"I think the Department of Justice at the top, and you know what I mean by that, is at fault.

"Unless the department gets to the bottom of this immediately and ferrets it out before the start of the next Congress, I propose to take the matter to the floor of the House and discuss it for the benefit of everybody."

Earlier, a witness, Francis J. Klaess, chief equipment supervisor at the camp, located near Orangeburg, N. Y., testified that "collusion was apparent to me" between an Army officer and an equipment vendor during the construction period.

Mr. Klaess identified the officer as Major, then Captain, Nathan Rood, administrative assistant to the area engineer, and the vendor as Louis Davidson, now believed to be living in Mexico.

"I don't know how the collusion was accomplished," Mr. Klaess testified, "but I think Davidson paid off Rood for favors accorded him."

Mr. Klaess, questioned by committee counsel as to the accuracy of a statement he made last January concerning the "irregularities," said it was true he had heard rumors of "a maze of graft, fraud, kick-backs and other practices to mulct the government."

Mr. Klaess testified he had observed "many instances" of favor-

(Continued on page 28, column 8)

stand was Abraham R. Zolodin, a Brooklyn attorney, who testified regarding Davidson's background and his dealings with him concerning the establishment of Davidson's equipment company.

Says Officers Would Be Paid

While the company, the Keystone Construction Company, was in process of formation, Mr. Zolodin said Davidson told him that he would require 66 2-3 per cent of the profits in order to pay out 45 per cent "to three Army officers." Identity of the officers was not disclosed.

Mr. Zolodin said he had "no part" in the company's operations, that his only conneciton had been to bring Davidson together with parties who were willing to invest in the firm.

Lester Marion Keller, property supervisor at the camp, testified he had "found it impossible" to maintain an accurate check on materials described on invoices and tallied in at the area warehouse.

In one instance, he said, he declined a request of Lieutenant Colonel A. A. Musgrove, post engineer, to render a certificate of survey concerning inventory of forty-two pieces of heavy equipment he quoted the colonel as saying were stored in the warehouse.

About a week later, he said, he was requested by Colonel Musgrove to submit his resignation. He was charged, he said, with "notable negligence" and "inability to keep proper records."

BONDS PUT UP TO INDIVIDUAL

Reaching Over-All Quota "Not Enough," Says Morgenthau

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP)—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, in an urgent war-bond appeal tonight said achievement of the $14,000,000,000 over-all quota of the Sixth War Loan is "not enough."

He said the "real answer of home-front Americans to their enemies" must come from the people by their fulfillment of the 35,000,000,000 quota for individual bond buyers.

This objective is only half achieved, Morgenthau said in a statement timed to coincide with Pearl Harbor Day tomorrow.

$13,105,000,000 Total Sales

War-loan headquarters announced total sales as $13,105,000,000. This includes $10,463,000,000 of sales to corporations and $2,642,000,000 to individuals.

The over-all figure advanced more slowly than in recent days. Officials said this is because the bulk of the business money is already in.

The Series E bond figure passed the billion mark, reaching $1,007,000,000.

Most Important Objective

The E bond quota, which the Treasury considers the most important objective of all, is $2,500,000,000. The lagging E bond schedule picked up pace slightly for the second straight day, but E bonds are still about $100,000,000 behind expectations for this date.

Morgenthau said that merely hitting the $14,000,000,000 quota for all types of securities "does not necessarily carry with it an expression of determination on the part of every man, woman and child."

He said he is sure the American people will give their answer by exceeding the individual quota.

Ickes Accused of Trying To Oust Fund Chairman

Johnson Says Secretary Asked Cannon to Discharge Him

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP).—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, was accused today of trying to have "fired" the chairman of the Congressional group which virtually controls his department's funds.

Representative Jed Johnson, Democrat, of Oklahoma, chairman of the House Interior Department appropriations subcommittee, said Mr. Ickes wrote Committee Chairman Clarence Cannon, Democrat, of Missouri, asking that the former "be fired." Representative Johnson also said Mr. Ickes wrote to House Speaker Sam Rayburn, Democrat, of Texas; Floor Leader John W. Mcormack, Democrat, of Massachusetts, and others "in an eort to hurt the standing of a Cnogressman with his colleagues."

Representative Johnson's comments were contained in a report of hearings on a request by Mr. Ickes for repeal of a Congressional limitation on his department's use of telegrams and long-distance telephone calls.

The Appropriations Committee, which released the report, denied Mr. Ickes' request, despite contentions that some department agencies "will not be able to carry out their authorized functions because of the limitation."

Under the limitation the department must hold phone and telegraph spending to within $80,000 a year.

Increasing Cost Of War Cited By General

New York, Dec. 6 (AP)—Conquest of the Japanese will cost us $71,000,000,000 a year "after Germany is defeated," Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell predicted today.

"The war against the Jap alone will be the biggest war this country or this world ever fought before the present war," asserted the commanding general of the Army Service Forces.

Somervell declared 300,000 more war workers are needed at once on critical programs as he appealed for an "upsurge of production" in a speech prepared for delivery before the National Association of Manufacturers.

Secret Weapons In Quantity

Secret weapons are being produced that "must be ready in large quantities for the Pacific pushes," the speaker declared. The devices are "not yet in use in Europe."

For the first time munitions are being used up faster than they are being produced, said Somervell, warning that the full fury of the war in Europe may not even have been reached and "we are certainly not yet full-out against Japan."

Germany "with its undeniable fiendish skill and efficiency is right now training thousands of fresh troops and turning out millions of tons of equipment for them," the manufacturers were told.

Needs Estimates Up 25 P. C.

"Within the past 90 days we have had to increase by 25 per cent our estimate of the production we believed we would need to fight the Japs after Germany is defeated," said Somervell.

Somervell acknowledged heavy cost in ammunition and equipment, while reminding that "this nation has committed its troops to fighting the war in one specific fashion—with an overwhelming superiority of materiel. . . . We would rather fire a ton of munitions than lose a single American soldier."

300,000 Rounds Of One Kind

Our manpower was saved at Aachen, where in our concentration of fire 300,000 rounds were fired from 105's alone, he said. Similar tactics in the Pacific have cost the Japanese 277,000 men to our 21,000, he added.

"There cannot be too much weight," the speaker asserted.

"In a little over three months after D-day, the 1st, 3d and 9th American armies in France fired 300,000,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition, 4,426,000 rounds of 105's, 1,248,000 rounds of 155's, 3,500,000 rounds of mortar shells.

"And I remind you there are four other armies on this front, as well as still others in the Mediterranean and the Orient.

Eisenhower, MacArthur Needs

"Since October 20, General Eisenhower has asked us for two fifths of all our present mortar-shell output. Yet General MacArthur . . . has used more mortar shells on Leyte than in all his previous actions combined."

In one month, the three American armies in France "lost from all causes 83 per cent of their dump trucks, 50 per cent of their mortars, 14 per cent of their scout cars, ten per cent of their light and medium tanks," said Somervell in stressing "why we must make more, and still more."

WPB Chief Talks

Earlier, at a press breakfast, Somervell and WPB Chairman J. A. Krug emphasized that war production would remain the country's No. 1 until fighting stops.

Heavy trucks, Krug said, are high on the list of essential items. He said present goals are above 8,000 a month, and production is running only about 6,700.

Somervell said, in answer to comment by Robert Gaylord, NAM president:

"I don't know of any plant where, if management puts on the heat, we can't increase production five or ten per cent."

Would End Shortages

Such an increase, he added, would end today's shortages.

Gaylord, commenting on Somervell's discussion, declared:

"If the armed services will just tell us what they want, we'll get the stuff out."

Sees Hope In Communities

Krug told the manufacturers that the problem of labor shortage in war plants, with few exceptions, can be solved within a community itself.

"If and where the plant management, the unions, the newspapers and civic authorities unite for all-out effort, the needed manpower can be furnished," he said.

"In all labor areas," Krug added, "it should be emphasized that resumption of civilian production will be possible only because neither the labor nor the materials involved are needed for war production."

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz told the NAM that in the Pacific "we have a long and perilous route to follow."

"And the list of things we need from American factories is just as long," the commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean areas, said in a recorded address.

"To produce for victory," he emphasized, "that is the immediate, the pressing, the all-important job to armed forces in industry. Our war in the Pacific is on its victorious way, yes, but it is not won."

Hint Of Battle Scope

Nimitz suggested that some hint of the scope of battles to come may be gained from this:

"We, or rather you, started out last year to build 80,000 landing craft. Many of our landing craft, as you know, are small. Small as they are, our fleet of landing craft today is approximately equal to the total tonnage of the United States merchant marine before the war, including our greatest ocean liners. That much has been nedeed in the battles we have already fought. Yet landing craft are only one phase of the great program in which you in American industry and we in the armed forces are engaged."

Catholic Chaplains Wear Khaki At Mass

New York, Dec. 6 (AP)—Catholic chaplains in combat areas are wearing khaki while saying mass for the first time in the history of that church, the Rt. Rev. Msgr. James H. Griffiths, chancellor of the Military Ordinariate, announced today.

Permission to substitute khaki for the vestments, Monsignor Griffiths said, was obtained personally from the Holy See by Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, military vicar of the country's armed forces, who, he said, sought the change to eliminate the robes as targets for the enemy.

Arsenal to Hire Jamaicans

DOVER, N. J., Dec. 6 (AP).—Colonel W. E. Larned, commanding officer of Picatinny Arsenal, said today that 300 natives of Jamaica, British West Indies, would be hired to start work next week in an effort to speed up production of artillery ammunition. Colonel Larned said the Jamaicans would be hired for a three-month period and after the expiration of their contracts would have to return to their homes, since they are British subjects.

Seamen Refusing to Sail Without Cigarette Supply

Shortage Delays Departure of Some Coast Vessels

BOSTON, Dec. 6 (AP).—The cigarette shortage has delayed departure of some vessels, principally those in the coastwise coal carrying trade, it was disclosed tonight.

Harrington Pike, port representative for the recruitmen and manning division of the War Shipping Administration, said that numbers of merchant seamen have refused to sail until assured of an "adequate" supply of smokes.

"You can't expect a man to go to sea without cigarettes," is the universal complaint, said Mr. Pike, who pointed out that the men cannot purchase smokes after they get to sea.

He added that he had "asked Washington" to try to "do something" to alleviate the situation.

Some vessels have been delayed as much as two days, Mr. Pike said.

Printers Resume Work On Two Atlanta Papers

Atlanta, Dec. 6 (AP) — Normal operations were resumed today by Atlanta's two daily newspapers, the *Journal* and the *Constitution*, after a two-day work stoppage by printers seeking higher wages, shorter hours and other contract revisions.

R. T. Pavlovsky, president of Local No. 48, said the International Typographical Union had instructed the printers to return to work and added "it means we will renew negotiations on a new contract with the assistance of the ITU."

For the two days that the printers remained in a "continuous meeting" of their local, the *Journal* and the *Constitution* published four-page photo-engraved editions.

Southern Council Adopts Program on Equal Rights

Says Public Must Be Prepared for Returning Soldiers

ATLANTA, Dec. 6 (AP).—Asserting "every effort must be made to prepare the people of the South for the returning Negro and white soldiers," the Southern Regional Council adopted today a seven-point program of recommended action. The council is composed of white and Negro leaders of the South sponsoring better race relations, and more than seventy-five attended the meeting.

The recommendations:

Employment of all persons on the basis of ability, with due regard for seniority rights.

Abolotion of the white primary where it exists.

Extension of the growing practice of employing Negro policemen and firemen in southern cities and equal treatment of members of both races by the police and the courts.

Equalization of education opportunity and facilities and of pay for teachers.

Extension of publicly financed low-cost housing.

Increased publicly financed medical and dental care available to both races on an equal basis.

HOLDS BIGGER DRAFT POSSIBLE

But Hershey Foresees No Man Power Shortage.

New Orleans, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national director of Selective Service, said today it was "entirely possible" that larger calls would be made for man power to finish the war task, but he did not foresee a man power shortage similar to periodically reported shortages in ammunition and trucks on the Western front.

The General, here to confer with Louisiana selective service officials on their responsibility for returning veterans, offered these two principal observations in an interview:

1. By mid-1945 the influx and outgo of the armed forces will be about balanced.

2. The physical condition of today's inductees is not as bad as the figures might superficially indicate.

"And I can't come down here and pronounce an early end, or any end to the war," he volunteered.

Gen. Hershey said further that the rate of inductions had been slowed down from the 300,000 to

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350,000 men inducted per month a year ago to between 80,000 and 90,000 men now, in addition to enlistments of 20,000 to 30,000 monthly in this country.

Eighty to 85 per cent of the inductees are in the 18-26 age bracket, 10 per cent fall in the 26-29 bracket and 5 per cent are 30-year-olds, he said.

The service needs are complicated, he said, by a natural lag in casualty figures from the fighting fronts and the difficulty in ascertaining the number of wounded men able to return to service.

Mich. Gives F.D.R. 22,476 Lead

DEC 7 1944

Detroit, Dec. 6 (AP)—Complete vote figures from Michigan's 83 counties as prepared for submission to the Secretary of State today showed that President Roosevelt carried the State by a margin of 22,476 votes over Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, his Republican opponent.

The complete figures became available today as the board of canvassers in Wayne county, where inexperienced election clerks caused confusion in the vote tally immediately following the November 7 election, completed its work.

Kelly's Margin 219,654

The vote for President was: Roosevelt, 1,106,899; Dewey, 1,084,423.

Gov. Harry F. Kelly swept the State Republican ticket to victory by a margin of 219,654 votes over his Democratic opponent, Edward J. Fry.

The vote for governor was: Kelly, 1,208,846; Fry, 989,192.

Despite the separation of national and state ballots in effect this year for the first time in Michigan, the tabluation showed a total of 2,198,038 votes cast for the two major party candidates for governor, as against a total of 2,191,322 for the major presidential candidates.

Dewey Leads Out-State

The Wayne county canvassers, completing their task this morning, reported that in this Detroit metropolitan county the President received 554,670 votes to 316,270 for Governor Dewey. In the rest of the State, Dewey led by 768,153 votes to 552,229.

For Governor, Wayne county gave Fry 504,581 votes to 366,461 for Governor Kelly. Out-State, Kelly received 842,385 to Fry's 484,611.

De Mille Seeking Injunction In Dispute

Hollywood, Dec. 6 (AP)—The battle over Cecil B. De Mille's refusal to pay a $1 union assessment probably will be finished in court.

Neil S. McCarthy, attorney for the pioneer movie executive, says he will file an injunction suit today in an attempt to prevent De Mille's suspension from the American Federation of Radio Artists "until the issues have been decided by the courts."

De Mille balked at paying the dollar assessment which AFRA levied on its members to combat State Proposition 12. The measure, described as guaranteeing the right to work regardless of membership or nonmembership in a labor organization, was defeated at the polls.

Must Pay By Monday

AFRA has given De Mille until next Monday to pay his dollar or be prohibited from appearing on his radio drama show. An AFRA spokesman said:

"Except for Mr. De Mille, there is no one else to our knowledge among our membership of 2,300 who feels as he does, and we don't feel we could treat him differently from any other member."

De Mille criticized the assessment as "political tribute which acknowledges that I am no longer a free man."

PACIFIC BATTLE VETERANS RETURN

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Twenty-five hundred veterans of the Pacific warfare, including 150 members of the crew of the Saint Lo, one of the two escort carriers lost in the air-sea battle off the Philippines, are back in the United States.

The contingent arrived in San Diego yesterday aboard a Navy transport for leave and reassignment. Most of the Marines were veterans of the bitter fighting at Guam. Also aboard were additional returning survivors of the Princeton, light carrier, sunk off the Philippines, and others who participated in the Philippine invasion.

Survivors of the Saint Lo related the baby carrier and her sister ships had just broken off the engagement with a battered enemy force when a land-based Japanese bomber sneaked in to bomb her.

The most admired battle trophy brought home by the Marines was a Japanese officer's sword obtained the hard way by Lieut. E. V. Nelson of Ossining, N. Y. The Marine officer shot the owner of the sword.

Russia Invited On Air Council

DEC 7 1944

Chicago, Dec. 6 (AP)—The World Air Conference today held open a place for Russia on the inner council of the organization which will supervise international civil aviation for the next three years, after giving nine of the 21 seats to American countries.

Thus the Soviet Union, despite its last-minute decision to stay away from the meeting, continued to show powerful influence in its considerations.

Twenty Countries Named

Highly placed officials have said there has been no official reports to the Soviet concerning the progress of the five-week meeting, but the Russians have been kept fully informed through Tass, their official news agency, which until recently was represented by two correspondents.

Named to the council of the "Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization" were:

The United States, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Brazil, France, Belgium, Mexico, Canada, Cuba, Norway, Iraq, Peru, China, Australia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Turkey, El Salvodor, Chile and Colombia.

Each of these nations is enttiled

name a representative to sit in council, which wil lhave its dquarters in Canada, probably ontreal.

The council will be responsible to an assembly, in which each nation signing the agreement reached here will have an equal vote. The provisional organization parallels the proopsed permanent organization, except that the provisional organization will not have certain punitive powers for enforcement of decisions in disputes between countries.

Into Being Immediately

The provisional body will come into being immediately, whereas the permanent agency will not be established until 26 nations have ratified the treaty. At that time the interim body will dissolve, with election of the council of its successor organization as the final act.

The twenty countries elected to the interim council do not include any of the three named by Russia as its reason for refusing to come to Chicago. At that time it said it objected to the presence of such "hostile" nations as Spain, Portugal and Switzerland.

Delegates Electing Air Council

DEC 7 1944

Chicago, Dec. 6 (AP)—Having approved a pattern for world co-operation in air commerce, the International Civil Aviation Conference met today to select the countries which will carry the work through its early stages.

The election was ordered in closed session, with separate ballots for each of the three general classifications for places on the 21-member council of the provisional organization.

These include nations of chief importance in air transport, of which seven are to be chosen; five states which make the largest contribution to air navigation facilities, and nine nations not otherwise included whose election will insure that all major geographical areas of the world are represented.

Final Session Tomorrow

Approval of the conference's work came at last night's session. The conference has been called into session tomorrow for the last time.

Canada has been chosen as the seat of the interim or provisional body which will function pending ratification of the formal treaty which establishes a similar organization on a permanent basis.

Selection of the seat of the permanent body was put over until the final meeting of the provisional assembly, which has a life of three years.

Historical Step

In brief outline, the conference offered this prospect for nations:

It took probably the greatest step in history in bringing the world together for co-operation in writing rules and regulations for a form of business.

It establishes, subject to ratification by 26 nations, an international civil aviation organization whose functions are primarily ministerial and advisory, but which can be used to arbitrate disputes and which can enforce them by suspending a nonconforming state.

It establishes a similar organization, but with no punitive power, for the interim period. This body will begin functioning immediately.

Air Navigation Rules

It brought agreement on most of the matters involved in air navigation and technical standards for aircraft used in international operations.

LEGION TO HOLD BIG CONVENTION AT CLOSE OF WAR

DEC 7 1944

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 6—(AP) The American Legion, growing stronger with new blood added by men and women who saw service in World War II, has begun laying the groundwork for its postwar "Victory" convention.

Officials at national headquarters here predict that future conventions bid fair to reach proportions never imagined by the World War I veterans who gave birth to the Legion at a meeting in Paris 25 years ago. To handle such assemblages, the Legion's executive committee has just authorized a national convention bureau, to be headed by Joseph Lumpkin, Memphis, Tenn., an advertising executive, as director.

The bureau is designed partly to eliminate the burden on convention host cities to underwrite national get-togethers financially. Its revenues will be derived from an appropriation of $33,000 from the Legion at the outset and from the convention registration fees and concessions.

Thus far more more than 300,000 veterans of World War II have joined the Legion. New members are enrolling at a clip of about 125,000 monthly and the membership now is approximately 1,430,000.

Twenty cities have been hosts to at least one Legion convention but Legion leaders believe that only two or three cities will be able to accommodate the anticipated postwar get-togethers.

This doesn't mean, necessarily, that the other cities have seen their last Legion convention. Legion leaders are talking of inaugurating regional conventions and, of course in many states such as New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois postwar state meetings may well equal the attendance marks set in early national conventions.

ADD LONDON 3 X X DAYS

THE CLOSEST APPROACH TO AUSTRIA WAS MADE IN THE 30-MILE CORRIDOR
FORMED BY THE SOUTHWESTERN TIP OF LAKE BALATON AND THE YUGOSLAV
BORDER. A MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE LAST NIGHT ANNOUNCED CAPTURE OF
MARCALI, EIGHT MILES BELOW THE LAKE'S TIP.
FAST-MOVING ARMORED FORCES THEORETICALLY COULD PLUNGE INTO
AUSTRIA FROM THAT AREA IN A MATTER OF HOURS. A SWISS BROADCAST LAST
NIGHT, CREDITED TO "REPORTS FROM MOSCOW GIVEN BY A BRITISH
CORRESPONDENT," SAID THE FRONTIER HAD IN FACT BEEN REACHED.
LINES OF SUPPLY AND RETREAT FOR SOME 100,000 GERMAN TROOPS IN
NORTHERN YUGOSLAVIA WERE BEING PUT IN JEOPARDY BY RUSSIAN OPERATIONS
IN BOTH HUNGARY AND YUGOSLAVIA. BERLIN BROADCASTS REFLECTED
CONSIDERABLE ENEMY CONCERN OVER THESE RED ARMY THRUSTS.

DEC 7 1944

IN HUNGARY, MARSHAL FEODOR I.TOLBUKHIN'S THIRD UKRAINE ARMY CAPTURED SZIGETVAR, 40 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MARCALI AND 90 NORTHEAST OF ZAGREB. MIDWAY BETWEEN SZIGETVAR AND MARCALI THE RUSSIANS ALSO WERE ADVANCING WESTWARD FROM CAPTURED KAPOSVAR ASTRIDE THE BUDAPEST-ZAGREB TRUNK RAILWAY.

DEC 7 1944

IN YUGOSLAVIA, RED ARMY TROOPS OPERATING JOINTLY WITH MARSHAL TITO'S YUGOSLAV PARTISANS SEIZED ILOK, ON THE DANUBE RIVER 60 MILES NORTHWEST OF BELGRADE. RUSSIAN PRESSURE AGAINST THE GERMANS IN NORTHERN YUGOSLAVIA THUS WAS BEING EXERTED ON A GENERALLY STRAIGHT LINE OF SOME 140 MILES STRETCHING BETWEEN ILOK AND THE MARCALI AREA.

A RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID 120 POPULATED PLACES FELL TO THE RED ARMY YESTERDAY BETWEEN LAKE BALATON AND THE DRAVA RIVER FRONTIER WITH YUGOSLAVIA.

MARSHAL TOLBUKHIN'S FORCES NOW HAVE TAKEN UP POSITIONS ALONG A 30-MILE FRONT BELOW LAKE BALATON IN WESTERN HUNGARY. THUS HIS FLANKS WERE GUARDED EITHER FOR THRUSTS NORTHWEST INTO AUSTRIA, NORTHEAST BEHIND BUDAPEST OR WEST INTO YUGOSLAVIA.

IN THE DRIVE TO THE LAKE, THE RUSSIANS KILLED AT LEAST 2,000 GERMANS AND HUNGARIANS, CAPTURED AT LEAST 750, AND CAPTURED LARGE QUANTITIES OF SUPPLIES ABANDONED BY THE FLEEING ENEMY, MOSCOW SAID.

BZ432AEW

ADD LONDON--XXX SAID

DEC 7 1944

THE PRODUCTION MINISTER PLACED BRITAIN'S TARGET FOR POSTWAR EXPORTS AT 50 PER CENT ABOVE THE LEVEL FOR 1938.

HE SAID THIS WOULD TAKE TIME, BUT COULD BE ACHIEVED IN VIEW OF THE TREMENDOUS WAR PRODUCTION LISTED IN THE MOST RECENT WHITE PAPER.

AT THE SAME TIME HE WARNED AGAINST TOO OPTIMISTIC AN ATTITUDE. SAYING: "THERE ARE OCCASIONS WHEN OUR RATHER GRAND SEIGNEUR ATTITUDE WILL HAVE TO BE ADAPTED TO SUIT OUR RATHER SHINY COAT."

SW129PEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL X X X (B114-DAY) WESTERN HUNGARY WHILE THE AMERICANS WERE STRIKING AH THE OILWHICH HELPS (GOLDBERG) POWER GERMAN V-BOMBS, RAF FIGHTER COMMAND SPITFIRES DIVE-BOMBED V-2 ROCKET SITES IN HOLLAND.

FIGHTER-ESCORTED MEDIUM BOMBERS OFHTHE NINTH AIRFORCE ATTACKED TARGETS IN NORTHWEST GERMANY, GEPORTS AT SHAEF SAID.

DEC 7 1944

ADD LONDON-CHERCHER ARUSSIAN

OTHER RUSSIAN FORCES DROVE DOWN THE RAILROAD AND HIGHWAY FROM CAPTURED HATVAN, 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF BUDAPEST, WHILE INCREASING PRESSURE CAME FROM SOVIET COLUMNS ALONG THE ARCHING LINE HELD ABOUT 10 MILES OUTSIDE THE CAPITAL TO THE SOUTHEAST, BERLIN ADDED.

ON CSEPEL ISLAND THE RUSSIANS HOLD POSITIONS ABOUT SIX MILES OUTSIDE THE CITY LIMITS. THEY HAVE BEEN STALLED HERE FOR MORE THAN A MONTH.

"THE NEW RUSSIAN ALLOUT OFFENSIVE HAS BEEN LAUNCHED ON BUDAPEST FROM THE SOUTH, EAST AND NORTHEAST SIMULTANEOUSLY," A GERMAN RADIO MILITARY COMMENTATOR DECLARED.

THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED TO BE RUSHING REINFORCEMENTS FROM THE REICH TO COPE WITH THE SITUATION DEVELOPING BETWEEN LAKE BALATON AND THE NORTHWESTERN YUGOSLAV BORDER 30 MILES AWAY.

DEC 7 1944

MOVING THROUGH THIS GAP RUSSIAN TANKS WERE STRIVING TO REACH THE STRATEGIC RAIL TOWN FORTRESS OF NAGYKANIZSA, 10 MILES FROM THE YUGOSLAV BORDER AND 45 MILES FROM AUSTRIA.

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY WAS REPORTED TO BE ALREADY BLOCKING THE RAIL LINE NORTH FROM NAGYKANIZSA THROUGH THE HUNGARIAN CITY OF SZOMBATHELY TO WIENER NEUUTADT, GERMAN AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURING CENTER, AND VIENNA.

JJ308PEW

LONDON, DEC. 6-(AP)-HEROES OF ARNHEM--GENERALS AND PRIVATES OF A BRITISH AIRBORNE DIVISION WHOSE MISSION FAILED BUT WHOSE GALLANT FIGHT INSPIRED A NATION TO GREATER WAR EFFORTS--WERE DECORATED TODAY BY KING GEORGE VI.

WITH THEIR PLUM COLORED BERETS SET AT A JAUNTY ANGLE, 62 PARACHUTISTS, GLIDER PILOTS AND CREWMEN MARCHED INTO THE GRAND HALL OR BUCKINGHAM PALACE TO RECEIVE THEIR AWARDS.

SN1115PEW

FELTHAM, ENGLAND, DEV. 6-(AP)-AN AMERICAN PARACHUTE TROOPER AND AN 18-YARQHOLD BRITISH STRIPTEASE DANCER WERE BOUND OVER FOR FOR TRIAL ON JAN. 9 AT THE OLD BAILEY TODAY ON CHARGES OF MURDERING A TAXICAB DRIVER. THE TRIAL IS TO BE THE FIRST OF AN AMERICAN SOLDIER UNDER BRITISH CIVIL LAW.

KARL GUSTAV HOLTEN, 22, OF CAMBRIDGE, MASS., AND BLONDE ELIZABETH MARINA JONES ARE THE DEFENDANTS. THEY WERE ARRESTED AFTER THE BODY OF GEORGE EDWARD HEATH, 34, WAS FOUND IN A DITCH OUTSIDE LONDON.

J(EDS: IN 2ND LINE PLS READ IT X X X AN 18-YEAR-OLD BRITISH / ETC.)

JJ1032AEW

ADD SHAEF XX JUNE 6

DEC 7 1944

THE AMERICANS OF THE 12TH ARMY GROUP HAVE CAPTURED 44,000 PRISONERS SINCE THEIR CURRENT OFFENSIVE BEGAN NOV. 8 AND THEY HAVE OCCUPIED ABOUT 700 SQUARE MILES OF GERMANY, BRADLEY'S REPORT SAID.

SN1026PEW

ADD PARIS -(LONG) XX MILES

IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT SEVEN ALLIED ARMIES--FIVE OF THEM FIGHTING ON GERMAN SOIL AND TWO OTHERS DRAWN UP ALONG THE REICH'S RHINE RIVER BOUNDARY IN THE SOUTH--WERE INFLICTING 9,000 PERMANENT CASUALTI A DAY ON THE GERMANS. THESE FIGURES, WHICH INCLUDE PRISONERS AS WELL AS KILLED AND SERIOUSLY WOUNDED, MEAN THE GERMANS ARE LOSING ABOUT FIVE DIVISIONS A WEEK.

DEC 7 1944

ALLIED LOSSES IN THIS GRIM WAR OF ATTRITION ARE ..LED IN SECRECY BUT ARE BOUND TO BE HEAVY. IT IS KNOWN TH.. AMERICAN LOSSES IN THE PRESENT FIGHTING ON GERMAN SOIL WILL SURPASS BY FAR ANYTHING KNOWN IN NORMANDY. PROBABLY THE TOLL BEING TAKEN ON BOTH SIDES WAS EXCEEDING ALMOST ANYTHING IN THE LONG AND TERRIBLE WAR HISTORY OF WESTERN EUROPE.

THE THIRD ARMY'S 95TH INFANTRY DIVISION SENT TROOPS ACROSS THE SAAR RIVER AT AN UNDISCLOSED POINT SOUTH OF SAARLAUTERN YESTERDAY. THESE UNITS DROVE A MILE BEYOND THE RIVER AND INTO THE OUTPOSTS OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE. MEANWHILE, OTHER ELEMENTS, STABBING BEYOND SAARLAUTERN, EXPANDED THE DIVISION'S ORIGINAL BRIDGEHEAD, WHICH NOW IS AT LEAST 2 1/2 MILES WIDE AT ITS BASE. FIERCE FIGHTING CONTINUED INSIDE SAARLAUTERN ITSELF AS SPECIAL DETAILS OF THE DIVISION ENDEAVORED TO CLEAN OUT ENEMY RESISTANCE THERE. THE GERMANS SAID IN A BROADCAST THAT THE BATTLE FOR THE ARSENAL CITY "HAD REACHED ITS CLIMAX."

THE THIRD ARMY NOW HAS A SOLID 40-MILE FRONT INSIDE GERMANY EXTENDING FROM A POINT EAST OF THE LUXEMBOURG BOUNDARY TO SOUTHWEST [illegible] OF BATTERED SAARBRUCKEN, THE GREATEST INDUSTRIAL CITY OF THE REICH'S SAAR BASIN.

SOUTH OF SAARLAUTERN, LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S WHEELING OPERATION CONTINUED WITH THIRD ARMY UNITS GAINING AS MUCH AS THREE MILES AND PRESSING WITHIN SIX MILES OF SAARBRUCKEN AND WITHIN THREE MILES OF THE FRENCH CITY OF SARREGUEMINES.

AMERICAN DIVEBOMBERS AND LONG-RANGE ARTILLERY BLASTED SAARBRUCKEN, A CITY ABOUT THE SIZE OF ALBANY, N.Y., YESTERDAY AND THE GROUND TROOPS COULD SEE THE BURST OF SHELLS AMONG ITS CROWDED FACTORY CHIMNEYS. SOME CHIMNEYS WERE SMOKING, INDICATING THAT THE FACTORIES STILL WERE OPERATING.

PATTON'S SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION CAPTURED ROUHLING, SIX MILES SOUTH OF SAARBRUCKEN, WHILE THE 35TH INFANTRY DIVISION TOOK WOUSTWILLER, THREE MILES SOUTHWEST OF SARREGUEMINES.

PACED BY MOTORIZED CAVALRY, 80TH DIVISION INFANTRY CROSSED THE SAAR FRONTIER NORTHEAST OF MERLEBACH AND PRESSED ON THROUGH A NARROW NECK OF GERMAN TERRITORY TOWARD FORBACH, A FRENCH CITY THREE MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAARBRUCKEN. SOME TROOPS ACTUALLY DROVE IN AND OUT OF GERMANY IN A MATTER OF MINUTES, A FRONT DISPATCH SAID.

TO THE SOUTH, AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS CAPTURED SELESTAT, A COMMUNICATIONS CENTER 25 MILES SOUTHWEST OF STRASBOURG AND 10 MILES FROM THE RHINE, AFTER 3 1/2 DAYS OF THE BITTEREST FIGHTING ON THE ALSATIAN PLAIN.

DEC 7 1944

OTHER SEVENTH ARMY UNITS REPULSED TWO LIGHT COUNTERATTACKS IN THE AREA OF GUMBRECHTSHOFFEN, EIGHT MILES NORTHWEST OF HAGUENAU. MERTZWILLER, 5 1/2 MILES NORTHWEST OF HAGUENAU, WAS ENTERED AND LAUBACHERHOF, SLIGHTLY NORTH OF MERTZWILLER, WAS CLEARED OF THE ENEMY. THE AMERICANS NOW HOLD NEARLY A SCORE OF TOWNS IMMEDIATELY WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH OF HAGUENAU, A VITAL GERMAN SUPPLY CENTER IN THE NORTHERN ALSATIAN PLAIN.

IN THE SOUTHERN ALSATIAN PLAIN THE FRENCH SCORED A SUBSTANTIAL GAIN TOWARD MUNSTER AND COLMAR, 11 AND 21 1/2 MILES EAST OF GERARDMER, RESPECTIVELY.

ALGERIAN RIFLEMEN, AUGMENTED BY FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR, SEIZED 3,736-FOOT SCHLUCHT PASS, THROUGH WHICH WINDS AN IMPORTANT ROAD FROM EPINAL TO COLMAR, AND ALSO TOOK THE NEARBY 4,461-FOOT HOHNECK HEIGHT, THE SECOND TALLEST PEAK IN THE VOSGES. DESCENDING INTO THE FECHT RIVER VALLEY, THE FRENCH NOW ARE ABOUT FIVE MILES FROM MUNSTER.

ON THE EXTREME RIGHT END OF THE ALMOST-DEADLOCKED AACHEN FRONT IN THE NORTH, U.S.FIRST ARMY TROOPS BATTLED INTO THE VILLAGE OF BERGSTEIN, SIX MILES SOUTHWEST OF DUREN. GERMAN TROOPS CLUNG STUBBORNLY TO THE EASTERN OUTSKIRTS OF THE SHATTERED TOWN.

A LULL HUNG OVER THE ADJACENT U.S. NINTH ARMY FRONT ALONG THE ROER RIVER NORTH AND SOUTH OF JULICH.

A FRENCH ARMY SPOKESMAN ESTIMATED THAT THE GERMAN ARMY IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS HAS LOST 2,500,000 MEN PLUS THE SERVICES OF 60 SATELLITE NATION DIVISIONS--SOME OF WHICH NOW ARE FIGHTING THE GERMANS. OF THE LOSSES, 1,150,000 GERMANS WERE KILLED, WOUNDED AND CAPTURED IN FRANCE, HE SAID, ADDING THAT GERMANY'S MANPOWER SHORTAGE NOW IS SO CRITICAL THAT THE REICH CAN ONLY BOLSTER THE FIGHTING FRONT AT THE EXPENSE OF VITAL WAR PRODUCTION.

DEC 7 1944

BZ447AEW

BY JAMES M.LONG

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, DEC.6-(AP)-GEN.EISENHOWER'S GREAT WINTER OFFENSIVE IS BEHIND THE SCHEDULE OF ADVANCE WHICH HAD BEEN HOPED FOR IT IN THE KEY SECTOR AS IT NEARS THE END OF ITS FIRST MONTH. BUT BY THAT VERY FACT IT IS ALL THE MORE SURE OF ACCOMPLISHING ITS STRATEGIC PURPOSE--A SINGLE, FINAL

AND CLEARCUT VICTORY.

THIS MAY SOUND CONTRADICTORY BUT HERE IS THE EXPLANATION:

THE PLACE WHERE THE PACE OF THE ADVANCE HAS LAGGED BEHIND THE PRE-JUMPOFF ESTIMATES IS THE HOT SPOT OF THE ENTIRE BATTLELINE--THE COLOGNE PLAIN, WHERE TWO AMERICAN ARMIES STILL ARE BATTERING AT THE ROER RIVER BARRIER, ONE-THIRD OF THE WAY TO THE RHINE.

ELSEWHERE THERE IS EVERY REASON TO SUPPOSE THE ALLIED BREACHING OF THE SAAR RIVER LINE AND STEADY WIDENING OF THE HOLD ALONG THE WEST BANK OF THE ALSATIAN RHINE HAS KEPT PACE WITH THE HIGHEST HOPES OF ITS PLANNERS.

DEC 7 1944

FOR APPRAISAL OF THIS GREAT AND STILL INCREASING BATTLE IT MUST BE BORNE IN MIND THAT IT CAME FROM THE SAME PLANNING TABLE AS THE VICTORY IN NORMANDY. ITS PRIMARY PURPOSE IS NOT A YARD BY YARD OR MILE BY MILE SEIZURE OF GERMAN SOIL BUT THE UTTER, COMPLETE AND FINAL DESTRUCTIONS OF THE GERMAN ARMY AND GERMAN FIGHTING POWER.

FOR THAT DEATH BLOW IT WAS NECESSARY FIRST OF ALL TO ENGAGE THE GERMAN ARMY--TO CREATE AN OFFENSIVE THREAT SO TERRIFIC THAT THE ISSUE COULD NOT BE AVOIDED--TO COMMITT THE WEHRMACHT TO THE LAST OUNCE OF BLOOD IN A BATTLE FROM WHICH, ONCE COMMITTED, IT COULD NOT BE WITHDRAWN.

UP TO THE HOUR WHEN LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., STRUCK THE FIRST BLOW OF WHAT BECAME A SIX ARMY OFFENSIVE THERE WAS NO WAY OF FORESEEING WHETHER THIS STRATEGY WOULD BE SUCCESSFUL. NOW, CLEARY, IT HAS BEEN.

GERMANY STILL HAS RESERVES, BUT THEIR NUMBER IS SKIMPY AND REPLACEMENTS ARE HOPELESSLY UNABLE TO KEEP APACE OF THE ATTRITION RATE OF 9,000 DEAD OR LONG-TERM CASUALTIES PER DAY.

THE DEATH BATTLE THE GERMANS ARE PUTTING UP ON THE ROER LINE GIVES THE CLEAREST EVIDENCE OF ALL BY ITS VERY STIFFNESS AND INTENSITY THAT THE GERMAN ARMY HAS BEEN PLUNGED INTO THE HILT.

HAD THE ALLIES BEEN ABLE TO SMASH FORWARD TWO OR THREE MILES A DAY IT WOULD HAVE BEEN A SIGN THE WEHRMACHT WAS EITHER ONLY PARTLY COMMITTED OR WAS OPENLY WITHDRAWING.

AMERICAN ARMIES WOULD HAVE BEEN ON THE RHINE BY NOW, PERHAPS AT COLOGNE OR DUSSELDORF, BUT THEY WOULD HAVE HAD THAT GREAT WATER BARRIER TO CROSS, WITH THE WEHRMACHT STILL IN FRONT OF THEM, ON ITS FEET AND FIGHTING.

THERE ALSO HAVE BEEN FACTORS IN THE SLOW PROGRESS QUITE BEYOND GERMAN RESISTANCE. THE WEATHER WAS EXPECTED TO BE BAD. BUT IT HAS BEEN WORSE THAN THAT. MUD WAS EXPECTED, BUT HARDLY DAY AFTER DAY OF RAIN WHICH TURNED THE FRONT INTO A QUAGMIRE AND TINY STREAMS INTO RAGING FLOODBELTS.

WITHOUT THESE, EVEN WITH THE BEST THE GERMANS COULD HAVE PUT INTO BATTLE, IT SEEMS REASONABLE TO SUPPOSE THE ALLIES MIGHT NOW BE WELL BEYOND THE ROER AND PERHAPS CLOSING UP TO THE NEXT AND SMALLER STREAM, THE ERFT.

BUT IN THE OVERALL PICTURE THE WEHRMACHT IS NO BETTER OFF FOR ALL THIS WEATHER HANDICAP. FOR THE FORCE THROWN INTO THE FIGHT FOR THE COLOGNE PLAIN HAS SAPPED THE REST OF THE LINE. THE RESULTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES--THE WINTER BREAKTHROUGH OF THE BELFORT GAP AND THE SNOW-CROWNED VOSGES: THE CRACKING OF THE SAAR LINE WHICH LET PATTON INTO THE RICH SAAR REGION, SECOND ONLY TO THE RUHR AS GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL CENTER.

SOONER OR LATER--AND THE FORCE OF THE ASSAULT SUGGESTS THE DECISION MUST COME SOON--FIELD MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT MUST CHOSE BETWEEN HOLDING THE COLOGNE PLAIN OR PLUGGING OTHER VITAL INVASIONGATES TO THE CENTRAL REICH. HE CANNOT DO BOTH.

JJ4PEW

DEC 7 1944

ADD PARIS - (COYNAN) xx REQUIREMENTS

FRANCE'S LARGE AND ONCE FLOURISHING TEXTILE INDUSTRY COULD BE WHIRRING TO MEET MILITARY AND CIVILIAN NEEDS. BUT THE MILLS HAVE NO COTTON OR WOOL.

THE STEEL MILLS LACK COAL, COKE AND ORE--SHORTAGES LARGELY STEMMING FROM THE TRANSPORTATION BOTTLENECK.

BEFORE THE WAR FRANCE IMPORTED ONE-THIRD ITS ANNUAL COAL CONSUMPTION OF 75,000,000 TONS. NOW SHE MUST TRY TO MEET VIRTUALLY ALL HER DEMANDS FROM DOMESTIC SOURCES.

DEC 7 1944

THE FRENCH AND THE ALLIES AGREED SOME TIME AGO TO HAVE MILITARY TIRES MADE IN FRENCH FACTORIES WITH FRENCH LABOR. MACHINERY AND WORKERS ARE READY TO SWING INTO ACTION, BUT THEY NEED MATERIAL AND SHIPPING STILL IS TOO SCARCE TO IMPORT RUBBER.

FW540AEW

ADD U.S. 1ST DIV. - GER - (DONI) xx EXECUTED

STATISTICS COMPILED BY THE DIVISION SHOW THAT IN THE SIX MONTHS' OPERATIONS 32,307 GERMANS HAVE BEEN TAKEN PRISONER FROM ELEMENTS OF 38 ENEMY DIVISIONS.

HJ548PEW

ADD U.S. 7TH ARMY IN ALSACE xx REICH

"RELIABLE REPORTS REACHING ALSACE INDICATE THE VOLKSSTURM, IF NOT A BLUFF, IS NOTHING MORE THAN A PAPER ORGANIZATION," THE REPORT ADDED.

DEC 7 1944

"THESE SOURCES REPORTED THAT AS LITTLE AS FOUR WEEKS AGO THERE WERE NO SIGNS IN GERMANY OF LARGE SCALE DRILLING OF VOLKKSTURM TROOPS, MUCH LESS OF ANY HANDING OUT OF ARMS TO CIVILIANS."

SN1110PEW

ADD U.S. 3RD ARMY, HQ. - (BALL) xx LETTING

THE REPRESENTATIVES, TWO OF THE 17 TOURING THE WAR ZONES,

WERE COACHED BEFOREHAND BY A BATTERY COMMANDER, CAPT. PIERCE N. DAVIS

30. 24 — 21021

OF LOOGOOTEE, IND., AND MEMBERS OF THE GUN CREW, INCLUDING SERGEANT E. J. CARAWAY OF CAYCE, S. C.; PFC. HOLLIS TRACY OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; RME CPL. ARLAND HUNT, ALEXANDER, W. VA.; PVTS. STANLEY LEWANSKI SHELTON, CONN.; RAYMOND GAGNE, LAWRENCE, MASS.; GEORGE HALL, ELKLAND, PA.; FRANK BRILLA, CLEVELAND, OHIO; HERBERT KLEEMAN, HOBOKEN, N.J., AND ARCADIO GARCIFI, PHILADELPHIA.

IN GERMANY, DEC. 6-(AP)-THUNDERBOLT FIGHTER-BOMBERS LAID SIX TONS OF BOMBS TODAY ON A FORTIFIED FOOTBALL FIELD WEST OF THE ROER RIVER NEAR JULICH, BLOWING UP GERMANS AND GERMAN EQUIPMENT IN THE STADIUM.

U.S. NINTH ARMY TROOPS WHO HAVE BEEN FIGHTING AT CLOSE QUARTERS AROUND THE STADIUM WITHDREW AND LET THE FIGHTERBOMBERS OF THE 29TH TACTICAL AIR FORCE STRIKE.

THE ENEMY HAD BEEN USING SMALL ONE-MAN PILLBOXES ALMOST FLUSH WITH THE GROUND IN THE SPORTSPLATZ. WITH LIGHT MACHINEGUNS, THE PILLBOX SOLDIERS SENT BULLETS ALONG ONLY SIX INCHES ABOVE THE GROUND AFTER WAITING UNTIL THE DOUGHBOYS APPROACHED THEIR LINES. THEN THEY SENT DOWN AN ARTILLERY BARRAGE WHICH MADE THE GIS HIT THE GROUND, AND THE PILLBOXES OPENED THEIR MURDEROUS FIRE.

MJ446PEW

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, DEC. 6-(AP)-A PRIVATE IN AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTALION, A DOCTOR SERVING WITH A CAVALRY RECONNAISSANCE UNIT AND THE CAPTAIN OF COMBAT ENGINEERS RECEIVED DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDALS TODAY FROM MAJ.GEN.LEONARD T.GEROW, COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH CORPS OF THE FIRST AMERICAN ARMY.

DEC 7 1944

THE PRIVATE, SHELDON D.JENNINGS, 3 LIBERTY COURT, HEMPSTEAD, N.Y., WAS DECORATED FOR SINGLEHANDEDLY MANNING AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN COVERING CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE NEAR WALLENDORF SEPT. 19 TO 21 UNDER HEAVY GERMAN MACHINEGUN AND SMALL ARMS FIRE AND SILENCING TWO MACHINEGUNS AND A PILLBOX.

CAPT.WILLIAM T.NALEY, JR., 531 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MASS., THE DOCTOR SERVING WITH THE 102ND CAVALRY RECONNAISSANCE BATTALION, WHO EARLIER RECEIVED THE PURPLE HEART, RECEIVED HIS MEDAL TODAY FOR GOING TO THE AID OF TROOPS AMBUSHED BY THE GERMANS ON THE PARIS APPROACHES AUGUST 25 WHILE EXPOSED TO BOTH AMERICAN AND ENEMY FIRE.

CAPT.SANFORD F.HALL, 34 HUNTER STREET, GLENS FALLS, N.Y., OF THE 254TH ENGINEER COMBAT BATTALION, WAS DECORATED FOR RALLYING HIS MEN WHO WERE COMPLETING BRIDGE APPROACHES OVER THE OUR RIVER SEPT. 9 WHEN THEY WERE ATTACKED BY GERMANS AND HOLDING OFF THE ENEMY FOR THREE HOURS UNTIL REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVED. HALL WAS A FIRST LIEUTENANT AT THE TIME OF THIS ACTION.

DEC 7 1944

NQ1225 AEW

BRUSSELS, DEC. 6-(AP)-PAUL HENRI SPAAK, BELGIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DECLARED TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA MUST BE MEMBERS OF ANY POSTWAR WORLD ORGANIZATION AND THAT THEIR MIGHT MUST BE RECOGNIZED BY THE REST OF THE WORLD.

OUTLINING THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF Ppremier HUBERT PIERLOT, SPAAK XXXD TOLD PARLIAMENT, XXXXX THAT BETWEEN THE TWO WORLD WARS "THE POLICY OF THE WORLD TOWARD SOVIET RUSSIA AND SOVIET RUSSIA'S TOWARD THE WORLD WAS CLOUDED BY INCOMPREHENSIONS AND DOUBTS, BUT JUNE, 22, 1941, (THE START OF GERMANY'S INVASION OF RUSSIA) SAW THE START OF NEW TIMES."

DEC 7 1944

OF THE UNITED STATES, HE SAID:

"I KNOW OF NO MORE MOVING SPECTACLE THAN THAT OF THESE YOUNG [illegible] COMING FROM TEXAS, OHIO AND CALIFORNIA, WHO MARCH ALONG OUR ROADS AND DIE ON OUR SOILS. X X X IT IS TO THE NEW CONTINENT THAT THE OLD IS OBLIGATED."

SPAAK SAID THE PIERLOT GOVERNMENT FAVORS A WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION AND AN INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE, BUT A EUROPEAN ALLIANCE AND REGIONAL "UNDERSTANDINGS" AS WELL. HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAD NO INTENTION OF ENTERING A BLOC AIMED AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER RECOMMENDED THAT WESTERN GERMANY BE DETACHED FROM THE REICH, THEREBY NEUTRALIZING THE RUHR AND THE RHINELAND.

HE SAID GERMANY MUST BE "ECONOMICALLY DISARMED AS WELL AS MILITARILY."

DEC 7 1944

APR/1815 SERIES/MP-515PEW

WITH THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY IN ALSACE, DEC 5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A REPRESENTATIVE OF MAJ.GEN.JACQUES LECLERC AWARDED THE CROIX DE GUERRE TODAY TO 23 AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN WHO FORCED A CREEK AND BUILT A BRIDGE FOR FRENCH ARMOR OPERATING ON THE ALSATIAN PLAIN.

TO ACCOMPLISH THEIR MISSION THE AMERICANS HAD TO OVERCOME SEVEN ROAD BLOCKS AND ENDURE MORE THAN 800 ROUNDS OF ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE. THE AWARDS WERE IN THREE CLASSES.

DIVISIONAL--MAJOR MACKENZIE PORTER OF BERKELEY, CALIF.; LT.REX METCALF OF FLINT, MICH.; TECHNICAL SGT.EDWARD HOSMAN OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND., AND PFC.LERONGO ROSE OF HARLAN, KY.

BRIGADE--LTS.LYLE STANDARD OF EDMESTON, N.Y.; WILLIAM JOHNSON OF CHICAGO; KENNETH GREENE OF SHAKER HEIGHTS, O.; GEORGE GERMAN OF BUFFALO, N.Y., AND THOMAS WILKINSON OF KENORTH, VA. (NOT IN POSTAL GUIDE) AND SGT.FRED BUSH OF WAVERLY, IA., AND PVTS.ARTHUR ARCENEAUX OF LAFAYETTE, LA.; EARL WAX OF DENHAM SPRINGS, LA., AND CORP.HAYDEN KANE OF DUBUQUE, IA.

REGIMENTAL--STAFF SGT.DAVID BARBER OF GROVER, N.C.,; PFCS.DOMINICK ARETINO OF BROOKLYN; BRYCE FOCKLER OF APPLEGATE, MICH.; ARTHUR KREEN OF AMHURST, WIS., AND GLEN HYSELL OF NEWELL, S.D. AND PVTS.JAMES GREGORY OF LONDON, KY.; GEORGE MAGEE OF HAMDEN, CONN.; DEWEY MOORE OF TISHOMINGO, OKLA.; LOGAN ZISSI OF MANCHESTER, N.H., AND JOHN MCGARRY OF CLEVELAND, O.

DEC 7 1944

BZ547AEW

WITH THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY, DEC 5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE FRENCH RMY HAS TAKEN 15,000 PRISONERS AND KILLED 10,000 GERMANS SINCE THE EGINNING OF THE CURRENT WINTER OFFENSIVE ON THE WESTERN FRONT, AJ.GEN.DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY DECLARED TODAY.

THE EQUIVALENT OF THREE ENEMY DIVISIONS HAS BEEN DESTROYED AND HREE DIVISIONS NOW FACING THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY ARE AT TWO-THIRDS ORMAL STRENGTH, HE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE.

"OUR OWN LOSSES HAVE BEEN EXCEEDINGLY LIGHT," THE FRENCH FFICER ADDED.

BZ727AEW

Y EDWARD D.BALL (280)

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, DEC. 6-(AP)-AMERICAN THIRD ARMY TROOPS OUGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH SARREGUEMINES TODAY IN HOUSE-TO-HOUSE IGHTING.

BY NIGHTFALL, TWO-THIRD OF THE SAARLAND'S THIRD LARGEST CITY AD BEEN TAKEN. OTHER TROOPS REACHED THE SAAR RIVER ABOVE AND ELOW THE CITY.

TWO NEW THRUSTS TO THE SAAR WERE MADE IN THE AREA SOUTH OF AARLAUTERN.

THE 35TH DIVISION'S 134TH INFANTRY REGIMENT IS SEIZING SARREGUE-INES. THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION HAS ADVANCED TO WELFERDING, NE-HALF MILE WEST OF SARREGUEMINES. THE 26TH DIVISIN'S 104TH NFANTRY PROGRESSED A HALF MILE THROUGH LE GRAND BOIS, FIVE MILES OUTHEAST OF SARREGUEMINES. THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION HAS

30. 24 — 21023

EACHED A POINT BEYOND SINGLING, WHICH IS EIGHT MILES SOUTHEAST OF ARREGUEMINES.

UNITS OF THE 90TH DIVISION CROSSED THE SAAR ONE MILE NORTHWEST F SAARLAUTERN. THE FIFTH DIVISION'S 10TH INFANTRY REGIMENT PUSHED O THE SAAR IN TWO PLACES AND ENTERED WADGASSEN, THREE MILES OUTHEAST OF SAARLAUTERN, AND WEHRDEN, SIX MILES DUE WEST OF SAAR-RUCKEN. THE LATTER TOWN IS THE CLOSEST ONE TO SAARBRUCKEN TAKEN Y THE AMERICANS.

THE AMERICANS HELD SAARLAUTERN FIRMLY, DESPITE GERMAN CLAIMS HAT IT HAD BEEN RECAPTURED. THE ENEMY CONTINUED TO POUR HEAVY RTILLERY FIRE INTO THE CITY AND BRISK FIGHTING PROGRESSED IN THE UBURBS OF SAARLAUTERN, RODEN AND FRAULAUTERN, ON THE EAST SIDE OF HE SAAR.

THE 11TH INFANTRY REGIMENT OF THE FIFTH DIVISION CAPTURED FORT T.QUENTIN NEAR METZ, TAKING PRISONER 22 OFFICERS AND 751 NLISTED MEN. THREE REMAINING ENEMY-HELD METZ FORTS--DRIANT, T.JEANNE D'ARC AND PAPPEVILLE--STILL ARE HOLDING OUT, BUT THEIR APITULATION IS INEVITABLE.

TODAY'S ADVANCES LEFT ONLY A SMALL SLICE OF FRANCE STILL HELD Y THE GERMANS IN THE THIRD ARMY AREA, WHILE LT.GEN.GEORGE S. ATTON'S MEN HOLD CONSIDERABLY MORE SOIL OF THE REICH.

SN849PEW

WITH THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION, DEC. 6--(AP)--SOME GERMAN COMMANDER

ST BE DISAPPOINTED IN A COUPLE OF SOLDIERS HE LEFT BY A BRIDGE AT

DEC 7 1944

EBLING, FIVE MILES WEST OF SARREGUEMINES.

THEY WERE LEFT THERE WITH DEMOLITION CHARGES ALL SET AND WIRED AND AL

EY HAD TO DO WAS PUSH THE EXPLODER TO DO AWAY WITH THE BRIDGE.

SGT. THOMAS E. GILBERT, HUNTINGTON, W. VA., CAME HUSTLING UP TO THE

IDGE, CUT THE WIRES AND THEN FOLLOWED THEM BACK TO A BUILDING AND FOU

TH GERMANS SOUND ASLEEP BESIDE THE EXPLODER.

DEC 7 1944

- 632PEW DEC. 6 HAWKINS 12119 MK

PARIS, DEC. 6-(AP)-WHEN THE CONQUERING NAZIS OVERRAN PARIS IN 940 PIERRE CAVARROC OCCUPIED THE NATION'S HIGHEST JUDICIAL POST S ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR THE REPUBLIC.

AS SUCH HE WAS VISITED BY A PAIR OF GERMAN OFFICERS WHO POLITELY UBMITTED A LARGE SHEET OF RULED PAPER WITH SEVERAL COLUMNS TO BE ILLED OUT IN TRIPLICATE.

"WE WANT A LIST OF 2,000 LEADING FRENCHMEN WHO, IN CASE OF ECESSITY, COULD SERVE AS HOSTAGES, CAVARROC WAS TOLD.

WHEN THE OFFICERS RETURNED CAVARROC HANDED THEM A LIST BEARING NLY ONE NAME--HIS OWN. THE OFFICERS STARED BLANKLY A MOMENT, HEN CLICKED THEIR HEELS AND DEPARTED. THE NEXT DAY CAVARROC WAS AMED TO THE HONORARY POST OF COUNSELLOR OF THE APPELLATE COURT.

TODAY, CAVARROC WAS FORMALLY REINSTATED AS ATTORNEY GENERAL MID THE PLAUDITS OF HIS COLLEAGUES.

SN1049PEW

PARIS, DEC. 6-(AP)-THE COLLABORATION COURT OF DIGNE IN SOUTHEASTERN FRANCE HAS TAKEN AN INDEFINITE RECESS AFTER JUDGES AND DEFENSE ATTORNEYS RECEIVED DEATH-THREAT LETTERS FROM THE "SECRET COMMITTEE FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION," IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

VIOLENCE WAS REPORTED FROM OTHER POINTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE PURGE OF COLLABORATORS.

SN1111PEW

BY GLADWIN HILL

PARIS, DEC. 6 (AP)--SIX MONTHS AFTER D-DAY THE FRENCHMAN MAY MUTTER TODAY ABOUT HIS LOT BUT HE IS BREATHING FREE AIR AGAINST AND IS MAKING AN ORGANIZED CONTRIBUTION TOWARD KEEPING IT FREE.

WHEN PARIS WAS LIBERATED GEN. DE GAULLE ANNOUNCED HIS NATIONAL OBJECTIVES WERE:

1--TO DRIVE THE GERMANS OUT OF FRANCE. DEC 7 1944

2--TO RETURN FRENCH LIFE TO NORMALCY.

3--TO RESTORE FRANCE TO ITS PLACE AMONG THE WORLD'S GREAT POWERS.

CURIOUSLY THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN MATERIALIZING IN THE REVERSE.

DE GAULLE'S PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED BY THE WORLD GREAT POWERS. FRANCE HAS BEEN ADMITTED TO THE EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMISSION WHICH IS SETTLING THE FUTURE OF GERMANY AND DE GAULLE CURRENTLY IS ENGAGED IN

FAR REACHING DISCUSSIONS WITH RUSSIA.

ON THE OTHER HAND THERE STILL ARE UPWARD OF 100,000 GERMANS ON FRENCH SOIL, IN THE EASTERN PROVINCES AND THE ATLANTIC FRONT POCKETS.

WHILE FRANCE'S NATIONAL LIFE IS FAR FROM NORMALLY, SLOW PROGRESS IS BEING MADE TO THIS GOAL.

DEC 7 1944

AT PRESENT 2,000,000 TO 3,000,000 FRENCHMEN, NEARLY ONE-TENTH OF THE TOTAL POPULATION, ARE IN GERMANY AS PRISONERS OF WAR, POLITICAL INTERNEES, LABOR DEPORTEES.

A 1,000,000 PEOPLE ARE REPORTED HOMELESS BECAUSE OF WAR RAVAGES AND 500,000 ARE UNEMPLOYED IN THE BUILDINGS INDUSTRY.

THE LABOR MINISTRY ESTIMATED ANOTHER 600,000 PERSONS--HALF IN THE PARIS--WERE UNEMPLOYED. THIS FIGURE, HOWEVER, WAS CONSIDERED BY MANY PERSONS TO BE FAR LOWER THAN THE ACTUAL TOTAL.

AGRICULTURE IS GETTING ALONG FAIRLY WELL AND INDUSTRY IS REVIVING, SLOWLY--BOTH HANDICAPPED, HOWEVER, BY THE CONTINUED NEAR PARALYSIS OF AVAILABLE TRANSPORT FOR CIVILIAN USE. ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO DID THE FIRST TRAIN RUN TO SOUTHERN FRANCE.

FRANCE IS STILL IN THE GRIP OF SEVERE INFLATION WITH THE FRANC SELLING FOR ONE-THIRD TO ONE-FOURTH ITS NOMINAL VALUE AND WITH THE "LITTLE MAN'S" WAGES STILL IN THE $10-$20 A WEEK SCALE. A PAIR OF SHOES COSTS UPWARD TO $50 AND A SMALL CAN OF CONDENSED MILK $3.

DEC 7 1944

ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE LOCOMOTIVES ARE RUNNING THAT WERE IN OPERATION IN 1939. RAILROAD CARS, RIGHTS OF WAY, BRIDGES AND TUNNELS SIMILARLY HAVE BEEN REDUCED. IT WILL TAKE FIVE YEARS TO RESTORE THE TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SYSTEM WHICH SUFFERED THE DESTRUCTION OF 200 BUILDINGS AND 60,000 MILES OF OVERHEAD WIRES AND UNDERGROUND INSTALLATIONS.

YET DE GAULLE HAS DONE A LOT. HE HAS HELD THE COUNTRY TOGETHER SO THAT NO ONE CHALLENGES HIS LEADERSHIP. HE HAS DISARMED CITIZENS OF THE RESISTANCE ARMY WITHOUT DISORDER AND ARRANGED TO INCORPORATE THE FFI INTO

30. 24 — 21025

MOSCOW, DEC. 6-(AP)-THE THREE "STRONG MEN" OF THE SOVIET-SPONSORED POLISH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, BOLESLAW BERUT, EDWARD OSUBKA-MORAWSKI AND COL.GEN.MIHAIL ROLA-ZYMIERSKI, -448;3$!49.

OSUBKA-MORAWSKI AND COL.GEN.MIHAIL ROLA-ZYMIERSKI, ARRIVED FROM LUBLIN LATE YESTERDAY (CORRECT) AND WERE GREETED BY V.G.DEKANOZOV, MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST CENTRAL COMMITTEE, AND OTHER SOVIET OFFICIALS.

BOTH THE SOVIET AND POLISH PRESS RECENTLY HAVE REPORTED THAT MASS ENTIMENT IN THE LIBERATED AREAS OF POLAND FAVORS IMMEDIATE REORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION INTO A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

POLISH SOURCES HERE SAID THE LATEST INFORMATION WAS THAT OBSUKA-MORAWSKI, COMMITTEE PRESIDENT, WOULD BECOME THE FIRST PREMIER AND BERUT WOULD BECOME FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, ALTHOUGH PLANS HAD NOT BEEN COMPLETED.

SN1145PEW

DEC 7 1944

MOSCOW, DEC. 6-(AP)-LEADERS OF THREE OF THE LARGEST RELIGIOU

BODIES IN THE SOVIET UNION, THE ORTHODOX, [redacted] BAPTIST AND

MOSLEM, STRESSED THE PATRIOTISM OF THEIR FOLLOWERS IN STATEMENTS

PUBLISHED TODAY IN THE MOSCOW NEWS ON THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSABY OF

STALIN'S CONSTITUTION.

DEC 7 1944

THE INCUMBENT PATRIARCH ALEXIUM, METROPOLITAN OF LENINGRAD, SPIRITUAL HEAD OF THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH, REPORTED THAT THE FUND HE STARTED COLLECTING IN OCTOBER FOR THE AID OF WIVES AND CHILDREN OF RED ARMY MEN NOW TOTALS 5,000,000 [redacted] RUBLES.

"PATRIOTIC WORK OF THE CHURCH CONTINUES TO BE THE PRINCIPAL TASK OF ALL THE CLERGY," HE SAID.

DEC 7 1944

PWOOZ9SERIES AM1126AM

PARIS' ELECTRIC SUPPLY I[redacted]

...INING HAS DOUBLED SINCE THE LIBE[redacted]

...F COLLABORATORS IS UNDER WAY ALB[redacted]

...LEGISLATION HAS BEEN MAPPED OUT F[redacted]

...RITISH[redacted]

...ENATE AND CHAMBER OF DEPITIES, P[redacted]

...EPORTEES. AND HE HAS THE FRENCH ARMY IN PITCHING WITH THE AMERICANS AND

...THE REGULAR ARMY. HE [redacted] HAS THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY PINCH-HITTING FOR THE

CHAIRMAN YAKOV ZHIDKOV OF THE ASSOCIATION OF EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS AND BAPTISTS, WHICH RANKS SECOND TO THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH IN CHRISTIAN MEMBERSHIP IN THE SOVIET UNION, DECLARED, "GERMANY WISHES THE NAME OF THEIR SANGUINARY FUEHRER TO OVERSHADOW THE NAME OF CHRIST. MAY THE LORD PRESERVE MANKIND FROM THIS. WE HAVE ENJOINED OUR SONS TO QUIT THEMSELVES WELL IN BATTLE AND EXCEL IN WORK AS WELL IN THE REAR. WE HAVE GIVEN OUR COUNTRY THE LIVES OF MANY OF OUR SONS."

DEC 7 1944

OF 8 ZHIDKOV'S FOUR SONS WHO JOINED THE RED ARMY, THREE HAVE BEEN KILLED IN ACTION.

ABDRAKHMAN RASSULEV, MUFTI OF UFA, THE 64-YEAR-OLD TITULAR LEADER OF 30,000,000 SOVIET MOSLEMS, SAID, "AGAIN WE HAVE GIVEN BLESSING TO THOUSANDS OF OUR SONS DEFENDING THEIR COUNTRY AGAINST HITLER'S GERMANY. OUR MOSLEM ASSEMBLIES HAVE DECIDED TO CONTINUE VOLUNTARY COLLECTION OF FUNDS AMONG THE FAITHFUL FOR A DEFENSE FUND AND TO PRAY TO ALLAH FOR SPEEDY AND COMPLETE VICTORY IN OUR HOLY WAR IN DEFENSE OF OUR NATIVE LAND."

DEC 7 1944

APL/3-1400/MP-720PEW

STOCKHOLM, DEC 6-(AP)-DEVELOPMENT OF A SYNTHETIC BLOOD PLASMA AS A BYPRODUCT IN MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY PROF. ARNE TISELIUS OF THE PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL INSTITUTE AT UPPSALA.

THE NEW PRODUCT, CALLED DEXTRAW, CAN BE USED AS A SUBSTITUTE IN BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS, TISELIUS TOLD THE NEWSPAPER EXPRESSEN, AND "WE HOPE DEXTRAN WILL BECOME OF PRACTICAL USE, ESPECIALLY AT THE FRONT.

"IT IS EASY TO TRANSPORT, AND CAN BE PRODUCED IN UNLIMITED AMOUNTS AT LOW PRICE. IT CAN BE USED WITHOUT REGARD FOR THE BLOOD GROUP TO WHICH THE PATIENT BELONGS."

TISELIUS' CO-WORKERS IN THE THREE YEARS OF EXPERIMENTS WERE ANDERS ORDENWALL AND BJOERN INGELMAN.

(EDS: READ IT "DEXTRAN" THROUGHOUT)

DEC 7 1944

JP135AEW

STOCKHOLM, DEC 6-(AP)-THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER SAID IN A DISPATCH FROM BERLIN TODAY A NEW APPEAL HAD BEEN ISSUED FOR GERMAN WOMEN OVER 18 YEARS OLD TO VOLUNTEER FOR SERVICE IN THE WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS AND RELIEVE SOLDIERS FOR FRONTLINE DUTY.

BZ720AEW

ROME--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD TRUSCOTT X X X WEST POINT.

--DASH--

A GREY-HAIRED CAVALRY VETERAN WITH GREY EYES, A JUTTING JAW AND A POWERFUL VOICE, TRUSCOTT WEARS AN OLD PAIR OF FADED PINK CAVALRY BREECHES AND HIGH BOOTS WHICH HE REGARDS AS LUCKY PIECES WHEN THE GOING IS ROUGH.

DISREGARDING THE DANGER FROM SNIPERS, HE WEARS A LUMINOUS, ENAMELED HELMET DECORATED WITH THREE STARS.

A WHITE SCARF AND A LEATHER JACKET COMPLETE HIS FIELD GARB.

HE HAS A FOUR-GOAL HANDICAP IN POLO AND PLAYED IN MEXICO AS A MEMBER OF THE U.S.ARMY POLO TEAM IN 1934.

HIS CITATIONS TELL SOMETHING OF HIS METHODS.

DEC 7 1944

IN THE PORT LYAUTEY OPERATION FOR WHICH HE WAS AWARDED THE DSM, THE CITATION SAID "HE EXHIBITED TIRELESS ACTIVITY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY AND COMPLETE SCORN OF PERSONAL DANGER, TO WHICH HE WAS CONSTANTLY EXPOSED."

THE LEGION OF MERIT CAME IN AUGUST, 1943, FOR EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS SERVICE IN DEVELOPMENT OF PLANS OF A COMBINED

30. 24 — 21027

OPERATIONS FORCE.

HE RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ACTION JULY 11, 1943, DURING WHICH HE ASSUMED PERSONAL COMMAND OF AMERICAN ELEMENTS HALTED BY INTENSE GERMAN FIRE NEAR AGRIGENTO, SICILY, AND RALLIED OFFICERS AND MEN FOR A RENEWAL OF THE ATTACK, REGAINING THE INITIATIVE.

BY ORDER OF KING GEORGE VI TRUSCOTT WAS MADE A COMPANION OF THE ORDER OF THE BATH LAST JAN.11.

TRUSCOTT WEARS THE PURPLE HEART, HAVING BEEN WOUNDED IN ACTION LAST JANUARY 24.

A FORMER COUNTRY SCHOOL TEACHER IN OKLAHOMA, TRUSCOTT WAS LITTLE KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC UNTIL LAST MAY WHEN HE WAS ANNOUNCED AS COMMANDING GENERAL ON THE ANZIO BEACHHEAD FOR A PERIOD BEFORE GENERAL CLARK BEGAN HIS BIG OFFENSIVE.

TRUSCOTT, CREDITED WITH CONCEIVING AND PLANNING THE FIRST AMERICAN RANGER FORCE, IS KNOWN TO THE HIGH COMMAND AS A SHREWD AND CAREFUL TACTICIAN ENDOWED WITH THE EXPERIENCE NEEDED TO PRODUCE RESULTS ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

ONE OF THE FEW COMBAT GENERALS WHO IS NOT A GRADUATE OF WEST POINT, HE WAS THE RANKING AMERICAN OFFICER ON THE DIEPPE RAID.

IN MARCH 1943 TRUSCOTT WAS GIVEN COMMAND OF THE THIRD DIVISION. HE PUT IT THROUGH INTENSIVE TRAINING THAT HAS BECOME CLASSIC IN MILITARY ANNALS. IT WAS HIS MEN WHO MARCHED INTO PALERMO. THEY JOINED THE FIFTH ARMY AT SALERNO.

EG321PEW MM

ROME, DEC.6-(AP)-BRITISH WARSHIPS AND PLANES ATTACKED THE NORTHERN ADRIATIC ISLAND OF LUSSINO ON DEC. 3, DESTROYING SHIPPING AND SILENCING ENEMY BATTERIES, A JOINT NAVAL-AIR COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

JJ1018AEW

A88 ADD ATHENS (GREECE) AS CAPITAL

NO AMERICAN TROOPS ARE INVOLVED IN THE ATHENS FIGHTING. A FLOATING POPULATION OF BETWEEN 60 AND 100 AMERICAN SERVICEMEN ARE HERE, INCLUDING MEMBERS OF THE TRANSPORT COMMAND, AIRCRAFT PERSONNEL AND OFFICERS ATTACHED TO THE RELIEF ORGANIZATION.

SCOBIE, BRITISH COMMANDER OF ALLIED FORCES IN GREECE, SAID IT MIGHT BE NECESSARY TO INFORM BRITISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORITIES IN WASHINGTON SOON THAT THE PORT OF PIRAEUS WOULD BE UNABLE TO HANDLE SCHEDULED RELIEF SHIPMENTS BECAUSE OF THE EAM STRIKE.

SCOBIE HAS DECLARED THE ELAS GUILTY OF MUTINY. ITS MEMBERS ARE TECHNICALLY UNDER HIS COMMAND.

(A LONDON DISPATCH SAID BRITAIN'S WAR CABINET DISCUSSED THE GREEK SITUATION LAST NIGHT AND THAT FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN IS EXPECTED TO MAKE A STATEMENT TO PARLIAMENT TODAY).

THEMISTOKLES SOPHOULIS, 85-YEAR-OLD DEAN OF THE GREEK LIBERAL PARTY, DECLARED YESTERDAY THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, THROUGH INSTRUCTIONS TO BRITISH DIPLOMATS IN ATHENS, HAD VETOED REPLACING PREMIER GEORGE PAPANDREOU IN A GOVERNMENT CHANGE THAT MIGHT HAVE SOLVED THE CRISIS WHICH CAME INTO THE OPEN SUNDAY WITH A SERIES OF DISORDERS.

PAPANDREOU OFFERED YESTERDAY TO RESIGN IN FAVOR OF A COALITION CABINET UNDER SOPHOULIS.

THE LIBERAL LEADER SAID ALL POLITICAL FACTIONS HAD ASKED HIM TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT, EVEN LEFTIST LEADERS EXPRESSING THEIR WILLINGNESS TO SERVE UNDER HIM "IN ORDER TO PREVENT FURTHER DETERIORATION OF THE SITUATION AND BLOODSHED."

BEFORE ANY ACTION WAS POSSIBLE, HOWEVER, SOPHOULIS CONTINUED, 'BRITISH MINISTER LEAPER CALLED AT MY HOUSE AND TOLD ME THAT, ACCORDING TO THE LATEST INSTRUCTIONS RECEIVED FROM THE BRITISH PREMIER, 'ANY CHANGE IN THE PRESENT HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT IS IMPOSSIBLE.'"

"THEREFORE," SOPHOULIS SAID, "FURTHER DISCUSSION IS NEEDLESS."

HE DECLARED HE HAD TURNED DOWN A BRITISH REQUEST THAT HE SUPPORT PAPANDREOU BECAUSE "IF I SUPPORTED PAPANDREOU I WOULD BE SUPPORTING DICTATORSHIP."

FW521AEW

Dec 7 1944

BY STEPHEN BARBER

ATHENS, DEC. 6-(AP)-BATTLE-HARDENED BRITISH PARACHUTE TROOPS WHO HAVE FOUGHT IN YUGOSLAVIA AND SOUTHERN FRANCE AGREED TODAY THAT THE FIGHTING ON THE ATHENS "FRONT" IS SOME OF THE TOUGHEST THEY EVER HAVE EXPERIENCED.

IT IS NOT BECAUSE THE OPPOSITION IS SO GOOD BUT BECAUSE THE FRONT LINES ARE HARD TO DEFINE AND FRIEND IS INDISTINGUISHABLE FROM FOE.

THIS AFTERNOON I MOVED FORWARD WITH THE PARACHUTISTS IN A HOUSE-TO-HOUSE ADVANCE IN THE ACROPOLIS AREA, WHERE THE ATHENS-PIRAEUS ROAD ENTERS THE CAPITAL.

WHILE TWO TANKS AND AN ARMORED CAR COVERED OUR REAR, WHERE THE ELAS WERE FIRING FROM PUBLIC GARDENS SURROUNDING THE RUINS OF THE TEMPLE OF ZEUS, A THIRD TANK BACKED UP INTO THE SQUARE ON THE RIGHT, NEAR A CHURCHYARD.

WE INFILTRATED CAUTIOUSLY INTO NARROW STREETS OF HOUSES WHERE THE ELAS WERE SNIPING FROM THE ROOFS.

STRATEGIC VANTAGE POINTS ON SEVERAL ROOFTOPS WERE GAINED BY THE TROOPERS WITHOUT MUCH TROUBLE, AND BRITISH SHARPSHOOTERS THEN GOT BUSY.

I REACHED THE ROOF OF AN APARTMENT BUILDING AND SAW AN ARMED MAN WHO SURRENDERED READILY TO THE BRITISH TROOPERS. TURNING A CORNER AND CROUCHING TO GO UNDER A BALUSTRADE I STEPPED OVER A MAN WHO HAD BEEN SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD BY A BRITISH SHARPSHOOTER.

"WELL, WHERE ARE WE NOW, AND WHERE ARE THEY?" ASKED CAPT.M.W. SHEPHERD, FORMERLY OF THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS. "YOU CAN'T TELL IN THIS BUSINESS."

HE ADDED THAT MOST OF THE RESIDENTS OF HOUSES HE HAD ENTERED WERE FRIENDLY.

"THEY ARE QUICK TO TELL US WHERE THE ELAS SNIPERS ARE AND OFFER US CUPS OF TEA," HE SAID, "BUT THEY NATURALLY ARE SCARED WITH ALL THIS BANGING OF MORTARS AND GUNFIRE."

A LITTLE LATER WE LOCATED AN ELAS STRONG POINT IN A BREWERY FARTHER DROWN THE PIRAEUS ROAD. THERE WAS A CONCRETE PILLBOX ON TOP OF THE BREWERY. THE GERMANS APPARENTLY HAD BUILT IT TO PROTECT THEIR DRINKING SUPPLIES.

SPITFIRE PLANES CAME DOWN AND SHOT UP THE BREWERY AND SOME OTHER ELAS POSITIONS NEARBY.

RW907PEW

ADD CHUNGKING (MOCK) XX-JAPANESE

AMERICAN 14TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THAT ITS PLANES, ALTHOUGH DEPRIVED OF ITS BEST BASES BY THE JAPANESE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH CHINA, HAD SUNK, PROBABLY SUNK OR DAMAGED 16 JAPANESE FREIGHTERS IN FAR-RANGING STRIKES AT SHIPPING.

ONE WAS SUNK, TWO WERE LEFT SINKING AND EIGHT DAMAGED ON THE YANGTZE RIVER, WHILE OTHERS WERE HIT AT SEA EAST OF SHANGHAI, WEST OF FORMOSA AND IN AMOY HARBOR.

DEC 7 1944

KUNMING

SEEDLOCK

KUNMING, CHINA, DEC. 4-(AP)-COL. ROBERT F. SEDLOCK OF 2285 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, LAKEWOOD, WAS APPOINTED TODAY COMMANDER OF THE BURMA ROAD ENGINEERS, AN AMERICAN FORCE HELPING TO OPEN AN OVERLAND ROUTE TO CHI

SEEDLOCK

SEDLOCK FORMERLY WAS ASSISTANT THEATER ENGINEER OF THE OLD CHINA-BU INDIA THEATER AT CHUNGKING. (HIS WIFE LIVES AT PRESENT AT 105 OGLETHORP SAVANNAH, GA.)

THE BURMA ENGINEERS ARE ATTACHED TO THE SERVICE OF SUP HEADED BY MAJ. GEN. GILBERT SAVIER CHEVES. WITH THE J PANESE STIL CLINGING TO SOME SECTIONS OF THE BURMA ROAD IN WESTERN CHINA, THE UNIT, WITH CHINESE LABORERS, HAS BEEN WORKING ON ALTERNATE ROUTES CONNECTING MYITKYINA IN NORTH BURMA WITH TENGCHUNG, PAOSHAN AND KUNMING.

DEC 7 1944

WR FARNSWORTH8 01430 PREWI NOON

A U.S. 14TH AIR BASE HEAVY BOMBER BASE, CHINA, DEC 5-(DELAYED) -(AP)-SECOND LT. NOLAN W.KEPINGER OF WEST MILTON, OHIO, WHO WAS THE BOMBARDIER FOR THE LATE MAJ. HORACE S.CARSWELL, JR., OF SAN ANGELO, TEX., WHEN THEIR B-24 LIBERATOR BOMBER SANK A JAPANESE CRUISER AND A DESTROYER OCT.16, HAS BEEN PROMOTED TO THE RANK OF FIRST LIEUTENANT AND HAS BEEN APPOINTED SQUADRON BOMBARDIER, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

M1245PEW

REINFORCEMENT PORT OF ORMOC ON THE SOUTH. ADD MACE HQ (SPENCER) XX SOUTH

HEAVY TROPICAL RAINFALL HAS ENABLED THE NIPPONESE TO DIG IN AND PREPARE FOR THE FINAL SHOWDOWN. DESPITE THE BAD WEATHER, THE JAPANESE MADE A DESPERATE THRUST EARLIER THIS WEEK AGAINST A YANK ROADBLOCK ON THE NORTHERN REACH OF THE CORRIDOR. SPEARHEADED BY TANKS THEY THREW THEMSELVES AGAINST THE BLOCK BUT WERE CRUSHED BY AMERICAN BAZOOKA-FIRING DOUGHBOYS.

IN ANOTHER SECTOR SOUTH OF ORMOC 7TH DIVISION INFANTRYMEN TOOK SHOESTRING HILL AFTER A FIERCE FIVE-DAY BATTLE DURING WHICH MUCH OF THE FIGHTING WAS HAND-TO-HAND WITH BAYONETS. THE JAPANESE LOST 1,000 MEN IN THAT FIGHT--AT LEAST 60 FOR EVERY YANK KILLED. THE NIPPON COUNTERATTACKS WERE WELL ORGANIZED AND IN ONE THRUST THEY SUCCEEDED IN TEMPORARILY DISLODGING THE AMERICANS.

THERE SHOULD BE A BREAK IN THE WEATHER SHORTLY, AND WHEN IT COMES AMERICAN OFFICERS AND MEN LOOK FOR A FLAREUP OF FIGHTING THAT WILL BE MORE INTENSE THAN ANY SINCE THE YANKS STORMED LEYTE'S BEACHES LAST OCT.20.

(MEANWHILE RADIO TOKYO REPORTED, WITHOUT U.S.CONFIRMATION, THAT NIGHT FLYING JAPANESE TORPEDO PLANES ATTACKED A "HUGE" AMERICAN TRANSPORT CONCENTRATION OFF MINDANAO ISLAND, SOUTHEAST OF LEYTE. THE JAPANESE SAID THE CONVOY INCLUDED 70 TRANSPORTS AND THAT THE ATTACK WAS CONTINUING. THEY CLAIMED TWO MERCHANTS WERE SUNK.)

ADD ADV NAVY SEAPLANE BASE, LEYTE -(DAVIS)-XX GASOLINE

FALLON'S CREW MEMBERS INCLUDED:

DEC 7 1944

SEAMAN 1/C ROYAL P. DUPLANTIS, HARAHAN, LA.; SEAMAN 1/C MELVIN J. FRANK, (520 CARPLIN) CINNCINNATI; AOM PHILIP T. WOELLERT, WATERLOO, IA.; RADIOMAN JAMES E. WALTERS, MILWAUKEE, WIS.; RADIOMAN FRANCIS C.N. THERER, ALLENTOWN, PA.; MOTOR MECHANIC JAMES S. KENPER, PENDLETON, VA., AND SEAMAN 2/C HERBERT N. WELLS OF GADSDEN, ALA.

GG828ACW NM

30. 24— 21029

MMACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, IN THE PHILIPPINES, DEC. 6-(AP)-GEN. SIR THOMAS A. BLAMEY, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF ALLIED GROUND FORCES IN AUSTRALIA, AFTER CONFERRING WITH GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE PHILIPPINES, TOLD THE PRESS TODAY THAT AUSTRALIAN FORCES WILL DEFINITELY BE USED IN CURRENT CAMPAIGNS IN THE WEST PACIFIC.

THE GENERAL SAID THAT CAMPAIGN PLANS INVOLVING THE USE OF AUSTRALIANS POSED AN IMMENSE SHIPPING PROBLEM WHICH WOULD HAVE TO BE SOLVED IN PROPER RELATIONS TO THE NEEDS OF THE EUROPEAN THEATER.

GEN. BLAMEY SAID IT WAS INCORRECT TO SPEAK OF "MOPPING UP" THE THOUSANDS OF JAPANESE WHO HAVE BEEN BYPASSED IN THE ALLIES' NORTHWARD ADVANCE. HE SAID THAT THESE JAPANESE ARE WELL CONTAINED AND ARE NOT IN A POSITION TO INFLUENCE THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR BUT THAT IT WAS A PROBLEM FOR THE FUTURE.

WW530APW

DEC 7 1944

BY AL DOPKING

WITH U.S. 7TH DIVISION, LEYTE, P.I., DEC. 2 (DELAYED)-(AP)-VETERAN AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN OF THE 7th DIVISION FIRMLY HELD A SHOESTRING HILL TODAY AND FROM ITS RIDGE LOOK AT THE HILL BEYOND, LITTERED WITH THE BODIES OF 1,000 JAPANESE KILLED IN FIVE DAYS VICIOUS HAND TO HAND FIGHTING.

AT LEAST 60 JAPANESE WERE KILLED FOR EVERY AMERICAN LOST IN THE CONTINUING BATTLE, MARKED BY FREQUENT, WELL-ORGANIZED NIPPONESE COUNTERATTACKS.

AT THE END OF THE FIVE DAYS SOME AMERICANS WERE FIGHTING BAREFOOTED. OTHERS WERE SLAVAGING RIFLES AND AMMUNITION FROM THE DEAD AND WOUNDED BECAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY OF MOVING SUPPLIES OVER THE MOUNTAIN TRAILS.

THE YANK, OUTNUMBERED FIVE TO ONE BY THE SEASONED JAPANESE 26TH DIVISION, WERE ONCE SHOVED OFF THE HILL BY A FIERCE COUNTER-THRUST UNDER A BRILLIANT MOON. DESPERATE BAYONET BATTLES CLIMAXED THE ATTACK.

FIVE ENLISTED MEN INCLUDING PFCS. JOHN CANADY OF MIAMI, FLA.; CASIMER GRADOWSKI OF SOUTH RIVER, N.J.; AND WILLIAM GULLET, FARRINGTON KY.; FOUGHT A REARGUARD ACTION. THEY HELD THE JAPANESE FOR AN HOUR AND A HALF ENABLING THE WITHDRAWING AMERICANS TO REFORM THEIR LINES. GULLET WAS KNOCKED OUT WHEN A BULLET PIERCED HIS HELMET BUT HE RECOVERED AND EVACUATED A WOUNDED MEDIC.

THE ENEMY HAD TRIED FOR THREE NIGHTS TO PUSH THE AMERICANS FROM THE RIDGE. ALL OF THE ATTACKS WERE ORDERLY, THERE WERE NO FUTILE, BANZAI CHARGES.

THE GLARE OF CONSTANTLY BURSTING ARTILLERY SHELLS LIGHTED THE NIGHT DURING THE FIRST COUNTERATTACK WHEN FRONT LINES DISSOLVED IN CONFUSION.

PFCS. GALEN KLIMA, HOLLYROOD, KAS., AND HAROLD EBELL, KENOSHA, WIS., WERE AT AN OBSERVATION POST. SHOOTING BECAME SO HEAVY AND THEIR AMMUNITION RAN SO LOW THEY CRAWLED BACK TO THE UNIT COMMAND POST AND FOUND MORE JAPANESE THERE. THEY KILLED TWO AND THEN FLED TOWARD THE ENEMY LINES WHERE THEY HID.

THE NEXT MORNING JAPANESE WERE AROUND THEM SO CLOSE THAT KLIMA WAS SHOWERED BY DIRT THROWN BY JAPANESE DIGGING FOXHOLES. WHEN AMERICAN ARTILLERY OPENED UP THE JAPANESE HIT THE DIRT AND KLIMA AND EBELL RACED THROUGH FLYING SHRAPNEL TO REACH THEIR OWN LINES UNHURT.

NORMALLY THE AMERICANS SAT ON ONE HILL AND COULD SEE THE ENEMY DIG IN ON ANOTHER ONLY 50 TO 75 YARDS AWAY.

DEC 7 1944

BY HOLDING THEIR POSITIONS SOUTH OF THE WINDING PALANAS RIVER 15 MILES SOUTH OF ORMOC, THE SEVENTH DIVISION RETAINS THE INITIATIVE IN ITS NORTHWARD DRIVE, DESPITE THE SUPPLY PROBLEM.

GG751ACW NM

LONDON, DEC 6-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO TODAY BROADCAST A TOKYO DISPATCH DECLARING JAPANESE BOMBERS YESTERDAY SANK A BATTLESHIP OR CRUISER, FIVE TRANSPORTS AND ANOTHER UNIDENTIFIED WARSHIP IN THE GULF OF LEYTE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MT1143AEW

DEC 7 1944

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, DEC.6-(AP)-THE SHOOTING DOWN OF A JAPANESE RECONNAISSANCE BOMBER OVER SAIPAN ISLAND, WHERE TOKYO-RAIDING AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESSES ARE BASED, WAS REPORTED TODAY BY ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ.

THE PACIFIC FLEET CHIEF SAID AMERICAN AIRMEN, ALERT AGAINST JAPANESE SNOOPER RAIDS ON THE B-29 BASES, BAGGED THE ENEMY BOMBER MONDAY BEFORE IT HAD A CHANCE TO UNLOAD EXPLOSIVES.

THE ADMIRAL'S COMMUNIQUE SAID FIGHTER PLANES OF THE 7TH AAF AND MARINE FLIERS CONTINUED STRIKES AGAINST JAPANESE HELD AREAS IN THE MARIANAS ISLANDS. GUN POSITIONS AT ROTA WERE BOMBED SUNDAY. THE SAME DAY ARMY LIBERATORS HIT IWO JIMA, IN THE VOLCANO ISLANDS 750 MILES SOUTH OF TOKYO, WHILE 7TH AAF BOMBERS ATTACKED JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS ON MARCUS ISLAND.

EW548PCW

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC-(AP)-HARDY INFANTRYMEN OF THE 31ST ARMY DIVISION DECIDED TO DO A LITTLE CREW RACING AGAINST THE NATIVES.

SO IT WAS ARRANGED TO PADDLE OUT, MAKE A TURN AND ROW BACK. THE GIS SWUNG OUT WITH POWERFUL STROKES; THE NATIVES SWEPT ALONG WITH THEIR EASY ONES.

RESULT: THE NATIVES CROSSED THE FINISH LINE WHILE THE GIS, STILL STROKING POWERFULLY, WERE TRYING TO MAKE THE TURN.

--DASH--

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE VICTORIA CROSS, BRITAIN'S HIGHEST WAR DECORATION, HAS BEEN AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TO CORP.SEFANAIA SUKANAIVALU, A FIJI ISLANDER WHO OFFERED HIS BODY TO JAPANESE MACHINEGUN BULLETS TO SAVE HIS COMRADES.

SUKANAIVALU, MEMBER OF A FIJIAN BATTALION IN THE FIGHTING ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND, THE SOLOMONS, LAST SPRING UNDER AMERICAN COM-

AND, IS THOUGHT TO BE THE FIRST BRITISH COLONIAL FIGHTING MAN TO RECEIVE THE VC IN THIS WAR.

WITH U.S. ARMY ENGINEERS AND ARTILLERY SUPPORT, THE FIJI BATTALION WENT ASHORE JUNE 23 IN THE MAWARAKA AREA AND AS IT STARTED INLAND WAS AMBUSHED BY A JAPANESE BATTALION.

SUKANAIVALU RESCUED TWO WOUNDED MEN AND THEN WAS HIT. HE WAS UNABLE TO MOVE. SEVERAL ATTEMPTS TO BRING HIM OUT RESULTED IN MORE CASUALTIES. HE CALLED TO HIS COMRADES THAT FURTHER SALLIES TO RESCUE HIM WOULD BE DISASTEROUS FOR THEM.

BUT APPARENTLY REALIZING HIS FRIENDS WOULD NEVER LEAVE HIM TO DIE, SUKANAIVALU RAISED HIMSELF FROM THE GROUND TO ALLOW THE JAPANESE BULLETS TO RIDDLE HIS BODY.

MAJ.GEN.O.W.GRISWOLD, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 14TH ARMY CORPS, WHO WAS THE LEADER OF ALLIED FORCES ON BOUGAINVILLE, RECEIVED WORD FROM LT.COL.FRANK W.VOELCKER, COMMANDER OF THE FIJI BATTALION IN THE JUNE 23 FIGHTING, THAT SUKANAIVALU HAD BEEN AWARDED THE DECORATION.

DEC 7 1944

JW509PCW

ADD OTTAWA-(MONTGOMERY) KK CONSCRIPTION1ST3

"FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MY LIFE," CHOQUETTE SAID OF KING'S ADDRESS TO PARLIAMENT NOV. 27, "I HEARD THE HEAD OF A CHRISTIAN AND DEMOCRATIC COUNTRY ADMIT AS HIS PRINCIPAL MOTIVE, IN ORDER TO SOLVE A CABINET CRISIS AND AVOID POSSIBLE DEFEAT OF HIS ADMINISTRATION, THAT IT WAS NECESSARY FOR HIM TO SEND THOUSANDS OF YOUNG MEN TO THEIR DEATHS ON THE BATTLEFIELD."

FW547AEW

BY HARRQ T.MONTGOMERY

OTTAWA, DEC. 6-(AP)-PARTY LEADERS AGREED TONIGHT TO WIND UP DEBATE ON CANADA'S CONSCRIPTION CRISIS AND VOTE LATE TOMORROW ON THE GOVERNMENT'S MOTION OF CONFIDENCE IN ITS NEW POLICY TO DRAFT 16,000 MEN TO MEET INFANTRY REINFORCEMENT NEEDS ABROAD.

THE GOVERNMENT IS EXPECTED TO WIN WITH A COMFORTABLE MAJORITY ON THE MAIN MOTION AFTER SEVERAL VOTES ON AMENDMENTS EXPRESSING VARIOUS PARTY VIEWS.

PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING, IN ANNOUNCING THE DECISION TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, DECLARED IT WAS AGREED THAT THE DEBATE "SHOULD NOT BE UNDULY PROLONGED" BECAUSE IT MIGHT HAVE "AN UNSETTLING EFFECT THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY."

JUSTICE MINISTER LOUIS ST.LAURENT, LEADING SPOKESMAN FOR THE FRENCH-SPEAKING MEMBERU OF PARLIAMENT WHO ARE SUPPORTING THE GOVERNMENT'S PARTIAL CONSCRIPTION POLICY, APPEALED TO FRENCH CANADA TONIGHT TO COOPERATE WITH THE GOVERNMENT IN ITS NEW POLICY.

WITH PARLIAMENT EXPECTED TO GIVE PRIME MINISTER W. L. MACKENZIE KING A COMFORTABLE MAJORITY IN A PENDING VOTE OF CONFIDENCE, DESPITE THE DEFECTION OF MANY FRENCH-SPEAKING MEMBERS, ST. LAURENT DECLARED:

"WHENEVER THE MAJORITY, AFTER FULL CONSULTATION AND MATURE DELIBERATION, REACHES A CONCLUSION OF THAT KIND (TO CONSCRIPT 16,000 MEN FOR OVERSEAS DUTY) IT IS PROPER THE MINORITY SHOULD ACCEPT IT AND LOYALLY ASSIST IN CARRYING IT OUT.

"I APPEAL TO ALL THE MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSE, WHATEVER MAY HAVE BEEN THEIR INDIVIDUAL VIEWS X X X TO UNITE AND TO ASSERT TO THE MEN OVERSEAS THAT THIU NATION X X X STANDS PLEDGED TO A VICTORY THAT WILL BE DECISIVE AND THAT WILL ENDURE."

ST. LAURENT SAID AN INCREASE IN ENLISTMENTS FOR DUTY ABROAD MADE IT POSSIBLE THAT "NO ACTUAL COMPULSION MAY EVER HAVE TO BE RESORTED TO."

DEC 7 1944

MK834PEW

OTTAWA DEC 6-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE FOLLOWING, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE, NOW ARE PRESUMED DEAD:

FLT.SGT.THOMAS JAMES ADKISON; FATHER, J.A.ADKISON, GILMER, TEXAS.

FLYING OFFICER BALMAIN HUTCHISON; MOTHER RESIDES AT 1724 MYRTLE STREET, PORTLAND, ORE.

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, DEC.6-(AP)-- THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THA

RIFLEMAN GORDON AUGUSTUS BOUNTON, WHOSE FATHER, GEORGE BOYNTON, LIVE

IN DERBY, VT., HAS BEEN SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, WEDNESDAY, D

CP--JA-- 135A

30. 24— 21031

NEW YORK, DEC. 6-(AP)-CAPT.GERALD D.LINKE OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT'S ORDNANCE BUREAU, SAID TODAY THAT ROCKETS WERE EXPECTED TO PROVIDE IN LARGE PART "THE CLIMACTIC PUNCH TO KNOCK OUT BOTH THE NAZIS AND THE JAPS."

TERMING ROCKET PRODUCTION "ONE OF OUR HOTTEST PRODUCTION PROGRAMS," LINKE SAID THAT DURING THE RECAPTURE OF GUAM SEVERAL THOUSAND ROCKETS WERE HURLED IN LESS THAN A MINUTE.

HE SPOKE TO MANUFACTURERS OF NAVY ROCKETS AT A PANEL DISCUSSION DURING THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS' 49TH ANNUAL MEETING.

DEC 7 1944

SN1113PEW

BY ED CREAGH

NEW YORK, DEC. 6-(AP)-A COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PSYCHIATRIST SAID TODAY THAT GERMAN WOMEN MUST SHARE WITH THEIR MEN THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR CREATING WHAT HE CALLED AN UNHEALTHY, WAR-PRODUCING SOCIETY.

"I ACCUSE THE GERMAN WOMAN AS MUCH AS THE GERMAN MAN," SAID DR.DAVID ABRAHAMSEN, NORWEGIAN SCIENTIST NOW A RESEARCH ASSOCIATE AT THE UNIVERSITY.

"THE GERMAN WOMAN HAS ALLOWED HERSELF TO BECOME A ZERO, ACCENTUATING THE NATIONAL MAN-SOCIETY, WITH ITS STRONG TREND OF HOMOSEXUALITY," HE ADDED IN AN INTERVIEW.

"IN A NATION AS IN MARRIAGE, THERE SHOULD BE BALANCE BETWEEN MAN AND WOMAN, WITH NONE FIRST AND NONE LAST. THE DOMINANCE OF THE GERMAN FATHER, THE SUBJUGATION OF WOMEN, HAS DESTROYED THIS BALANCE."

DR.ABRAHAMSEN, WHOSE BOOK, "CRIME AND THE HUMAN MIND," IS TO BE PUBLISHED NEXT WEEK, SAID THE PRINCIPAL GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS ALL HAD TO A MARKED DEGREE THE CHILDHOOD FRUSTRATIONS WHICH HE SAID WERE COMMON IN GERMANY.

"HITLER HIMSELF HAD THE INSECURITY OF NOT KNOWING FOR USRE WHO HE WAS," THE PSYCHIATRIST SAID. "HE CAME FROM A HOME MARRED WITH DISCORD. HE BECAME A MEDIOCRE ARTIST, UNABLE TO REALIZE HIS OWN MEDIOCRITY.

"LIKE ALL CRIMINALS, HE WAS UNABLE TO IDENTIFY HIMSELF WITH SOCIETY. IT WOULD BE ABSURD TO TRY TO ANALYZE HITLER AT LONG RANGE, BUT HE DISPLAYS PARANOIC SYMPTOMS AND AT LEAST SOME TRANSITORY COMPONENTS OF HOMOSEXUALITY."

DR.ABRAHAMSEN, A NORWEGIAN WAR VETERAN, SAID HE HAD NOT THE SLIGHTEST DOUBT THAT HITLER, HIMMLER, GOEBBELS, GOERING AND OTHER NAZI LEADERS WOULD PAY THE DEATH PENALTY FOR THEIR CRIMES.

"MANY THOUSANDS OF OTHER GERMANS," HE SAID, "MUST BE CLASSED AS SOCIALLY ILL AND SHOULD BE GIVEN PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT--GUIDED AND MADE HARMLESS TO SOCIETY.

"IF PSYCHIATRIC CLINICS HAD EXISTED IN GERMANY 25 YEARS AGO, THE SADISTS, PATHOLOGICAL LIARS AND PARANOICS COULD HAVE BEEN RENDERED HARMLESS BEFORE THEY HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO BECOME WAR CRIMINALS."

DEC 7 1944

NW43PEW

NEW YORK, DEC. 5-(AP)-FRANCIS EDWARD EVANS, CONSUL GENERAL OF GREAT BRITAIN IN NEW YORK, SAID TONIGHT THAT "THERE IS LITTLE DOU THAT THE VERY PEACE OF THE WORLD DEPENDS UPON THE EXISTENCE OF A HEAL BRITAIN."

DEC 7 1944

EVANS, WHO SPOKE AT THE 32ND ANNUAL DINNER OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS, SAID THAT THE "ENLIGHTENED SELF-INTEREST OF ALL THE COUNTRIES" DEMANDS THAT BRITAIN REGAIN HER

"PRE-WAR PROSPERITY AS SOON AS WE CAN."

"I THINK OUR CREDITORS WILL BE GLAD TO SEE US GET BACK ON OUR FEET FOR OUR OWN ~~SAKE~~ SAKES ALONE. THEY WILL CERTAINLY NOT WANT TO SEE US BANKRUPT," EVANS SAID.

DEC 7 1944

HE ADDED THAT "IF WE ARE TO COUNT WITH ASSURANCE ON THE AVOIDANCE IN THE FUTURE OF THIS GHASTLY TRAGEDY WHICH HAS SO DEVASTATE THE WORLD TWICE IN OUR LIFETIMES, THE COOPERATION IN STRENGTH, IN MUTU/ RESPECT, AND WITH COMMON PURPOSE OF BRITAIN AND AMERICA--UNITED WITH AI THOSE WHO SHARE THEIR WHOLESOME AIM--IS ABSOLUTELY AND UNQUALIFIEDLY ESSENTIAL."

DEC 7 1944

~~AP/ACE/12:10AEW~~

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,DEC 6-(AP)-CALIFORNIA CONGRESSMEN BELIEVE IMMEDIATE EXTENSION OF THE MEXICAN FARM LABOR RECRUITMENT PROGRAM THROUGHOUT 1945 IS ESSENTIAL TO AN ADEQUATE FARM LABOR PROGRAM.

REPRESENTING THE CALIFORNIA HOUSE DELEGATION, REPRESENTATIVES VOORHIS (D), PHILLIPS (R) AND ELLIOTT (D) CONTENDED BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE IN TESTIMONY MADE PUBLIC TODAY, THAT CONTINUING THE PROGRAM ONLY UNTIL JUNE 30, 1945, AS PROPOSED BY THE BUDGET BUREAU, WOULD NECESSITATE ENDING CONTRACTS WHEN CALIFORNIA FARMERS ARE AT ONE OF THEIR HARVEST PEAKS.

PHILLIPS ESTIMATED APPROXIMATELY 30,000 MEXICAN LABORERS WOULD BE NEEDED TO HELP HARVEST CALIFORNIA CROPS THIS YEAR.

ELLIOTT SAID THE COST OF USING GERMAN WAR PRISONERS WAS "PROHIBITIVE" AND THAT MEXICAN LABOR WAS MORE SATISFACTORY.

(END APPROPRIATIONS ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE WHICH IS EXPECTED ABOUT 11 A.M.,EWT.,WEDNESDAY,DEC.6)

HV530AEW

WASHINGTON,DEC.6-(AP)-THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT REPORTED TODAY THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT HAS DECLARED A 40 PER CENT EXCHANGE PREMIUM, TO BE PAID FOR DOLLARS RESULTING FROM EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

THUS THE AMERICAN IMPORTER OF TURKISH PRODUCTS WILL GET ABOUT 1.80 TURKISH POUNDS FOR HIS DOLLAR, COMPARED WITH 1.29 TURKISH POUNDS PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED. THE PREMIUM WILL BE FINANCED BY A LEVY ON IMPORTS ENTERING TURKEY FROM THE UNITED STATES.

FR138PEW

WASHINGTON,DEC.6-(AP)-CAPT.DAMON E.CUMMINGS, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE NAVY V-12 UNIT, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, AND THE DARTMOUTH COLLEGE MEDICAL SCHOOL, HANOVER, N.H., HAS BEEN AWARDED THE ORDEN MILITAR DE AYACUCHO, ONE OF PERU'S HIGHEST DECORATIONS, THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

DEC 8 1944

THE AWARD WAS GIVEN FOR CAPTAIN CUMMINGS' SERVICE AS CHIEF OF STAFF AND AIDE TO THE COMMANDANT, 15TH NAVAL DISTRICT, BALBOA, CANAL ZONE.

WASHINGTON,DEC.6-(AP)-LEGISLATION THAT WOULD FORBID "UNITED STATES VIOLATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER" WAS INTRODUCED TODAY BY REP. SUMNER (R-ILL).

THE BILL'S PURPOSE, SHE DECLARED IN A HOUSE SPEECH, "IS TO CALL A HALT TO THE GOVERNMENT'S APPEASEMENT POLICY, WHICH IS PROLONGING THIS WAR, WASTING LIVES AND BUILDING UP MORE WARS FOR AMERICA TO FIGHT."

"THE PRESSURE FOR CONTINUING APPEASEMENT COMES LARGELY FROM THE SO-CALLED INTERNATIONALISTS WHO WANT THE WORLD TO BE GOVERNED BY A LEAGUE OF NATIONS," THE ILLINOIS CONGRESSWOMAN SAID.

"THE LEAGUE SCHEME SOUNDS LIKE A BONANZA" TO INTERNATIONAL

BANKERS WHO SEE "A DAZZLING OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING HIGHLY PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS IN CHEAP LABOR COUNTRIES," SHE CONTINUED.

"THUS, THE SCHEME HAS ACHIEVED A VAST FOLLOWING, PARTICULARLY AMONG THE POLITICALLY NAIVE, SINCE IT IS SEDUCTIVELY ADVERTISED AS A PLAN WHICH WOULD KEEP US OUT OF WAR." DEC 6 1944

MISS SUMNER'S BILL SPECIFIES "IT SHALL BE UNLAWFUL FOR ANY OFFICIAL OF THE U.S. TO USE X X X ANY OF THE POWERS OF THE U.S. IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO GIVE ANY FOREIGN NATION X X X AID OR ASSISTANCE NOT NECESSARY TO THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR X X X WHERE THERE IS REASONABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE THAT SUCH AID X X X WILL BE USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF VIOLATING ANY OF THE PRINCIPLES SET FORTH IN X X X THE ATLANTIC CHARTER."

PITTSBURGH, DEC. 6-(AP)-THE AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE, REPRESENTING 40 NATIONAL GROUPS AND ABOUT 2,500,000 INDIVIDUALS, HAS CALLED UPON THE UNITED NATIONS FOR "SPEEDY AND EFFECTIVE FULFILLMENT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S HISTORIC DECLARATION" ON THE PALESTINE QUESTION.

IN A RESOLUTION, THE CONFERENCE HAILED THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS "FORTHRIGHT ASSURANCE" OF "THE OPENING OF PALESTINE TO UNRESTRICTED IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION" AND THAT HE WOULD HELP TO BRING ABOUT "THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PALESTINE AS A FREE AND DEMOCRATIC JEWISH COMMONWEALTH."

DEC 7 1944

ANOTHER RESOLUTION, ADOPTED AT CLOSING SESSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE LAST NIGHT, APPEALED TO THE UNITED NATIONS "FOR THE RESCUE OF JEWS FROM IMMINENT DEATH IN GHETTOS, INTERNMENT, CONCENTRATION AND LABOR CAMPS BY EXCHANGE."

THE NATIONS WERE URGED "TO DEMONSTRATE THEIR ADHERENCE TO THEIR DECLARATIONS, TO SAVE THE VICTIMS OF NAZI BESTIALITY BY ALLOCATING SHIPS AND OTHER MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION FOR IMMEDIATE RESCUE WORK.

THE UNITED NATIONS WERE REQUESTED TO RECOGNIZE A JEWISH REPRESENTATION "FOR THE PURPOSE OF ADVICE AND COOPERATION ON AGENCIES THAT HAVE BEEN AND WILL BE SET UP X X X TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM OF RELIEF, REHABILITATION, RESETTLEMENT AND OTHER ASPECTS OF POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION."

RC537AEW NM

UNDATED SFORZA

BY THE AUSOCIATED PRESS

DEC 7 1944

COUNT CARLO SFORZA, CENTER OF AMERICAN-BRITISH DIFFERENCES OVER ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, WAS A LEADER AMONG ITALIAN ANTI-FASCISTS THROUGH YEARS OF EXILE IN FRANCE, ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

HE RETURNED TO ITALY IN OCTOBER, 1943, AND BECAME A MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO IN THE GOVERNMENT. HIS PROPOSED APPOINTMENT AS FOREIGN MINISTER BROUGHT ON THE ALLIED CONTROVERSY, WITH BRITAIN DECLARING HE WOULD NOT BE A HAPPY CHOICE FOR THE JOB AND THE UNITED STATES MAKING IT PLAIN IT DID NOT OPPOSE HIM.

SFORZA, 71, WAS FOREIGN MINISTER ONCE BEFORE--IN 1920-21.

PREVIOUSLY HE HAD HELD DIPLOMATIC POSTS AND A SEAT IN THE SENATE AND SERVED IN THE CABINET.

HE WAS AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE WHEN BENITO MUSSOLINI SEIZED CONTROL OF ITALY. SFORZA PROMPTLY RESIGNED AND RETURNED TO ROME AND RESUMED HIS PLACE IN THE SENATE, WHERE HE LED A BITTER FIGHT AGAINST THE FASCIST REGIME.

RICH AND DIUTINGUISHED IN APPEARANCE, SFORZA FINALLY WAS FORCED TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY. HE WENT TO FRANCE AND STAYED THERE UNTIL THE SUMMER OF 1940, SEEKING ALL THE WHILE TO BOLSTER THE VARIOUS FRENCH REGIMES AGAINST THE NAZI-FASCIST INFLUENCE. HE THEN FLED TO ENGLAND AND LATER TO THE UNITED STATES, WHERE HE REMAINED UNTIL THE INVASION OF ITALY.

IN THE UNITED STATES HE LECTURED AT SEVERAL UNIVERSITIES AND LED A MOVEMENT HE CHARACTERIZED AS A "CRUSADE OF THE ITALIANS OUTSIDE OF ITALY TO SAVE THEIR COUNTRY."

DEC 7 1944

ON HIS RETURN TO ITALY HE REFUSED AN AUDIENCE WITH KING VITTORIO EMANUELE, HOLDING THAT THE MONARCH WAS TO BLAME FOR PERMITTING MUSSOLINI TO INSTALL FASCISM IN THE COUNTRY.

LAST FEBRUARY SFORZA CRITICIZED PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL FOR HIS PROPOSAL THAT THE KING REMAIN ON THE THRONE AND THAT MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO RETAIN THE PREMIERSHIP AT LEAST UNTIL THE ALLIES CAPTURED ROME. THE COUNT SAID CHURCHILL'S PROPOSAL HAD CAUSED THE DEEPEST DISMAY AMONG MILLIONS OF ITALIANS.

SUBSEQUENTLY THE KING NAMED HIS SON UMBERTO LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF REALM, IN EFFECT STEPPING DOWN FROM THE THRONE ALTHOUGH RETAINING THE POWERS OF KING.

NICE LEAD UNDATED WESTERN FRONT (190)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DEC 7 1944

THE WESTERN FRONT TONIGHT (WED):

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: LAST REPORTED INSIDE GERMANY OPPOSITE NIJMEGEN.

BRITISH SECOND ARMY: IMMEDIATE ADVANCE BLOCKED AS GERMANS FLOOD WAAL RHINE IN ARNHEM-NIJMEGEN SECTOR.

U.S. NINTH ARMY: TEMPORARY LULL DESCENDED ON FRONT.

U.S.FIRST ARMY: SMASHED DETERMINED COUNTERATTACKS AT CAPTURED BERGSTEIN, TWO MILES SOUTHEAST OF HURTGEN.

U.S.THIRD ARMY: CROSSED SAAR AT SIX PLACES; PATROLS CROSS AT SEVENTH; CAPTURED MOST OF SARREGUEMINES AND DROVE DOWN ON SAARBRUCKEN.

U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: PRESSED AGAINST KARLSRUHE CORNER IN NORTHERN LORRAINE; REPULSED COUNTERATTACKS NORTHWEST OF HAGUENAU.

FRENCH FIRST ARMY: GAINED NORTHWARD IN VOSGES MOUNTAINS.

--DASH--

U.S. DIVISIONS

FOURTH ARMORED: THRUST NORTHWARD ON EAST BANK OF SAAR RIVER.

SIXTH ARMORED: FANNED OUT IN SARREGUEMINES SECTOR.

26TH INFANTRY: GAINED NORTHWARD EAST OF THE SAAR.

35TH INFANTRY: OVERRAN MOST OF SARREGUEMINES.

DEC 7 1944

80TH INFANTRY: CROSSED REICH FRONTIER, PRESSED TOWARD SAARBRUCKEN.

90TH INFANTRY: MADE NEW CROSSINGS OF SAAR RIVER SOUTHWEST OF SAARLAUTERN.

95TH INFANTRY: CROSSED SAAR RIVER SOUTH OF SAARLAUTERN AND DROVE INTO SIEGFRIED LINE OUTPOSTS.

MK&SN&2P

UNDATED WESTERN FRONT
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY:
CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: LAST REPORTED INSIDE GERMANY EAST OF NIJMEGEN.
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U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: REPULSED COUNTERATTACKS EIGHT MILES NORTHWEST OF HAGUENAU.
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MT10AEW

--THE ROAD TO BERLIN--
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1--WESTERN FRONT: 301 MILES (FROM NEAR DUREN).
2--EASTERN FRONT: 304 MILES (FROM NORTH OF WARSAW).
3--HUNGARIAN FRONT: 420 MILES (FROM BUDAPEST).
4--ITALIAN FRONT: 557 MILES (FROM RAVENNA).

DEC 7 1944

BZ717AEW

UNDATED JAPANESE

SUPERFORTRESSES HAVE ATTACKED MANCHURIA THE ENEMY RADIO REPORTED TODAY.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION AND NOT CONFIRMED BY ALLIED SOURCES, SAID THE B29S HIT THE SOUTHERN SECTOR OF MANCHURIA IN DAYLIGHT TODAY (THURSDAY).

JAPAN'S DOMEI AGENCY ISSUED THE REPORT.

TOKYO SAID THE RAIDERS STRUCK BETWEEN 10 AND 10:30 A.M.

"IMPERIAL AIR FORCES INTERCEPTED THE ATTACKING ENEMY PLANES AND WERE ABLE TO SHOOT SEVERAL OUT OF THE SKY," DOMEI CLAIMED.

"ONE ENEMY PLANE WAS BAGGED BY A BODILY-CRASH (CORRECT) ATTACK CARRIED OUT BY A PLANE ATTACHED TO THE NATIONAL ARMY OF MANCHUKUO (PUPPET ARMY IN MANCHURIA)."

HW1056PPW NM

UNDATED TOKYO RAIDS (PRECEDE NEW YORK)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SUGGESTING SUPERFORTRESSES WERE ON RECONNAISSANCE OVER TOKYO, THE ENEMY'S RADIO SAID PLANES DRONED ACROSS THE JAPANESE CAPITAL CITY AT 1:30 A.M. THURSDAY (JAPANESE TIME) BUT DID NOT DROP ANY BOMBS. THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT.

RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS PRECEDED THE FOUR SUPERFORTRESS BOMBINGS OF TOKYO, BEGUN NOV.24 FROM BASES ON SAIPAN.

TOKYO RADIO SAID THE JAPANESE AIR DEFENSE GENERAL HEADQUARTERS HELD A "DELIBERATIVE CONFERENCE" WEDNESDAY.

THE ENEMY RADIO ALSO SAID THAT, STARTING FRIDAY MORNING, JAPANESE CITIES WILL HOLD "DAWN MILITARY PRACTICE" AIMED AT OBTAINING "A FAULTLESS AIR DEFENSE STRUCTURE IN VIEW OF RECENT RAIDS."

THE BROADCASTS WERE RECORDED IN THE UNITED STATES BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

EA829PPW NM

BROADCAST

SAN FRANCISCO,DEC.6--RADIO TOKYO ASSERTED TONIGHT THAT JAPANESE AIRCRAFT SANK EIGHT AMERICAM SHIPS IN LEYTE GULF IN THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES TUESDAY. THE BROADCAST, PICKED UP BY THE BLUE NETWORK, SAID ONE BATTLESHIP OR CRUISER, ONE CRUISER, FIVE TRANSPORTS AND ONE UNIDENTIFIED WARSHIP WERE SUNK.

HW930PPW NM

UNDATED MATSUMURA
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE JAPANESE PEOPLE WERE EXHORTED BY A PRODUCTION OFFICIAL LAST NIGHT TO SPUR AIRCRAFT WORKERS TO GREATER EFFORTS BY SENDING THEM FLOWERS AND DOLLS, AND DOING THEIR LAUNDRY.

"MOST OF THOSE LIVING IN INDUSTRIAL WORKERS' DORMITORIES ARE BACHELORS," SAID REAR ADM.TAKEYOSHI MATSUMURA OVER THE TOKYO R

30 24—21035

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HW1032PPW NM

UNDATED PHILIPPINES
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DEC 7 1944

JAPANESE PARATROOPS WERE DROPPED WEDNESDAY ON AMERICAN AIR BASES AT BURAUEN, SAN PABLO, DULAG AND TACLOBAN ON LEYTE, TOKYO RADIO REPORTED TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION. THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION.

THE ENEMY BROADCAST SAID THE "AIR COMMANDO UNITS" THEN "BEGAN A GRAND SCALE OFFENSIVE IN THESE (PHILIPPINES) AREAS AGAINST THE ENEMY FORCES WHO WERE FOUND IN A CONFUSED STATE BY AN EXTREMELY SYSTEMATIZED METHOD OF OPERATION."

THE BROADCAST ADDED THAT UNITS DROPPED ON TACLOBAN AND DULAG -- THOSE ARE THE ALLIES' MAIN AIR BASES ON LEYTE -- "ARE AT THIS MOMENT IN THE PROCESS OF DESTROYING THE ENEMY GROUND FACILITIES.

THE LEYTE BASES HAVE BEEN SENDING ALLIED FIGHTER PLANES ON DESTRUCTIVE RAIDS AGAINST JAPANESE REINFORCEMENT CONVOYS AND NIPPONESE AIRFIELDS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

FJ1220ACW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DEC.6, 1940--MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO RESIGNS AS ITALIAN CHIEF OF TAFF. GREEK TROOPS TAKE PORTO EDDA IN ALBANIA. FIGHTING RENEWED EAR SIDI BARRANI IN EGYPT.

BZ718AEW

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BZ718AEW

TANKS RIP NAZI DEFENSES AT SAARBRUCKEN
YANKS SMASH CENTER OF JAP LINE ON LEYTE;

DEC 8 1944

U.S. NAVAL FORCES DESTROY 13-SHIP CONVOY OFF ORMOC

MCDANIEL

Enemy Attempt to Reinforce Yamashita Smashed with Heavy Losses.

JAPS SPLIT IN HALF

Spectacular Nipponese Paratroop Threat Wiped Out by Americans.

MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Dec. 8. — (Friday) — (AP) American forces in three sensational moves seized the center of the Japanese Yamashita line on the Leyte west coast, wiped out a 13-ship Nippon convoy inflicting heavy loss of life and stopped a spectacular enemy paratroop threat, headquarters announced today.

An amphibious force composed of the Yank 77th infantry division, supported by Navy and Marine elements, sailed around the south end of Leyte island and landed Dec. 7 three miles south of Ormoc, in the enemy's rear.

Enemy Convoy Smashed

The landing force just beat an enemy convoy into Ormoc, principal Japanese port on Leyte. American forces promptly turned upon it and sank all 13 vessels, including four large, loaded transports. The Americans also brought down 62 enemy planes.

Within a few hours the Japanese in a desperate diversionary attempt loosed 200 paratroopers in an area between two American airfields on the eastern side of the island, scene of the original U. S. landings. The enemy sky troops accomplished some sabotage but most of them were killed.

By the Ormoc landings, Gen. Douglas MacArthur said, "we have seized the center of the Yamashita line from the rear and have split the enemy's forces in two."

MacArthur said the Ormoc landings caught the Japanese unawares and drove a wedge between his forces north and south of Ormoc.

The Japanese had been committed, MacArthur said, to meeting the American threats from the east, north and south. Now they are menaced also by a U. S. force to the west.

Meet Light Resistance

Ground resistance at Ormoc was light, MacArthur reported, but enemy planes which had been flying cover for the 13-ship convoy put up a desperate fight when attacked by Yank airmen.

First the American fliers waded into the convoy. Besides the four big transports they got two medium freight transports and seven destroyers and destroyer escorts. All the enemy ships were sunk before reaching Ormoc. MacArthur estimated 4,000 Nipponese troops went down, making 30,000 lost in recent attempts to run reinforcements into Ormoc. The American assault force commanded by Rear Admiral A. D. Struble got the 77th Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce, ashore quickly and the Doughboys cinched a beachhead and started moving northward.

The enemy paratroopers were landed near San Pablo, about half way between Dulag and Burauen, airstrips from which American planes have been operating.

A delayed dispatch from Al Dopking, AP war correspondent with the Seventh division, disclosed that American cavalrymen navigated amphibious tractors around the south end of Leyte to strike in the enemy's rear while Doughboys of the Seventh attacked the Palanas line frontally.

Japs Caught by Surprise

The attack from the sea caught the enemy by surprise as the amphibious cavalrymen fought their way into Tagas and Balogo, enemy-held villages a mile or more to the rear of the river line. To reach their objective, the cavalrymen made a three-day trip of more than 125 miles.

Thursday's communique reported the breaching of the defense line and placed ground forces south of coastal Balogo and at Kang Dagit, a village about three miles inland near the head waters of the south fork of the Palanas river. Balogo is about 10 miles south of Ormoc.

Bitter fighting continued in the corridor north of Ormoc, where another enemy tank attack had been repulsed. The assault, as with previous ones, was intended to clear the enemy's line of communications.

(An unconfirmed Tokyo radio broadcast claimed the launching of a "grand scale offensive" against American airfields on the eastern side of Leyte by "air commando units." The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications service, said the attack caught the Yanks "in a confused state.")

Yanks Leapfrog Behind Enemy Leyte Force

DEC 8

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Dec. 7 (AP)—American cavalrymen, in a daring amphibious flanking maneuver, surprised Japanese forces ten miles below the vital enemy-held port of Ormoc on Leyte's west coast as other American forces were breaching the Nipponese Palanas Line, two miles farther south, it was disclosed today.

Alva N. Dopking, Associated Press war correspondent, in a delayed dispatch written December 5 (Manila time), said the cavalrymen, riding heavily armed amphibious tractors, came around the southern horn of Leyte on a more than 125-mile three-day trip, the longest ever made by amtracks under their own power.

Drive 50 Yards Inland

After landing the "sea cavalry" drove 50 yards inland on the north side of Balogo where they rained artillery fire on the reverse slopes of a hill which infantrymen of Col. Curtis O' Sullivan, of Napa, Cal., were storming from the other side.

Lieut. Col. O'Neill X. Kane, commander of the force, led his men in from the sea at dawn just north of Tabgas and fired more than 3,000 rounds of machine gun and artillery ammunition into the village and hills.

Taken By Surprise

Colonel Kane said the Japanese were caught completely off guard and his men drew only meager mortar and machine-gun fire. Some Yanks reported seeing Japanese in full flight.

Dopking's dispatch did not make it clear whether the amphibious operation was still going on or if it were only a raid to throw the Japanese off balance.

Meanwhile, Tokyo radio claimed Japanese paratroopers had landed at four points behind the American lines on Leyte to destroy airfields.

Japs Report Big Drive

The broadcast, unconfirmed by Allied sources, said a "grand-scale offensive" was launched Wednesday against "the many enemy airfields" on eastern Leyte.

The Tokyo broadcast, couched in flambouyant terms, said "the great army of the imperial divine forces of the air, who had been poised for action, on the afternoon of December 6, in a majestic manner, took off from their bases in large formations and simultaneously attacked" American airfields at Buraven, San Pablo, Dulag and Tacloban.

Yanks Drive Ahead

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué reported two United States columns, shoving doggedly northward, reached points south of Balogo, on the west coast, and Kang Dagit village, farther inland.

In the Ormoc corridor, key to the battle for Leyte Island, the veteran 10th United States Army Corps, pushing down from Carigara Bay, continued to apply pressure below Limon, throwing back a Japanese tank attack.

The air arm dealt blows from the Philippines to Timor. Fighters attacked enemy defenses at Kananga, six miles north of Valencia on the Ormoc road on Leyte.

Three 1,000-ton Japanese freighters were sunk, one off Bondoc Peninsula in southern Luzon, one off Bohol Island in the Philippine Archipelago and a third off the north coast of Flores, between Timor and Java.

Romulo Says U. S. Hold On Philippines Is Secure

Resident Commissioner Makes Report to House

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP).—Bringing to Congress a first-hand report on the invasion of Leyte, Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo told the House today the United States' hold in the Philippines is secure.

The Filipino, who flew back to Washington to make his report on the third anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, sits as a member of the House as Resident Commission of the Philippines.

Recalling his departure several months ago to rejoin General Douglas MacArthur, General Romulo said that since then he had witnessed "the start of the liberation of my country, and I have returned to America and to this floor to bring to you . . . the gratitude of the people of the Philippines."

DEC 8 1944

30. 24 — 21037

Two More Japs For Major Bong

BERGHOLZ

At Leyte, Philippines, Airbase, Dec. 7 (AP)—Major Richard I. Bong, America's premier air ace, racked up two more victories during the furious fighting over Leyte today, bringing his total of Japanese planes downed to 38.

[The War Department announced at Washington today that Bong, of Poplar, Wis., has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation's highest decoration.]

Bong, returning to action after several weeks of inactivity, bagged his two victims during the Japanese attack on the 77th United States Infantry Division landing near Ormoc.

In the same battle Major Thomas B. McGuire, Jr., army fighter pilot, of Ridgewood, N.J., and San Antonio, Texas, second ranking ace in the Southwest Pacific, scored two more kills to run his total to 30.

Another Lightning fighter ace, Col. Charles McDonald, of Arlington, Va., knocked down three more planes for a total of 19.

DEC 8 1944

MAJOR BONG RECEIVES CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—(AP) Award of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Major Richard I. Bong, leading combat pilot of the Army Air forces, was announced today by the War department.

The Poplar, Wisc., flier has shot down 36 Japanese planes, more than any other fighter, and was the first to break the World War One record of Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, the Department said.

The medal was given for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action above and beyond the call of duty in the Southwest Pacific area from October 10 to Nov. 15, 1944."

B-29'S STRIKE MUKDEN AREA

Bomb Industries And Down Or Damage 63 Jap Planes

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—Sixty-three Japanese planes were shot down or damaged today as China-based Superfortresses fought their way into Manchuria and bombed an aircraft plant at Mukden and other military objectives.

This was the B-29's biggest bag of enemy planes.

On the third anniversary of Pearl Harbor, Tokyo also was hit by bombs from two B29's—out from Saipan primarily on a weather reconnaissance mission.

Three Lost On Mukden Raid

A late communique from the 20th Air Force said revised reports showed three Superfortresses were lost to enemy action in the daylight strike into Manchuria. Earlier it had announced the loss of only one plane.

It reported that "unobserved to excellent bombing results" were attained in the strikes at varied targets.

The heavily armed Superforts shot down 26 enemy fighters for certain, probably brought down 13 others and damaged 24, the communique said.

A "large task force" of B-29's participated in the raid, the communique said, adding that it was a continuation of the "campaign against Japanese war production."

Steel Works And Ship Yards

The Japanese have important steel works and shipbuilding yards in their puppet country on the Asiatic mainland as well as many other war industries such as the aircraft plant at Mukden. A big manufacturing town, Mukden has a population approaching 3,000,000.

Despite the large number of Japanese planes engaged, the communique described the enemy's air opposition as "from weak to strong" and the Japanese anti-aircraft fire as ranging from meager and moderate to inadequate.

[Japanese broadcasts admitted damage in both Mukden and the port of Dairen but declared "damage on important installations was slight." The enemy broadcast also said fifteen Superfortresses were brought down, five by "body-crashes by the Japanese forces."]

26 JAP PLANES ARE SHOT DOWN BY SUPERFORTS

13 Are Probably Destroyed and 24 More Damaged

Over Manchuria.

TOKYO BOMBED TWICE AGAIN

Two Saipan-based B-29s Attack Japanese Capital Seven Hours Apart.

Washington, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—A large force of Superfortresses smashing today at Japanese-dominated Manchuria destroyed twenty-six enemy fighters and probably brought down thirteen more, and damaged another twenty-four.

One of the gigantic bombers was lost to enemy action in the attack on an aircraft plant at Mukden and other strategic military objectives, the Twentieth United States Air Force announcement said. The attack, made by daylight, resulted in "unobserved to excellent bombing results," the communique added.

The raid, carried out by the Twentieth Bomber Command, based on the Asiatic mainland, encountered "from weak to strong" air opposition, while anti-aircraft fire was meager to moderate and inadequate.

The Mukden area last was visited by the Twentieth on July 29.

Tokyo Hit Twice More.

Headquarters, Twenty-first United States Bomber Command, Saipan, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Two Superfortresses on weather reconnaissance flights bombed Tokyo last night and early today, in separate strikes seven hours apart, headquarters announced today.

The two attacks were the fifth and sixth carried out by Saipan-based B-29s since the initial one of November 24. Last night's bombs were dropped from a plane commanded by Lieut.-Col. Robert K. Morgan of Asheville, N. C., who led the November 24 attack. Today's fell from the Little Gem, commanded by Capt. J. T. A. Archer of Brownwood, Tex.

Col. Morgan — recently promoted from the rank of major—found Tokyo brilliantly lighted and said it was just like flying over New York. He was able to bomb visually. Capt. Archer bombed through an overcast, but said that photographs taken through the clouds showed the best precision instrument bombing yet obtained on Tokyo.

Hit Prime Objectives.

Both planes struck the triangular industrial heart of Tokyo, bounded by the waterfront and by the Sumida River to the west and Ara River on the east. "This is the most highly incendiary area, and contains the gas works and ther prime targets," Col. Morgan said. "We aimed at the most brilliantly lighted district. The bombardier saw our bombs burst right on that triangular area."

Five large fires and two smaller ones were visible as far out as the plane crew could see land, said the tail gunner, Sergt. Donald T. Black of Rushville, Mo.

Col. Morgan dropped his bombs at 6:42 P. M., Tokyo time. The mission was classed as a "weather strike," the first of its kind attempted by Superfortresses from this base.

DEC 8 1944

What Enemy Says.

In a broadcast recorded by the FCC and distributed by the Associated Press, the Japanese radio declared today that the Superfortresses attacked both the southern sector of Manchuria—where the blows fell on Mukden and the port of Dairen—and Tokyo itself.

Tokyo said that three or four of the gigantic B-29 Superfortresses dropped incendiary bombs on the Japanese capital, starting one small fire which was immediately extinguished. The raid was described as "a war-of-nerves mission."

Concerning the attack on Manchuria, Domei, the Japanese official news agency that fifteen Superfortresses were shot out of the air, five by body crashes carried out by Jap airmen. All these assertions were contradicted by Washington.

The enemy also announced that Japanese planes had raided Aslito airfield on Saipan, bombing B-29s based on the island. Imperial Headquarters reported the Aslito raid, likewise unconfirmed, and claimed: "In addition to setting fires to more than ten planes and to more than ten installations, our air units inflicted damage on many planes by carrying out heavy bombing attacks. In addition to two planes that destroyed themselves, our side sustained a loss of a few planes that have not yet returned."

Later on today the British radio said in a broadcast picked up at New York by CBS that heavy bombers of the Eastern Air Command "went over the Bay of Bengal to attack the Japanese stronghold of Great Coco Island, which lies between the Japanese-held Andaman Islands and the Burma coast."

TOKYO HAMMERED BY B-29 BOMBERS

HAUGLAND

TWENTY-FIRST U. S. BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Saipan, Dec. 7—(AP) Striking with one plane at a time, American Superfortress bombers from Saipan hit Tokyo last night and early today, setting large fires in the industrial area.

The attacks, termed "weather strikes" by the 21st U. S. bomber command, were the fifth and sixth staged on Tokyo by B-29s of the command based on Saipan island, 1,500 miles from the Japanese capital. The first raid was carried out by a large force Nov. 24.

Clear weather favored the first Superfort, and its commander, Lt. Col. Robert K. Morgan of Asheville, N. C., reported the city was brilliantly lighted. He hit the capital at 6:42 p.m., Tokyo time (4:42 a.m., Wednesday, U. S. Eastern War time.)

"It was just like flying over New York," said Morgan, who was a major when he commanded the lead plane in the Nov. 24 attack on Tokyo.

The crew of the plane said five large fires and two small ones flared in Tokyo's industrial area. The glow from the fires could be seen as long as the land was visible from the homeward bound plane.

The second raider, commanded by Capt. J. T. A. Archer of Brownwood, Tex., dropped its bombs on the Nipponese capital seven hours after Morgan's visit.

Archer said he met an overcast over the city, but that photographs showed the bombardier of the "Little Gem" obtained the best results for precision instrument bombing yet registered on Tokyo.

(The Japanese said in a Tokyo broadcast "three or four B-29s" dropped incendiaries on the city in a "war of nerves mission." The enemy said a small fire was started, but soon extinigushed.

(Tokyo radio also claimed that Japanese planes raided Aslito airfield on Saipan, home of the B-29s, and quoted an Imperial headquarters communique saying 10 planes on the ground were set afire and others damaged by bombs. The enemy admitted the loss of "a few" of their planes in the attack. None of this report has been confirmed.

B-29's Attack Tokyo, Japs Report

DEC 8 1944

San Francisco, Dec. 7 (AP)—American Superfortresses dropped incendiary bombs on Tokyo Thursday morning (Japanese time), the enemy radio announced today, countering the report with a claim that Japanese planes had raided Aslito airfield on Saipan, "bombing B-29's based on the island."

The unconfirmed broadcast, recorded here, said "three or four B-29's" dropping incendiaries on the Japanese capital, started a small fire at one point "which was immediately extinguished." The raid was described as "a war of nerves mission."

Raid Unconfirmed

Imperial Japanese headquarters reported the Aslito raid, thus far unconfirmed by American sources and claimed "in addition to setting fire to more than ten planes and to more than ten installations, our air units inflicted damage on many planes by carrying out heavy bombing attacks. In addition to two planes that destroyed themselves our side sustained a loss of a few planes that have not yet returned."

When the Japanese attacked Aslito "B-29's were on the runway making preparations to set out for attacks," the broadcast asserted.

In an earlier broadcast Tokyo said B-29's had appeared over the capital, but departed without dropping bombs.

DEC 8 1944

Jap Snooper Plane Bagged Over Saipan

Saipan, Dec. 5 [*Via Navy Radio—AP — Delayed*] — Thousands of Americans, including Superfortress bomber crews, saw a Japanese snooper plane burst into flame early today.

Major Warren K. Roeser, of Flushing, Long Island, was testing new equipment in a P-38 fighter plane when he hit the Japanese plane at 30,000 feet. He knocked it down with two short bursts of gunfire.

JAPS DESTROY B-29 IN RAID ON SAIPAN

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7—(AP) One Superfortress was destroyed and two others damaged the morning of Dec. 6 in the strongest counter-raid the Japanese have made on the B-29 base on Saipan, the Navy announced today.

About 10 twin-engined "Betty" bombers made the attack on the base from which the American sky-giants are attacking Tokyo, said Adm. Chester W. Nimitz.

Six of the enemy bombers were shot down by antiaircraft fire from shore guns and warships.

Personnel casualties suffered on Saipan were one man killed, one seriously wounded and a number slightly wounded.

Nimitz said the raiders dropped a few bombs on the island and then swept down low in strafing runs.

The "Betty" is a Mitsubishi type of bomber, the most versatile workhorse plane the Japanese have.

The enemy force probably flew out from Japan to Chichi or Haha Jima in the Bonims, about 600 miles south of Tokyo, refueled and armed there and then flew to Saipan.

The enemy air force has raided Saipan intermittently since a fighter force made a strafing sweep over the island Nov. 26, two days after the first Superfort raid on Tokyo from Saipan, which is in the Marianas.

The loss of one B-29 and the damaging of two others in Wednesday's raid, however, is the first officially reported damage to the striking force of sky dreadnaughts.

Japanese fighters hitting Saipan apparently staged their attack from Iwo Jima in the Volcano islands, 725 miles north of Saipan Iwo has been steadily pounded by Army Liberator bombers for more

than two months.

Iwo and Marcus island are the most important bases from which the enemy can mount enemy bomber strikes at Saipan. Marcus has been attacked frequently from the air in recent weeks. It was last reported bombed Dec. 3.

Nimitz also reported that Marine fighters and bombers continued their neutralization raids on isolated enemy bases in the Marshall islands.

The Japanese—Advance Of '41 Turns Into Retreat Of '44

DEC 8 1944

[By the Associated Press]

Dec. 7, 1941—Upward of 300 Japanese carrier-based planes wreaked havoc among warships at Pearl Harbor, aircraft at Hickam Field, and killed or wounded more than 3,000 men.

Guam fell in less than a week. Wake was lost December 24.

Dec. 7, 1942—On Guadalcanal, southernmost Solomons, United States Marines who invaded it the previous August still were killing Japanese. On New Guinea, Gen. Douglas MacArthur had checked the Australia-bound Nipponese just short of Port Moresby and was winning a position on the opposite side of the Papuan Peninsula at Buna-Gona.

Jap Offensive Checked

By then, the Japanese offensive, which engulfed Malaya, the Philippines, the East Indies and Attu and Kiska in the Aleutians, had been checked and the Allied counter-offensive was unfolding. At Guadalcanal, the Yanks were almost 2,000 miles from the Philippines and some 3,500 miles from Japan.

Dec. 7, 1943—Less than a month before, Tarawa was won bloodily as the drive across the Central Pacific got under way in the Gilberts. The campaign up the Solomons had reached the north end at Bougainville the previous November 1. On New Guinea, MacArthur had won the coastline past the tip of Huon Peninsula and was preparing to invade New Britain.

Attu, Kiska Retaken

In May of that year, a three-week campaign eliminated the Japanese from Attu, and the enemy's bypassed garrison on Kiska fled.

On Bougainville, the Yanks were 500 miles nearer the Philippines than they were on Guadalcanal. Back on Kiska, they were within bombing range of the north extensions of Japan.

December 7, 1944—MacArthur is back in the Philippines at Leyte. And what a lot has happened! In his own command sector, he leaped up the tortuous New Guinea coast in bypassing operations to Hollandia, the Schouten Islands and on beyond New Guinea to Morotai in the Halmaheras.

Saipan, Guam, Tinian

In the Central Pacific, the Marshall Islands were invaded in February; in June, Saipan—the base from which the B-29's now fly to Tokyo—was seized in a giant operation which bypassed the Carolines; the Americans swarmed on to Guam and Tinian in July, and in September they swept into the Palau group.

At Saipan, the Yanks are 1,500 miles from Tokyo.

December, 1945?

U.S. 'Learns To Fight Japs' In 3 Years Of War

DEC 8 1944

Eugene Burns, who gave Americans the first eyewitness report of Pearl Harbor, tells what we have learned in the succeeding three years of fighting the Japanese.

By Eugene Burns

San Francisco, Dec. 7 (AP)—It has taken us three years to get the "know-how" of fighting the Japanese. They forced good fighting—by air, sea and land—upon us.

In the three years, we have had defeats and victories that were too costly in blood—but they are saving your sons' lives as the war goes into the fourth year

When I made the first eyewitness report on Pearl Harbor by a transPacific telephone call to the United States on Sunday morning, December 7, 1941, while Japanese bombs were still exploding and our battlefleet was burning, we had yet to fight a major naval, air or amphibious war.

Had the fleet steamed out of Pearl Harbor December 7 the result might well have been permanently disastrous.

All Were Inadequate

As measured by present-day standards, every man-of-war was woefully inadequate.

While I was visiting the United States fleet's flagship, before Pearl Harbor, the commander in chief pointed out a small battery of 1.1 anti-aircraft guns.

"There is the answer to the airplane," he said.

I think the ship had two such batteries of four barrels each. Today, three years later, that ship has perhaps more than 100 much heavier anti-aircraft rifles.

Our Asiatic Fleet, which took on the full brunt of the Japanese Navy after Pearl Harbor, was worse. Most of its ships' guns could not be elevated to fire at an incoming plane.

Carrier Tactics

Our carrier tactics were weak. In battle problems before Pearl Harbor, the carriers usually were spotted a hundred miles behind the battleline and some of their planes carried smoke tanks in the bomb bay. The purpose of the carrier planes, an admiral explained, was mainly "to do the spotting, put down smoke screens, engage enemy spotters and perhaps harass the enemy."

In November, 1942, our battleships fired their main battery at an enemy surface force for the first time since the Spanish-American War, 1898—44 years before.

Likewise, we had not fought a modern night action until August, 1942, off Savo Island. We lost four cruisers within minutes without inflicting any appreciable damage on the Japanese.

Costs At Guadalcanal

At our first amphibious landing at Guadalcanal, supply lines failed, our men were bombarded almost nightly, reinforcements and replacements did not come, air coverage was lacking. At Attu in the Aleutians our California-trained men were not equipped with the right Jap-killing tools and the right clothes. So casualties were high.

And yet, all these—Pearl Harbor, Savo Island, Attu, Guadalcanal, Tarawa—paid off because we learned the know-how of jungle fighting, carrier battles, night fighting. Succeeding victories will be cheaper.

U.S. SEVENTH ARMY JOINS IN POWERFUL

SAAR OFFENSIVE

BEALMEAR

Patton's Forces Drive Eight Miles Inside Reich in New Advance.

PROBE INTO FORBACH

DEC 8

Germans Fall Back Along Roer River, Blow Up Bridges in Retreat.

PARIS, Dec. 7—(AP) The outer defense works of Germany's arsenal of Saarbrucken shook today from U. S. Third army tank assaults on the outpost of Forbach—three and a half miles southwest — and the Seventh army joined the drive on the Saar basin with attacks along a 35-mile front.

The Third army, forging ahead despite the mud and rain, welded its Saarlautern bridgehead solidly with one on the south, while a third bridgehead on the north was extended into the woods of Pachtener-Buchwald, slashing across the railway from Saarlautern to the fortress of Merzig.

Drive 8 Miles Into Reich

This wedge into the Siegfried line defenses, hammered out by the 90th Division, was eight miles inside Germany—the deepest penetration into the Reich by Third Army forces.

Absie, the American broadcasting station in Europe, heard by the Blue network, said the Third was 15 miles inside Germany at this point.

The Seventh army, coming up hard on the Third's right flank, broadened its battle lines in northern Lorraine to 35 miles. Advance forces entered Enchenberg, seven miles from the Saar border southeast of Saarbrucken and close to the old Maginot line fortifications.

As the Winter offensive's first month ended with 700 square miles of Germany in Allied hands, the U. S. Army sent patrols stabbing to the formidable Cologne plain barrier of the Roer river in the forefront of three new attacks on the stream's defenses.

Nazis Breach Dams

There were indications the Germans may be preparing to fall back almost to the Rhine for a new stand, but they apparently were flooding the Roer by breaching dams somewhere upstream to make any drive across the swollen river even more difficult.

American Intruder pilots saw floodlights blazing for the second straight night on roads and fields near the Erft river, five to eight miles from the Rhine, suggesting that the enemy realized the Roer defenses were about to crack and was building new ones farther back.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army tanks in a two and a half-mile advance probed into the French city of Forbach, and kept Saarbrucken's busy factories under artillery fire for the eighth consecutive day. Smoke could be seen boiling up over Saarbrucken.

Other forces fought to expand three bridgeheads across the Saar at Saarlautern, where some street fighting still was in progress, and other crossings north and south of the city.

Eight miles southeast of Saarlautern—the "Little Pittsburgh" and capital of the Saar basin—the 35th Infantry division mopped up two-thirds of the French city of Sarreguemines lying on the west bank of the Saar.

Sarreguemines, third largest of the Saar valley cities, stands on the border at the southern gateway to the Saar, but the Germans withdrawing to the Siegfried Line blew all five bridges over the Saar there.

The 26th infantry division, which crossed the Saar farther upstream, was beating up the eastern bank, however, and had reached Etting, seven miles southeast of Sarreguemines. It was in position to outflank the one-third of Sarreguemines on that side of the river.

Nazi Tanks Destroyed

The Germans have concentrated armor in that sensitive sector, and American tanks locked with the enemy east of Etting in wooded country, knocking out 10 of 40 German tanks which spearheaded a counterblow.

Eight miles east of Etting, elements of the U. S. Seventh army jumped into the battle for the Saar and the adjacent German province of the Palatinate.

They seized high ground overlooking Lemberg, only three miles from the southern Maginot fort town of Bitche and eight and a half miles from the Saar border.

In this drive they occupied the nearby village of St. Louis-Les-Bitche.

Farther east, a strong German counterattack paced by heavy artillery bombardment drove the Americans from the northeast half of Mertzwiller, five and a half miles northwest of the enemy base of Haguenau.

The Germans were putting up a stout defense for their last positions in northern Lorraine, and the Seventh army beat back another counterattack near Niederbronn, seven miles south of the Palatinate border.

The Germans anchored their stand around the French Maginot fortifications and were believed to be manning from 35 to 40 miles of the line.

The last bits of Alsace appeared to be slipping from the German grasp as elements of the Seventh army captured Ostheim, five miles north of Colmar, last Alsatian city in enemy hands.

Seventh, French Near Union

The gap on the Rhine plain between the Seventh and the French First army was narrowed to 23 miles and enemy trucks and men jammed the temporary Rhine bridge at Breisach to the east, pulling back into Germany and the Siegfried Line.

In the north, the last of the First army's three attacks broke at 3 a. m. today. All were progressing slowly but steadily against stubborn resistance.

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First army patrols reached the Roer for the first time near Bergstein, seven miles south of the river fortress of Duren.

Infantry, with some tank support and a considerable massing of artillery, found each ridge and knoll in the difficult country a stiff obstacle, a front dispatch said.

First attack jumped off yesterday east of Inden, five miles northwest of Duren, and by nightfall had advanced 450 yards to the outskirts of Pier, within a mile of the Roer, under enemy artillery fire. One hundred prisoners were captured.

DEC 8 1944

Activity along the Ninth army front to the north, as well as the British-Canadian sectors in eastern Holland, was limited to patrols. The swift Roer river, already flooded, rose another foot, foiling an attempt by the Ninth to send patrols across.

PATTON'S MEN DRIVE CLOSER

TO KEY CITY

LONG

Are Within 3 1-2 Miles of Saarbrucken — Widen Front on River.

NAZIS DIG IN BEYOND ROER

Flyers Report Foe Builds New Defenses on the Erft, Next Water Barrier.

Paris, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—American tanks drove within three and a half miles of Saarbrucken today in an advance to the outskirts of Forbach, French rail town and outpost of the Siegfried Line.

Artillery of the same Third Army bombarded the little Pittsburgh of the coal and iron region for the eighth consecutive day, while infantry was cleaning the Germans from the last streets of Sarreguemines, French border town southeast of the Saar capital. Street fighting continued in Saarlautern, second city of the Saar.

The Americans extended their grip on the west bank of the multiple-crossed Saar River to twenty-two miles.

On the static Roer River front, the Cologne Plain for the second successive night was bright with strings of German groundlights, suggesting that the enemy was working intensively to prepare defenses on the Erft River in anticipation of a forced withdrawal

30. 24 — 21039

from the swift and swollen Roer.

Action Flares Beyond Aachen.

The Erft flows within eight miles of Cologne. It is 100 feet wide and paralleled by a canal. Along the Roer, the American First and Ninth Armies were no closer than twenty-two miles from the ravaged metropolis on the Rhine. Nowhere had the Roer been crossed, but the G. I.'s were up to its banks on a wide front.

In some places east of the Roer, Ninth Army troops observed the Germans strengthening their positions under cover of smoke. All of Linnich west of the river was in American hands although a few snipers remained.

Action flared up again on the northern part of the First Army front. Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's troops, who cleared Inden several days ago, struck a mile and a half toward Pier, about midway between the Roer River citadels of Julich and Duren. Patrols reached Pier's outskirts and in one brief skirmish, 100 Germans were captured. Further south, the First Army consolidated and expanded holdings around the captured Hurtgen Forest village of Bergstein.

Nazis Losing Grip In France.

North in Holland, German patrols crossed the Maas north of Venlo, but the British beat them back in every effort.

The last bits of Lorraine and Alsace were slipping from German hands. Already Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army controls more of the rich Saar Basin than the Germans retain in the Karlsruhe corner of France at the edge of the Saarland and Palatinate.

American Seventh Army troops captured Ostheim, five miles north of Colmar, last city in German hands in Alsace. The foe seemed to be evacuating the district. His men and trucks choked the Rhine bridge at nearby Breisbach. The Colmar Gap between the Seventh and the French First Army narrowed to a maximum of twenty-three miles, but behind Allied lines many pockets of Germans were hiding in the snowy

...s and heights of the Vosges ...ntains.

...apture Maginot Strongholds.

...n a wide advance to within eight and a half miles of the German Palatinate, the Seventh Army occupied St. Louis les Bitche on high ground overlooking Lemberg. The Maginot fortress town of Bitche lies three miles northeast of Lemberg. The Germans were manning the last thirty-five or forty miles of the old Maginot Line fortifications in an attempt to stay on the soil of France.

Strong Nazi counter-attacks after heavy barrages drove the Americans from the northeast corner of Mertzwiller, six miles northwest of Haguenau. This was the first Seventh Army setback in the Alsatian campaign. Another counter-attack in battalion farther north.

The seventh took eight other villages northeast of Sarre Union in advances up to four miles.

Seventh Army artillery inflicted severe losses on a German tank column moving southeast of Haguenau. The Fourth Armored Division of the Third Army destroyed ten German tanks in the Montbrunn forest twenty-two miles southeast of Saarbrucken.

Nazis Shell Strasbourg.

German guns from across the Rhine dropped 100 shells into the southeast edge of Strasbourg during the night.

Saarbrucken (population 135,000) is the key to the whole defense of the Saar and a crucial arsenal for the German Army. Its factories still worked as the battle neared.

The Third Army was expanding its three bridgeheads over the Saar, which flows just west of the Siegfried Line defenses. Texans of the Ninetieth Division which won the latest bridgehead two miles north of Saarlautern fought in the streets of Dillingen in the hills that rise steeply from the banks of the river, navigable all the seventy-five miles from the Moselle to Sarreguemines, where it has a connection with the Rhine-Marne Canal.

With virtually all Sarreguemines cleared, the Germans fled northward toward the Saarland in a gantlet of artillery fire. They blew up five bridges behind them.

In the open country gap be...en the Eifel Mountains and Hagenau Forest opposite the ...alatinate, the Germans sti...ened. They held out doggedly in Hagenau (population 19,500) to protect ammunition and fuel dumps.

All along a thirty-mile Third ...tern to well below Sarreguetern to well below Saareguemines, Gen. Patton's men were mopping up, consolidating and killing Germans.

The 5th Infantry moved a mile and a half beyond Warndtshop, which lies seven miles south of Saarlautern. The 35th Infantry captured Remelfing, eleven miles south of Saarbrucken. Other units cleared the Zetting Forest, eleven miles southwest of the arsenal city. Maj. Gen. John S. Wood's 4th Armored Division cleaned out 30 square miles of the Montbronn Forest twelve miles southeast of Sarreguemines. Maj. Gen. Paul Willard's 26th Infantry, the "Old Yankee Division," took Herbitzheim, six miles south of Sarreguemines, and entered Etting, seven miles southeast.

700 Square Miles Conquered

Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of the 12th Army Group of the 1st, 3d and 9th Armies, declared that nearly 700 square miles of Germany had been conquered in the current offensive which started a month ago tomorrow with Patton's 1st probings toward Metz. Bradley's front is now 210 curving miles long inside Germany.

His army group has captured more than 400,000 prisoners since landings in Normandy six months ago, 44,500 of them in the current campaign, he said.

Lights Seem To Follow Road

Black Widow night fighter pilots observed the eerie lights on the Cologne Plain between the Roer and Erft. They reported strings of hooded lights spaced about half a mile apart, seemingly following a road pattern.

In the 9th Army sector north of Linnich, the Americans were building up assault forces along the west bank of the Roer under steady German artillery and mortar fire.

As the Allied winter offensive approached the end of its first month, weather experts came up with some data that Allied soldiers had suspected all along—that there have been only six or seven really bad Novembers in Europe since 1899 and that the one just past ranks with the worst. It rained or snowed or both on 25 days, compared with 16 for the average November.

Allies Need More Shells But Lack Is Not Critica

Paris Headquarters Says Some Localized Shortages Exist

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Dec. 7 (AP).—The Allied armies need more and more shells to batter their way into Germany, but there is no shortage serious enough to impair the present offensive, it was said at supreme headquarters today.

Reports that one infantry unit on the United States 9th Army front was not given the artillery support it requested because the batteries had fired their quota were regarded here as reflecting a local situation rather than a general condition.

"There always is the possibility of a local shortage due to transportation difficulties," a high officer said. "We need all the shells we can get, but there is no general shortage. The campaign would not have been undertaken if we did not have enough shells, but, of course, we can always use more."

DEC 8 19...

MANY GERMANS TRAPPED IN 6 ISOLATED POCKETS

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Dec. 7—(AP) Six isolated and hopelessly trapped pockets of Germans, estimated to total well over 100,000 men, still are sitting out the final phase of the war.

They are in the channel islands; in the ports of Dunkerque, Lorient, St. Nazaire and La Rochelle; on the north and south banks of the Gironde mouth north of Bordeaux; and in the three bypassed forts at Metz.

The Germans are helpless to aid in the defense of their homeland and know they face either starvation or eventual collapse under attacks. There is no actual attack under way now.

U.S. German Holdings Are 700 Square Miles

PARIS, Dec. 7 (AP).—Lieutenant General Omar N. Bradley, commander of the 12th Army Group, composed of the United States 1st, 3d and 9th Armies, declared today that nearly 700 square miles of Germany had been conquered in the current offensive, which started a month ago tomorrow with 3d Army probings toward Metz. The army group's front now is 210 curving miles long inside Germany.

The 13th Army Group has captured more than 400,000 prisoners since the landings in Normandy six months ago, and 44,500 of them in the present campaign, General Bradley said.

Regent Approves Envoy

BRUSSELS, Dec. 7 (AP).—Appointment of Baron Silvercruys, Belgian Ambassador to Canada, as Belgium's Ambassador to the United States has been epproved by the regent, Prince Charles, it announced today.

Clare Luce Fired Gun, Just A Demonstration

With U.S. 3d Army, Dec. 7 (AP)—When Representatives Clare Boothe Luce and Matt Merritt fired a 155-mm. howitzer at German installations yesterday "it was a demonstration for the House Committee and as such could not be construed as actual combat," a military legal authority said today.

The Representatives are members of the House Military Affairs Committee which is touring the battlefields. The statement answered queries whether the House members had violated their non-combat status.

Swimmers Attack Antwerp

LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP).—The Berlin radio asserted today that crack German swimmers equipped with special explosive devices have "put the Antwerp harbor out of action." There was no immediate Allied report on such activity at Antwerp.

REDS CLEAR BANK OF LAKE

Gain On 135-Mile Front In Drives In Hungary

DEC 8 19...

London, Friday, Dec. 8 (AP)—Russian troops completely cleared the south bank of strategic Lake Balaton in western Hungary yesterday, rolling to within 41 miles of Austria's ore-rich province of Styria and cutting direct rail communications between Budapest and Axis fronts in Croatia and northern Italy.

Hurling the enemy back on a 135-mile front and advancing up to 9 miles, Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's 3d Ukraine Army drove to within 67 miles of Zagreb, capital of the Axis puppet Croat Government in northern Yugoslavia, and to within 22 miles south of Budapest along the west bank of the Danube.

Reported Around Lake

Unofficial Moscow dispatches said Tolbukhin's units already had swept around the southwestern end of Lake Balaton and were within 35 to 40 miles of Austria and less than 110 miles from Vienna.

Berlin meanwhile said that another Soviet army, in a new offensive beyond Hatvan northeast of Budapest, had broken through German lines on a 10-mile front and reached points only 19 miles northeast of Budapest. Hungarian Government officials were reported moving to the Reich.

A Soviet bulletin said Tolbukhin's troops had badly mauled three fresh German infantry divisions, the 44th, 71st and 271st, which had been transferred recently from northern Italy and the Western front in an effort to hold the Russians. All three outfits "already have suffered considerable losses," the bulletin said.

Close On Fortress Cities

The Russians smashed to within 15 miles of Nagykanizza and Szekesfehervar, fortress cities guarding the invasion paths to Austria on either side of 48-mile-long Lake Balaton.

In the advance up the west bank of the Danube one Soviet column gained 8 miles and stormed through Adony, 22 miles south of Budapest. Berlin said that other Russian forces, crossing the Danube at Csepel Island, just south of the capital, had captured Eresi, only 13 miles from Budapest.

At Adony the Russians were only 12 miles east of the Budapest-Szekesfehervar trunk railway, and 20 miles from Szekesfehervar, which controls all Axis rail traffic southwest of the capital.

Overrun 110 Places

Other units, striking on a 34-mile front between Adony and the northeastern corner of Lake Balaton, overran 60 hamlets. On a 53-mile front between the southwestern end of the lake and the Drava River frontier with Yugoslavia other units moving in the direction of Zagreb and the Austrian frontier captured 50 villages.

In the drive on Nagykanizsa, which stands in the middle of a 31-mile defense line between the lake and the Drava, one Russian column captured Nagyszakacsi, 15 miles east-northeast of the key citadel, and also cleared most of a north-south railway between the lake and Barcs, on the Drava River.

Barcs, at the lower end of this front, is an eight-way road and rail junction, 71 miles east of Zagreb. The seizure of Peterhida, 5 miles to the northwest, put the Russians only 67 miles from Zagreb and 148 miles from Fiume.

"The battle for Budapest now ranks as the principal storm center of military operations on all fronts, east, west and south," said a Berlin military spokesman quoted by the Transocean Agency.

German radio accounts said Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2d Ukraine Army, attacking northeast of Budapest, had captured Szirak, twelve miles northwest of Hatvan and eighteen miles east of Vac, junction town on the Danube where it curves westward to Vienna.

"They are attempting to thrust along the eastern bank of the Danube in order to penetrate into Budapest from the north," said Colonel Ernest von Hammer in one broadcast. Other announcers said the Russians had not yet reached the Danube above Budapest, but had penetrated German lines to "a considerable depth" on a ten-mile front above Hatvan.

Szirak, which the Germans said Malinovsky's men seized, is only six miles from the Budapest-Bylassa Gyarmat railroad running up to the Czechoslovakian border, seventeen miles from Szirak. The village is twenty-six miles northeast of Budapest's outskirts.

The Budapest correspondent of the Turkish Anatolian News Agency said Hungarian military and civil officers were being transferred to Germany under an agreement reached by the puppet government at a conference in Germany. The Russian newspaper "Pravda" termed this evidence of "a new wave of panic" within the capital.

Reds Sweep Toward Austria

Vanguards Below Budapest 35 Miles From Border—Hungarian Capital Menaced.

London, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Red Army vanguards sweeping around lower Lake Balaton were within thirty-five miles of the Austrian frontier today as Berlin reported a powerful Russian offensive closing in on Budapest from three sides.

The gravest threat to the beleaguered Hungarian capital came from spearheads of Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine Army units driving up the west bank of the Danube.

The Germans said they had abandoned Ercsi, only thirteen miles south of Budapest, in the face of the tide of Russian armor which the Soviet war bulletin said yesterday in gains up to sixteen miles overran fifty places, including Racalmas, twenty-eight miles south of the Hungarian capital.

Six Miles From City.

Other units of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine Army are intrenched on Csepel, the island that splits the Danube and thirty miles south of Budapest, with advance positions only six miles from the city's outskirts. Racalmas is only four miles from the southern tip of the island and a junction of the two Russian armies appeared imminent. There was no confirmation, however, of German reports that Soviet troops from Csepel had established a bridgehead on the west bank of the Danube just below Budapest.

The Russian communique made no mention of the German claims of a renewed offensive from north of Budapest, where Red troops were reported plunging down from captured Hatvan, or from the eastern Budapest suburbs where the Soviet Army has been checked for some time.

Front dispatches to Moscow reported the furthermost advance toward the Austrian frontier. The communique reported the capture of Balaton-Bereny, forty-two miles from the Austrian frontier and a supplement asserted that the entire fifty-mile southern shore of the lake was in Russian hands.

Advance Twelve Miles.

On a forty-six-mile front in the corridor between Lake Balaton and the northern Yugoslavian border Marshal Tolbukhin's forces captured forty places, registering gains of over twelve miles. These units struck southwest from Szigetvar, taken yesterday, and captured Darany, only six miles from Barcs, a crossing on the Draja River.

Russians and units of Marshal Tito's Partisans fighting through northern Yugoslavia captured the highway and rail junction of Sid, sixty-two miles northwest of Belgrade, as well as fourteen other places in the same area.

The Soviet communique said 2,375 prisoners were taken in yesterday's fighting along the Eastern Front and 2,000 Germans and Hungarians had been killed.

Sarbogard, forty-three miles southwest of Budapest and the biggest town on the railroad between the capital and captured Kaposvar, also fell in Marshal Tolbukhin's offensive. Hercegefalva, another large town nine miles northeast of Sarbogard was also seized.

Later advices from Moscow said German resistance with the arrival of reserves from Vienna was stiffening in the area west of the northern end of Lake Balaton. Russian troops, however, developed steadily a wide encircling movement on Budapest which menaced the key communications junction of Szekesfehervar, on the main road between Lake Balaton and the capital.

Bucharest Frees Russians

MOSCOW, Dec. 7 (AP).—Tass, the Soviet official news agency, reported today that the Allied control commission in Romania has released 4,000 Soviet citizens from Bucharest jails.

Moscow Plays Up Hillman Statement

Moscow, Dec. 7 (AP)—The press conference held by Sidney Hillman, CIO labor leader, in London Tuesday was played up today in the Moscow radio and press.

His proposals met a warm response among Russian trade unionists who are willing to participate in what they consider the right kind of world labor union organization.

[In his press conference Hillman suggested that the Political Action Committee which he heads might become the pattern for a world-wide labor group to fight for international co-operation.]

De Gaulle's Moscow Visit Called Successful

Moscow, Dec. 7 (AP)—In the expressed opinion of a majority of the foreign diplomats in Moscow, General de Gaulle has made an excellent impression here and has achieved the purpose of his visit—namely, to make French-Russian collaboration a potent factor in Europe.

De Gaulle, who knows London and Washington, now has an intimate understanding of the Russian viewpoint from his talks with Premier Stalin and other Soviet dignitaries.

When his visit is terminated, it is believed there will be a formal declaration of friendship between France and the Soviet Union, with the possibility that this may be documented later.

While de Gaulle's associates say that no tentative treaty text was drafted before he left Paris and there is nothing to indicate one has been drafted here, there seems reason to believe that French-Soviet relations may soon be put on a plane comparable to the British-Russian twenty-year pact.

RAF MOSQUITOS BOMB COLOGNE

Raid Resumes Air Offensive After Bad Weather Day

London, Dec. 7 (AP)—Bad weather interrupted the Allied air attack on Germany from British bases today, but soon after dark tonight a force of RAF Mosquitos raided the industrial city of Cologne with two-ton blockbusters.

This assault was a continuation of the aerial compaign to seal off enemy men and supplies from the fighting front—an effort which sent 14,000 war planes against thirteen of the Reich's cities in the 72 hours preceding today.

Smoke and flames still rose from Berlin, Osnabruck, Giessen, Oberhausen, Munster, Soest and Karlsruhe and the big Leuna synthetic oil plant at Merseburg, as well as other transportation centers in the almost unbroken three-day offensive.

RAF Mosquitos staged the 172d raid of the war on Berlin in a follow-up to Tuesday's daylight attack by some 1,000 United States warplanes in which 91 enemy interceptors were shot down. Revised figures put American losses at nine fighters, in place of 22.

British Hit Leuna Plant

British heavyweights dumped 7,000 tons of bombs last night on the Leuna plant—setting fires that lighted up the overcast—and on freight yards at Osnabruck and Giessen.

Twelve hours earlier nearly 1,600 United States planes had blasted at Merseburg without fighter opposition, losing four bombers and two fighters to anti-aircraft fire.

The British ran into interceptors in strong force, particularly over Merseburg, and lost 21 planes to 17 enemy interceptors knocked down, an Air Ministry communique said.

The 15th Air Force based in Italy inaugurated around-the-clock hammering of the Reich yesterday.

Balkan Yards Bombed

After 250 United States heavies hammered rail yards in Yugoslavia, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, Liberators and Flying Fortresses for the first time set out by night and bombed targets in Austria by instruments. From all operations six heavies and thirteen fighters were missing, and thirteen enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Today's respite gave Germany a chance to celebrate "the day of the German railway man," and army officials gave pep talks for engineers and brakemen who are under orders to keep the fronts supplied despite increased air attacks.

One speaker admitted that the breaches caused in Germany's transport system "have been serious."

Underground Depots Reported

A United States 8th Air Force staff officer said the Germans undoubtedly had dug vast underground depots around the Ruhr and Saar from which the enemy is drawing armor to throw in against the Allied winter offensive.

"But there will come a time when these supplies are used up," he said, "and then it is our hope that the Nazis will find themselves completely isolated as a result of concentrated bombing of their rear rail centers."

Continental based fighters and bombers of the United States 9th Air Force cut railways in 26 places in the Merzig and Saarbrucken areas yesterday, and hit at least ten locomotives.

Nazi Oil Plant, Rail Yards Bombed

London, Dec. 7 (AP)—British bombers attacked Germany's prize synthetic oil plant at Merseburg and two rail yards with 7,000 tons of bombs last night just a few hours after 1,600 American bombers and fighters had raided the oil plant and another rail center in daylight.

Another RAF force bombed Berlin—the 172d night raid on the Nazi capital since the war.

It was the eighteenth heavy bombing of the Leuna refinery, which once contributed 50,000 tons of oil a month to the Nazi war machine.

The RAF's rail targets were at Osnabruck and Giessen. American Liberators earlier had smashed those at Bielefeld.

Sharp battles between the British fighter escort and German interceptors were reported, particularly around Merseburg.

21 British Planes Lost

Twenty-one British planes were lost and at least seventeen enemy craft were destroyed, an Air Ministry communique said.

The *Luftwaffe* stuck to the ground during daylight yesterday and American losses were limited to four bombers and two fighters knocked down by German anti-aircraft fire.

The heavy night assault kept the Reich reverberating with bomb blasts for 72 straight hours.

Approximately 14,000 bombers and fighters have participated in co-ordinated attacks from bases in Britain, Belgium and France since Monday.

Berlin Secondary Target

Berlin, bombed Tuesday for the first time in two months by an American aerial fleet, was a secondary target for the RAF armada, which struck its heaviest blows at the communications centers and refinery.

United States bombers only yesterday rained 3,000 tons of explosives on the Leuna refinery.

PROTESTS MOUNT AGAINST BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

LONDON, Dec. 7.—(AP) Under fire at home and abroad for British intervention in Greek and Italian internal affairs, Prime Minister Churchill's government will defend its foreign policy tomorrow amid general expectation that it will argue that the ballot box—not bloodshed—must settle political differences in liberated lands.

It remained unknown whether Churchill himself, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, or both, would take over the House of Commons debate assignment intensified by the declaration by Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, placing the United States on record in favor of complete freedom of political action for the people of Greece.

The Yorkshire Post reported that "Lord Halifax, Britain's ambassador in Washington, will have been instructed to leave Mr. Stettinius in no doubt of the unfavorable reaction" in Britain to his previous note on Britain's attitude toward Italy's Count Carlo Sforza.

As protests against use of British troops to quell Greek civil strife piled up from labor and liberal groups, an urgent summons to attend a Commons debate went out to rally government supporters against the possibility that a divisional vote might be sought on the issue.

Although there was scant likelihood that the government would be overthrown, criticism of its foreign policy reached perhaps the loudest level since Churchill became premier.

The uneasiness was increased by the sharply-stated American policy of hands-off Europe's internal affairs.

That uneasiness was underscored in a London Evening News editorial which declared that "everybody in this country hopes Mr. Churchill will speak full and frankly tomorrow about the tragedy of Greece."

Saying that "obviously our troops had to do something to ward off civil war," the paper asked:

"But were the steps we took in Athens tactful enough — or firm enough?

"Were our Allies consulted?"

"We are entitled to the facts. Above all, we are entitled to an assurance that British troops are not being used to uphold one faction and suppress the other."

Churchill Policy Facing Attack In Commons

London, Dec. 7 (AP)—Swelling criticism of British foreign policy in western and southern Europe threatened today to force an open challenge of Prime Minister Churchill's Government as his supporters marshaled their forces for a full-dress debate tomorrow on intervention in Italy and Greece.

There appeared to be no danger that his Government would be overthrown, but urgent summonses to attend the debate were sent out against the possibility that Socialist and Labor members of Commons might seek a divisional vote.

Churchill and Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, may broaden the debate into a detailed review of Britain's basic foreign policy principles, and perhaps explain the divergence in Allied foreign policy demonstrated by the American State Department's "hands-off" policy in Italy contrasted with Britain's veto of Count Carlo Sforza as Italian Foreign Minister.

Disorder Not Permitted

As for intervention in liberated countries gripped with political strife, such as Greece, Churchill already has pinned his case to the argument that disorder cannot be permitted behind Allied lines. It is likely, too, that he will repeat Britain's pledge to support free elections in liberated lands as soon as conditions permit.

Russia still was silent on her position in the controversy. Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to the Soviet, left Moscow today for consultations here. There was some unofficial speculation that the firm tone of British policy in Italy and Greece might have resulted from agreements reached at the Moscow conference between Marshal Stalin and Churchill on separate spheres of influence in Europe.

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The Labor party's administrative committee designated Arthur Greenwood to present its case in Commons tomorrow. He probably will center on use of British Tommies to halt demonstrations in Greece.

Press comment came from independent, liberal and labor newspapers and the *Daily Worker*, Communist organ.

Daily Mail Protests

The diplomatic correspondent of the *Daily Mail* said that it was "difficult to imagine" how the British Government could allow criticisms expressed in the State Department note "to pass without making representations to the United States."

The London *Times* declared editorially:

"For the British Government the paramount duty . . . is to seek to bring about a reunion, and at all costs to avoid taking sides in a Greek conflict. For the British Army the only conceivable role, in the face of every difficulty and every provocation, is one of strict neutrality and favor to none."

Daily Express Disagrees

By contrast, the *Daily Express* said about the Greek situation that "surrender to the claims of the guerrillas could not, in any case, secure law and order. The threat would follow of further outbreaks of lawlessness from the parties thrown out of power."

Other editorial comment:

The Communist *Daily Worker:* "There must be no obstinacy or pride. The course of the Government that has proved so mistaken must be reversed."

The Manchester *Guardian:* "The British Government's 'veto' on Count Sforza can be criticized on two distinct grounds: first, that it was made at all and, secondly, that it was made without consulting the Americans."

"Army To Fight Germans"

The London *Daily Mirror:* "The British Army was formed to fight the Germans. If it is to be used to participate in foreign political squabbles, or to keep unwanted governments in power, we shall have armies all over Europe for twenty years."

The London *Daily Herald:* "The British Government should declare in the clearest terms its detachment from Greek polititcs and its resolve to insure only that the Greek nation is able at the earliest possible moment to exercise the free democratic choice for which British soldiers have given their lives."

The *News Chronicle:* "If the British Government's idea is to uphold the monarchy in Greece it is going the wrong way about it. The certain way to discredit the cause of monarchy in any country is to drag it into the arena of politics and thus find ourselves forced to support it with British arms."

STETTINIUS RAPS BRITISH POLICY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 — (AP) For the second time in three days, the United States today spoke out for political freedom in a European country where Britain has intervened. This time it was Greece.

The action, by Secretary of State Stettinius put the United States on record to let the Greek people choose their own rules regardless, in the words of Prime Minister Churchill, of whether they "form a government of the right or left."

In thus enunciating again a policy which has already brought a clash with Foreign Secretary Eden of Britain over its application to Italy, Stettinius used words cautiously and with very evident regard for the kind of effect they might have. Exactly what effect he desired them to have is a point he did not clarify.

The Secretary of State's action took the form of giving reporters at his news conference a statement which he said was made in response to inquiries. He indicated that it was not being officially conveyed to the British government.

In the Senate, meantime, Senator Ellender (D.-La.) protested that Britain was "dictating" by force of arms the choice of leaders in liberated Italy and Greece. He introduced a resolution to put the Senate on record as believing the formation of military blocs and regional alliances in Europe is "inimical to international peace and security."

Suggesting that troops Britain has sent to Greece could be better employed against Germany, Ellender invited Senators to look at European battle maps and asserted:

"You will note that the British occupy a few miles on the northern end of the line, while we are bearing the brunt of the holocaust of war."

The British have hurled tanks and planes against the EAM's former resistance forces in Greece.

YANKS TO ASSIST

BRITISH PATCH UP BLITZED LONDON

LONDON, Dec. 7 — (AP) American soldiers, many of whose comrades were killed in a recent V-bomb attack on southern England will help patch up blitzed London to provide temporary cover for thousands of homeless who face a bleak winter it was announced today.

General Eisenhower has assigned 3,000 American army engineers and others skilled in building trades to join British Tommies and civilian laborers in repairing the 700,000 bomb-damaged London homes that can still be made habitable and to erect temporary huts.

Eisenhower asked that Americans share in mending London. The expenses of the troops will be borne by the United States army.

Cheers greeted the first announcement of the offer of American aid in the House of Commons by minister of works Duncan Sandys who said, "we wish to express our warm thanks for this very welcome aid and for the feelings of friendship and sympathy which have inspired it."

The first contingent of Doughboys begin work Tuesday, but already scores had pitched in as volunteers, some giving up part of their furloughs to clear long-standing wreckage.

One-third of Britain's civilian craftsmen (nearly 130,000 of them) already are repairing blasted homes in the governments $140,000,000 Winter building program.

Sandys, who was under fire in Commons for the progress of the housing program, said that he hoped before Christmas there would be relatively few occupied homes with leaky roofs.

The announcement that the American troops would help came while the Housing debate reached a heated pitch in Commons — and it was the biggest news of the day for London newspapers.

The British have tremendous respect for the speed and efficiency of American army engineers.

For thousands of bombed out Londoners living in already crowded homes of relatives and friends or [illegible] sleeping nights in subways and [illegible]rs the stepped-up drive to fix their homes came as a real Christmas present.

Another welcome change for a brighter Christmas came, too, in the announcement of home Secretary Herbert Morrison that beginning Saturday it would no longer be mandatory to switch from dimout to blackout with the sounding of the air alert.

The full effect of the dimout has never been realized as thousands of householders kept their homes blacked out rather than switch back and forth every time the sirens screamed.

3,000 U.S. Engineers Helping Rebuild London

London, Dec. 7 (AP) — General Eisenhower has placed 3,000 American engineers at the disposal of the British Government to help in the repair of London.

This was announced today by Duncan Sandys, minister of works. He said more than 70,000 damaged houses still were inhabited when the winter repair program began.

Repairs now being undertaken will cost more than $140,000,000.

Without rapid action, Sandys declared, many service men returning in the next year will face "the bleak prospect of a homeless homecoming."

18 Killed, 50 Wounded By V-Bomb In Hospital

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Paris, Dec. 7 (AP)—A V-bomb which exploded recently in the courtyard of an American Army hospital in Belgium killed 18 American military personnel and 8 Belgian civilians and wounded 50 persons in the Medical Corps, it was disclosed today.

The victims included doctors, nurses, enlisted personnel and patients. Four ambulances in the courtyard were demolished and a three-story wing of the hospital was destroyed.

"Everyone was knocked on their ears for an instant," the colonel commanding the hospital reported. "They clicked immediately and went to work. Nurses with blood streaming down their faces were giving first aid and carrying litters, and walking patients helped."

Arrangements were made with Belgian authorities for the use of another building and the whole hospital was moved in an hour and a half.

NAZI ROBOT KILLS YANKS IN BRITAIN

London, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Crashing down recently in a busy urban street in southern England, a Nazi V-bomb killed and injured a number of persons, among them American soldiers, levelled a pub, wrecked several buildings and damaged a store, it was disclosed today.

The explosion blew to bits jeeps and trucks parked near a hotel, blasted a taxicab and killed its occupants, and scattered debris over a wide area. Two women walking in the street were blown to pieces.

Among the bodies recovered were those of Americans, and the injured likewise included Americans.

American service personnel helped in the search for missing persons.

The British Air Ministry announced today that a V-2 storage and launching site attacked by R. A. F. planes yesterday was situated in the Hague, less than 300 yards from the 300-year-old House in the Wood, former palace of the consort of the Prince of Orange and scene of the first international peace conference in 1899. This was the first official announcement that rocket bombs have been launched from the Dutch capital.

Authorities here said the Germans apparently set up the apparatus in the park surrounding the palace in the hope that fear of causing civilian damage and casualties would prevent the R. A. F. attacking the site The R. A. F.'s pin-point fighter-bombers, however, hit the targets precisely without causing any damage outside the area, the Air Ministry said.

Britain Possible North Sea Malta

DEC 8 1944

London, Dec. 7 (AP)—A suggestion that the British Isles may one day become a "Malta of the North Sea" with the empire capital overseas was heard in the House of Lords today.

Asserting "we would treat the British commonwealth of nations and empire as one unit before it is too late," Lord Cromwell said "in the not too distant future. . . . I can visualize this island becoming a Malta of the North Sea."

His assertion came during a discussion of export trade. He maintained "the proper approach to the problem was to move the population overseas to the raw materials and not *vice versa*."

18 Yanks And Britons Die In Transport Crash

London, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Paris radio said tonight that eighteen Americans and Britons were killed when a military transport plane crashed in the Pyrenees near Perpignan yesterday. Five others on board were injured.

The broadcast said the plane crashed on a 7,000-foot peak and that the bodies had not yet been recovered.

ARCIZEWSKI LOOKS FOR SOVIET ACCORD

New Premier in London Regime Woos Moscow—Lublin Bid for Recognition Seen

DEC 8 1944

LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP)—Tomasz Arciszewski, Socialist Premier of the exiled Polish Government, tonight asserted a belief that "all controversial matters between Poland and Russia will be solved on lasting, just and honorable terms, safeguarding the interests of both sides."

In what appeared to be a bid for Russian favor, M. Arciszewski declared in a broadcast to his homeland that "all Poles earnestly and sincerely desire good-neighborly and friendly relations with the U. S. S. R., whose magnificent war deeds in eastern Europe have turned the scales of victory to the side of the United Nations."

This was the most laudatory statement yet made by any of the Polish Governments since the death of Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski in 1943. Diplomatic observers saw in it a move by M. Arciszewski to show Moscow that his regime was not anti-Soviet, but wanted to reach an agreement with Russia.

Germans Promised Worship Freedom

London, Dec. 7 (AP)—The German people were promised freedom of worship by Gen. Dwight W. Eisenhower today, but he warned them they would forfeit this right if they allowed religious gatherings to be used for political purposes.

"The churches will be cleared of all National Socialist influences," the supreme commander said in a message broadcast by the American Broadcasting Station in Europe.

"Places of worship will be reopened and remain open. It will be for the German people to see that the sanctity of religious service is safeguarded and that this fundamental right of every human being is not misused."

Eisenhower said that the Allied Military Government would "recognize the claims of religious communities for restoration of property of every kind wrested from them under legal pretenses, or otherwise, by National Socialist bodies or individuals."

Religious Freedom Promised Reich

London, Dec. 7 (AP)—Religious and racial freedom will be restored to Germany and all Nazi laws and agencies contrary to this principle will be abolished by the Allied Military Government, the German people were told today in a proclamation broadcast to them in the name of General Eisenhower.

Fourth of a series of broadcasts to Germany to explain the principles under which the AMG will act, the proclamation declared all places of religious worship would be reopened and their claims for restoration of property stolen by the Nazis would be recognized, the Office of War Information reported.

Must Prevent Abuse

"It is for you to preserve the sanctity of religious worship by preventing the abuse of this natural right," the German people were told. "You will forfeit it if you allow religious gatherings to be misused for political purposes."

Beamed in German by Allied transmitters, the broadcast proclamation went on to point out that the Allies intend to purge all Nazis and Nazi influence from the church and church organizations.

Reuters Head Supports Kent Cooper's Views

Chancellor Pledges Aid in Press Freedom Drive

LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP).—Christopher Chancellor, general manager of Reuters, said today his organization had joined hands with The Associated Press in working for "the principles of honesty and truth in international news and the vital importance of non-discriminatory rates and free access to news at its source."

His statement was published by "World's Press News," British newspaper trade magazine, in an article dealing with repercussions arising from an attack made by another British magazine, "The Economist," on the freedom-in-international-news campaign sponsored by Kent Cooper, executive director of The Associated Press.

"I am quite satisfied," Mr. Chancellor said, "that there is no dispute between the British and American press or between the British and American governments on this issue. Reuters and The Associated Press are in complete accord about the principles of honesty and truth in international news and the vital importance of non-discriminatory rates and free access to news at its source. I have the greatest admiration for the lead taken by Kent Cooper in this crusade, and Reuters will work hand in hand with The Associated Press in forwarding the principles in which both news agencies believe."

England Shifting To Permanent Dimout

London, Dec. 7 (AP)—The day of German bomber-plane attacks on England was officially declared over today with the lifting of regulations requiring a quick shift from dimout to blackout whenever the air-raid sirens sound.

The permanent dimout will mean a brighter England starting Saturday. Thousands of householders failed to take advantage of a previous relaxing of the blackout since it meant shutting heavy curtains and taking other precautions every time the warning sirens sounded.

George VI Thanks Yanks

London, Dec. 7 (AP)—Americans who joined the British Home Guard in the days when Britain momentarily expected a German invasion, received today the personal thanks of King George VI, expressed in a message to John G. Winant, United States Ambassador. The King reviewed the guard at its final stand-down parade last Sunday.

Five Days in Guardhouse

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 7 (AP).—Gunder Hagg must spend five days in the guardhouse, the military court at Ostersund ruled today, because he reported one day late for military service. The Swedish track star, who is in training for a trip to the United States, must "sit off" his sentence before he can start his travels.

CANADIAN TROOPS SEIZE MEZZANO

ROME, Dec. 7.—(AP) Canadian troops, who captured the Adriatic city of Ravenna two days ago, advanced six miles northwest up the Ravenna-Ferrara highway and seized the important railway junction of Mezzano on the Lamone river, it was announced today.

With Mezzano's capture the Nazis were deprived of one of their main supply routes between ports along the Adriatic and their troops defending northern Italy.

An Allied announcement said enemy resistance east of the Lamone river was "virtually at an end" all the way from north of Ravenna to south of Faenza. In the latter area British forces strengthened their bridgehead across the stream and Poles seized the town of Brisighella.

An attempt by the British to establish a bridgehead across the Lamone just west of Russi, about midway between Ravenna and Faenza, was beaten off by the Nazis. Some British troops reached the west bank in darkness, but with daylight the enemy counterattacked fiercely with the support of self-propelled guns and drove the Tommies back.

North and northeast of Ravenna Allied patrols and Italian patriots were reported mopping up scattered Nazis. It was disclosed that the Canadians encircled and captured Ravenna so suddenly on Tuesday that an entire German company and its commander were seized before an order to withdraw could reach them.

Only patrol action was reported from the American Fifth army front below Bologna.

British Bridgehead In Italy Widened

Rome, Dec. 7 (AP)—Allied troops have deepened their newly won bridgehead over the Lamone River southwest of Faenza and all enemy resistance east of the river has been wiped out, Allied headquarters announced today.

Polish troops in the bridgehead captured Brisighella, ten miles southwest of Faenza, and the important height of Monte san Rinaldo.

Mezzano, on the Rimini-Ferrara railway, six miles northwest of Ravenna, also was captured as victorious British and Canadian units chased scattered German forces back to the Lamone River.

Second Attempt Fails

Southwest of Mezzano a second attempted crossing of the Lamone by 8th Army troops was hurled back.

In this action Allied units fought their way onto the west bank of the stream at night. But when the mist cleared yesterday morning the Nazis counterattacked fiercely, infiltrating into 8th Army positions with the support of self-propelled guns. The Allies were compelled to retire to the east bank.

As Allied patrols, with cooperation of Italian patriots, mopped up scattered German parties in the coastal marshes northeast and north of Ravenna, headquarters announced 300 prisoners had been taken during occupation of the city.

Battalion Captured

The encircling move was so swift that the 8th Army intercepted a German battalion runner carrying a withdrawal order and as a result captured an entire Nazi company and its commander southwest of Ravenna.

Beyond Mezzano, the retreating enemy blew up the main Highway 16 bridge over the Lamone River.

The Germans were fighting desperately to contain the bridgehead southwest of Faenza, but British and Polish troops continued their progress.

The 5th Army front showed little change, although slight gains were reported on the right flank and several strong enemy patrols were repulsed with casualties north of San Clemente.

Bombings From Italy

Rome, Dec. 7 (AP)—The round-the-clock striking power of Italy-based American planes which has been in the making for months, was unleashed yesterday for the first time with attacks on targets in five different countries.

A force of up to 500 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the 15th Air Force by daylight hit rail yards in Yugoslavia, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

These raids were followed last night by assaults on industrial targets in Austria by a force of Liberators equipped with instruments for night flying, while fighters and fighterbombers swept northern Italy in support of ground troops.

Headquarters of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force said thirteen enemy planes were destroyed and nineteen Allied aircraft were missing.

The coastal air force also made raids on enemy shipping in the Adriatic.

BONOMI AGAIN TO TACKLE JOB

Four Italian Parties Agree To Enter His Cabinet

Rome, Dec. 7 (AP)—Premier Ivanoe Bonomi, assured of the support of the Communists and three other parties, said tonight he would form a new Cabinet.

On the twelfth day of the Government crisis, the Communists agreed to participate with the Liberals, Christian-Democrats and Labor-Democrats in a new Cabinet.

"Since the four parties have succeeded in agreeing on a program, the Communists have decided to participate in the Bonomi Government," said Palmiro Togliatti, Communist leader who was Minister without portfolio in the previous government.

"This does not mean that the union between the Communists and the Socialists will be broken. In fact, all necessary measures will be taken to strengthen it."

The Socialists are expected to give their final answer later tonight, but Italy's sixth political party, Action, remained firm in its decision to stand aloof.

Vatican Denies Accord On French Prelates

Vatican City, Dec. 7 (AP)—Official Vatican circles denied today a report published abroad of an accord with the de Gaulle Government for the retirement of several French prelates said to be unacceptable to the French régime because of their activities during the German occupation.

Appointment of bishops is a purely ecclesiastical matter subject only to Vatican authority, it was pointed out. Msgr. Valerio Valeri, Apostolic Nuncio to France, also was mentioned in the reports. The comment on this was that the accreditation to any diplomat is always dependent on his acceptability to the state receiving him.

WARSHIP JOINS FIGHT AGAINST GREEK GROUPS

Destroyer, Planes And Tanks Batter Centers Of Resistance

Athens, Dec. 7 (AP)—British warships, planes, tanks and riflemen blasted at centers of Greek Leftist resistance around the Acropolis and near the Piraeus today.

As Athens rocked again to the roar of artillery and the clatter of machine guns, a British destroyer and two motor launches joined the fray, the Royal Navy announcing their guns set a fire at an ELAS strong point near the harbor.

435 Prisoners Taken

Thirty-five ELAS officers and 400 ELAS troops have been taken prisoners by the British to date. There has been no official figure issued on British casualties but this correspondent knows of four dead and six injured. Wild-shooting Greek civil police have accounted for at least two British casualties.

Beaufighters strafed Communist centers on the slopes of Mount Hymettus, southeast of Athens. Smoke could be seen rising from the suburb of Kaissariani, Communist stronghold and working-class district east of the Acropolis where the paratroopers are cleaning up. Considerable ELAS fire has been directed from this area.

Factions Exchange Charges

While Premier George Papandreou, whose Government the British are supporting, declared that the ELAS, armed auxiliary of the EAM party, was "plunging Greece into civil war," the ELAS issued a communique charging that Papandreou had failed to punish traitors and had kept pro-Germans in the Government service since the liberation.

Papandreou reiterated promises to hold a plebiscite on Greece's form of government, but the ELAS, reciting its grievances in the communique addressed to the British command, contended the British attitude "is contrary to the Atlantic Charter and Teheran agreements, as this constitutes intervention in Greece's internal affairs.

Maj. Gen. R. M. Scobie, British commander whose ultimatum to the ELAS to quit the Athens area was spurned, announced that the clearing out of embattled Leftists was progressing steadily, although fighting had broken out between the ELAS and Greek Nationalists in Thrace.

Says German Led Group

The British commander declared that a German officer had been captured while leading a detachment of ELAS troops.

Although progress was reported in most areas by Scobie, he said that in some cases "stiff resistance" was encountered as the ELAS forces had occupied many strong points in German-constructed pillboxes and well-built houses.

The Scobie communique also said the ELAS troops had taken up entrenched positions on the outskirts of Athens and Piraeus and that they have mortared a barrack area held by Greek forces. A small detachment of Royal Marines was landed in Piraeus to help infantry and tanks clear the Navy House area, the communique said.

Planes Rake Positions

The time limit in Scobie's ultimatum to the ELAS expired last midnight, and soon after dawn today British Spitfires and Beaufighters plunged down on a park east of Hadrian's Gate and the Temple of Zeus and raked ELAS mortar positions. Smoke and flames spurted from a wooded hillside in the park.

Artillery fire resounded through the city as British Sherman tanks pounded another ELAS stronghold in the quarter behind the modern stadium and field guns threw shells almost point-blank into improvised strongpoints.

Snipers' bullets still whizzed through the streets of the strife-torn capital.

British parachute troops and infantry fought from house-to-house with tommy guns in clearing stubborn centers of Leftist resistance around the Acropolis. They had reached vantage points among the ruins of the ancient temple in darkness.

During lulls in the fighting the ELAS shouted through megaphones:

"The ELAS are fighting well: Long live the ELAS! But our leaders are deserting us! Long live the British!"

"I'll never get the hang of this as long as I live," declared a puzzled British officer.

Denies Leftist Charge

Holding a press conference within sound of the firing, Premier Papandreou flatly denied the Leftist charge that he was trying to impose a dictatorship on Greece.

"I am myself a Democrat and a Socialist," he said. "Keeping the armed forces at the service of one party is not democracy. It is Fascism. I address myself to Socialists and Democrats the world over and ask them, do they accept that in democratic countries the army and police should belong to a party and that the state—which constitutes the whole people—should not have at its disposal an armed force?

"I reject with anger the charge that ours is a government of reaction. We hate violence, both of the Left and the Right."

The Premier described the intervention of British forces as "not only a friendly service but a duty, because the present situation results from the war."

"If we had an army, we should not need assistance," he said. "But the Greek army was sacrificed on the altar of liberty. Therefore, we ask in exchange that the Allies help in ensuring the Greek people of freedom."

DEC 8 1944

BRITISH PLANES ATTACK GREEK LEFTIST REBELS

Paratroopers and Infantry Also Supported by Tanks

DEC 8 1944

30. 24— 21043

and Artillery.

WARSHIPS JOIN IN BATTLE

Nazi Officer Captured Leading Leftist Forces—Rightist Groups Disarmed by Allies

Athens, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—British warships, planes, tanks and riflemen blasted at centers of Greek Leftist resistance around the Acropolis and near the Piræus today. An ancient Athens rocked again to the roar of artillery and the clatter of machine guns, a British destroyer and two motor launches joined the fray, the Royal Navy announcing that their guns started a fire at an ELAS strongpoint near the harbor.

British parachute troopers and infantry meanwhile blasted their way from house to house in their drive against the principal centers of ELAS resistance about the Acropolis in Athens. They were supported by planes, tanks, armored cars and artillery.

Major-Gen. R. M. Scobie announced that progress was being made in clearing the ELAS—the armed auxiliary of EAM, the Leftist political organization—from the Athens area. At the same time, however, the fighting spread to Thrace, where ELAS and Greek Nationalists clashed.

Crush Rebel Positions.

British Beaufighters crushed the mortar positions of the ELAS in a public park east of the Acropolis and across the main Athens-Piræus road where it enters the capital, and field artillery was used to blast out other positions. But snipers' bullets still zipped back and forth down the side streets of the capital in the second day of the pitched battle.

Premier George Papandreou, whose Government is supported by the British, told correspondents that the EAM was "plunging Greece into civil war."

[In London a Greek Government spokesman said the outbreaks had delayed elections by several months. He predicted that unless "this painful situation is solved immediately Greece will be years in rising out of the chaos created by German occupation."]

British Communique.

Gen. Scobie's communique said:

"The process of clearing the Athens-Piræus area of hostile ELAS forces is progressing steadily. By nightfall (yesterday) large areas had been freed and were being picketed by Greek and British regular troops.

"In some cases field artillery had been used to clear ELAS strong points interfering with movements of our troops. Material damage to civilian property was slight.

"Armed Rightists, who attempted to join forces with British troops are being disarmed, as they were acting contrary to orders of the government and Gen. Scobie regarding the carrying of arms by irregulars. This is being done without incident.

"Elsewhere in Greece the situation is quieter, although in the drama area (Thrace) fighting has broken out between the ELAS and Nationalist forces. "It has been confirmed that a German officer has been captured while commanding a detachment of ELAS troops."

The British planes were sent into action after the resisting Greek forces failed to heed an ultimatum issued by Gen. Scobie.

The ultimatum expired at midnight.

At 8:15 A. M. the fighter planes dipped low over a park east of Hadrian's Gate and the Temple of Zeus, where ELAS sniping had been reported strongest. Smoke and flames immediately spurted up from a wooded hillside in the middle of the park.

Shellfire echoed through the city throughout the night as British Sherman tanks, located less than a mile from the center of the city, fired their seventy-fives at an ELAS stronghold in the quarter behind the modern stadium.

Planes Patrolling Area

RAF planes have been patrolling over Athens and nearby mountain villages since the trouble began.

Several columns and concentrations of the ELAS were said to have been dispersed by the mere sight of the planes.

Papandreou, in his press conference, described the British role as "not only a friendly service but a duty because the present situation results from the war."

"If we had an army we should not need assistance, but the Greek Army was sacrificed on the altar of liberty," he said. "Therefore we ask in exchange that the Allies help in insuring the Greek people of freedom.

Promises Plebiscite

"Greece will try to organize a regular army as soon as possible, not only to insure the people's liberty but also to play a part in the common victory of freedom."

He reiterated promises to hold a free plebiscite on the question of Greece's form of government and constitution.

He flatly denied the Leftist charge that he was attempting to impose a dictatorship.

"I am myself a Democrat and Socialist. Keeping the armed forces at the service of one party is not democracy. It is Fascism. I address myself to Socialists and Democrats the world over and ask them, do they accept that in democratic countries the army and police should belong to a party and that the state—which constitutes the whole people—should not have at its disposal an armed force?

Rejects Charge

"I reject with anger the charge that our Government is a government of reaction. We hate violence, both of the Left and Right."

He said British action in Greece did not constitute intervention but was "help toward the realization of President Roosevelt's great principle of the Four Freedoms."

"It would be intervention in a state which was free and functioning, but when a people has not yet acquired political freedom and is held by armed violence by a political minority it is not intervention but liberation."

He declared that the present disorders had delayed by several months the proposed free elections and that unless the situation was solved immediately Greece would be years rising out of the chaos created by the German occupation.

"So long as present conditions exist," he maintained, "there can be no hope—not even any planning—of holding free elections. The country must be absolutely calm when we hold elections—dispassoniate elections."

British Planes, Guns Blast EAM Positions

London, Dec. 7 (AP)—A Greek Government spokesman estimated today that Communist guerrillas of the EAM in Greece totaled upward of 60,000 "and this does not take into account their followers."

"There is every indication" that Greece has swung to the Left, he said, and this "appears one of the causes for the present strife in a country already torn and bleeding."

The exact Leftist strength in the country, which had a population of 7,000,000 but was reduced by at least 1,000,000 under Nazi rule, cannot be determined until elections are held, the spokesman said.

Delaying Free Elections

NAZIS DELIGHTED AT DISAGREEMENT

German propagandists seized gleefully today upon the American-British divergence over Italy, asserting that Secretary of State Stettinius had won the first round over Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. The Berlin radio said, according to the Associated Press:

"The first round between Eden and Stettinius was won by the American Secretary of State high on points, a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman opined. He believes Eden will refrain from appearing in the ring again in the near future against the State Department.

"Stettinius now occupies Hull's chair. The latter shunned publicity and was a comfortable man for Eden, which cannot be said of his successor, who took the first opportunity of showing the English Government he is not a chip off the old block.

"The spokesman does not believe the affair will develop into a large-scale political scandal."

Jewish Groups Reject British Palestine Plan

Jerusalem, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Inner Zionist General Council and the Assephat Hanivharim (elected assembly) at a joint session last night rejected British proposals for the partition of Palestine as contrary to the historic, religious and national bonds between the Jewish people and Palestine.

A resolution unanimously adopted appeals to the United Nations to open Palestine to a mass Jewish immigration and asked assistance in a large-scale settlement which would lead to estabilshment of a Jewish state.

Named Envoy to France.

Istanbul, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Numan Menemcioglu, former Foreign Secretary, was appointed Turkish Ambassador to France today.

WOMAN SCOUTED JAPANESE IN BURMA

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 7—(AP) Censorship was lifted today on the singular story of "the Queen of the Nagas," a blonde Englishwoman who scouted the Japanese while sharing the rough life of a tribe of aborigines who once cultivated a hobby of headhunting.

She is Ursula V. Graham Bower, 30, daughter of J. G. Bower, a submarine officer and one of Britain's pioneer airmen.

About six years ago she went into the hills with the intention of writing a book about the Nagas tribesmen of the India-Burma frontier.

When war came she went scouting the Japanese in addition to her literary chores.

The Nagas were helpful, partly because they were well treated by the British and Americans, but mainly because they hate the Burma population of the rich Irrawaddy valley, some of them pro-Japanese.

The story is that when the Japanese approached to within 25 miles of the hilltop where Miss Bower lived, she was urged to flee, but she asked the British for rifles to arm her Naga friends and announced she was going into the bush to find out what was happening.

She often turned up with vital information about the location of the enemy. She helped to organize a screen of observation posts and trained the Nagas to signal with their bamboo drums and send runners with information to British outposts.

Burma Gains Credited To Allied Air Blockade

Myitkyina, Burma, Dec. 6 [AP—Delayed]—The Allied air blockade was credited today by Maj. Gen. Howard C. Davidson with the present serious deterioration of the Japanese position in North Burma.

General Davidson, commanding the 10th Air Force, said the enemy "simply can't get the fighting material required."

Supplies for the Chinese and British in Burma, on the other hand, are being brought in by air, and the ground armies are getting close fighter and bomber support. Medium and heavy bombers also are constantly hitting Japanese communications and supply centers.

The 10th Air Force flew in all its own heavy equipment for building air bases in Burma and its own airborne engineers did the job. It helped to solve its fuel problem by flying pipes over the mountains from India into Burma for a fuel line from India.

Gliders Evacuate Jungle Casualties

London, Dec. 7 (AP)—Glider-loads of sick and wounded soldiers in the Burma jungle are being snatched into the air by twin-engined C-47 tug planes and moved to hospitals 100 miles away inside of an hour, a British military observer disclosed today.

Over monsoon-ruined jungle roads, the trip requires three days.

The pickup technique has been used previously to retrieve empty gliders, but this was the first announcement of its use on a craft with human cargo.

Apart from the jolt of the glider at the takeoff, the journey is smooth and restful. The glider cuts loose from the tugplane over the landing field and an ambulance moves the men to a near-by hospital.

In good weather two or three roundtrips a day may be flown. At peak periods, up to 70 casualties have been evacuated in 24 hours.

Allied Air Blockade Hurts Japs In Burma

By Frank Martin

Myitkyina, Dec. 6 [AP—Delayed]—Maj. Gen. Howard C. Davidson, commander of the United States 10th Air Force, said today that the "present serious deterioration" of the Japanese position in Noth Burma was largely due to a strict air blockade of the Japs' north-south supply lines.

"They simply can't get the fighting materials required to make a determined general stand to hold the upper section of the old Burma road," Davidson said.

Allies Supplied By Air

Because of trackless jungle and scattered inferior roads, Chinese troops have been supplied almost wholly by transport planes for the past eleven months, and in recent months supplies for two Chinese armies and a British division have been carried into Burma by air.

Fighters and bombers have been giving the Chinese close support by acting as heavy artillery. Medium and heavy bombers have been hitting Japanese communications and supply centers constantly from one end of Burma to the other.

Supplies Destroyed

Jap supplies that managed to get through the sea blockade in the last twelve months have been destroyed at scores of places as they moved north from Rangoon by river, railroad and highways.

In 65 miles along the old Burma Road, between Mongyu and Lashio, fighters and bombers in close strategic bombing are keeping fifteen bridges knocked out.

JAPANESE FORCES PERIL KWEIYANG, GAIN ON KUNMING

CHUNGKING, Dec. 7—(AP) The Japanese drive in Kweichow province is within 53 miles of the provincial capital, Kweiyang, it was disclosed today, as simultaneous thrusts towards Kunming led to belief the Japanese were implementing their long-standing master

plan to crush China.

Extent of the Japanese gains in Kweichow was disclosed by an American communique announcing that P-51 Mustangs had bombed and set afire the town of Tuyun, northern terminus of the Kweichow-Kwangsi railway, 53 miles south-southeast of Kweiyang, in one of a series of attacks on advancing Japanese columns.

The Chinese command made no mention of Tuyun but announced that Chinese troops had recaptured Sanho, a village northeast of Japanese-held Tushan, which is 75 miles from Kweiyang. Chinese headquarters said the Chinese counterattacks were being pressed in hope of recapturing Tushan in a day or so.

The Chinese press reported a continual flow of fairly-well-equipped Chinese troops to the front, but military authorities declined to say whether reinforcements from northwest China had yet gone into action.

Kweiyang residents who failed to heed the government evacuation order of Dec. 1, were hurriedly leaving. The city was like a huge bazaar, with refugees trying to sell their belongings.

The rapidity of the Japanese advance in Kweichow province trapped many thousands, but thousands of others fleeing now are strung out along the roads. Large numbers are arriving in Chungking, which is now more overcrowded than ever.

Meanwhile the Japanese announced they had invaded the southern province of Kwangsi from French Indo-China. This apparently was intended to support the Japanese force already driving northwest toward Yunnan from the old Kwangsi capital of Nanning (Yungning), as it would give the invaders a shorter and easier supply route.

An American communique announced yesterday that the 14th Air force had reconnoitered the Posch area in western Kwangsi, and it appeared that the Japanese either already had taken or were very near that city 225 miles below Kunming.

Loss of Kunming by the Chinese would cut the prospective new China supply route and would be a heavy blow to the U. S. Air forces.

With the Japanese moving in that direction as well as on Kweiyang, greater credence was being given to rumors that they were preparing to strike from the northwest toward Chengtu and bring into full play their long-held program for defeating China.

Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of U. S. forces in China, said today, however, that while the military situation was serious, "the United States will see China through the crisis" and would do everything to help.

"We are faced with a serious military situation," he declared. "The enemy has made considerable progress in the past several days. However, as he advances his position becomes more difficult in that his lines of communications are increasingly vulnerable to our counteraction and the supply of his forces becomes precarious."

Japs Take Rail Terminus In Kweichow

Chungking, Dec. 7 (AP)—A communique from American headquarters disclosed today that the Japanese had occupied Tuyun, terminus of the Kwangsi-Kweichow railroad 53 miles east-southeast of Kweiyang.

P-51's of the United States 15th Air Force struck at Japanese columns invading Kweichow province in a growing threat to the Burma Road and Kweiyang. The flyers left Tuyun burning.

Japs Capture Tushan

The Chinese high command admitted the losst of Tushan, a railroad town 75 miles southeast of Kweiyang, but made no reference to the deeper penetration. The village of Sanho, northeast of Tushan, was declared in a field dispatch to have been recaptured by the Chinese.

The Chinese press reported fairly well-equipped troops were flowing continually to the front to bolster defenses before Kweiyang and the Burma Road center of Kunming.

Fall of Kunming would virtually hamstring the prospective new India-China supply route and deal the United States 14th Air Force a crippling blow.

Tuskan's capture set up the possibility of a twofold enemy drive northward on Kweiyang and westward to Kunming, 300 miles distant.

Yu River Drive Indicated

Meanwhile, it appeared another Japanese column was moving toward Kunming up the Yu River from captured Nanning, former advance base for American fighter planes, which fell to the enemy last week.

An American communiqué reported 14th Air Force reconnaissance in the Poseh area, in western Kwangsi province, 140 miles northwest on Nanning on the Yu River. It was not clear whether Poseh, 225 miles from Kunming, was in Japanese hands.

The enemy drive up the Yu Valley has not yet been mentioned by the Chinese. The Chungking newspaper *Ta Kung Pao* openly accused Chinese military leaders of giving an inaccurate picture of developments.

Meanwhile, many Chinese appeared to have shed their gloomy mood of the last few days and expressed confidence that the Japanese would be defeated in Kweichow province.

Chinese Reassured

Earlier, Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer acknowledged that the military situation in China was serious, but he expressed complete confidence "the United States will see China through the crisis."

"Throughout the history of the United States there never has been an ally abandoned," the commander of United States forces in China declared.

"Although demands of global warfare on the United States are enormous and exacting, the China theater will continue to receive a steadily increasing proportion of American support in consonance with agreed plans," he said.

Chiang Rejects Proposal Of Reds for a Coalition

Has Offered Another Plan to End Chungking-Yenan Rift

CHUNGKING, Dec. 7 (AP).—A proposal by the Chinese Communists for a "democratic coalition government" has been rejected by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who has offered counter-proposals, Chou En-lai, Communist emissary, said today.

Chou, who has been here since Nov. 10 negotiating with the Chungking regime, and saw Chiang Nov. 22, is returning to the Communist center, Yenan, with Chiang's proposals. The terms remain secret. Chou's return flight to Yenan has been turned back four times recently by bad weather.

Authoritative quarters here said refusal of the Chungking government to enter a formal coalition did not mean that the Communists or other elements outside the Kuomintang, (Nationalist party), would be denied participation in the government.

Chiang Rejects Reds' Proposal

Chungking, Dec. 7 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has rejected a proposal by the Chinese Communists to establish a "democratic coalition government" and has offered counter-proposals, the Communist delegate, Gen. Chou En-lai, said today as he returned to Yenan.

Chou saw Chiang November 22, twelve days after his arrival in Chungking for negotiations.

Refusal Explained

Authoritative quarters said that the refusal of the Government to enter into a formal coalition agreement did not mean that the Communists or other political elements outside the Kuomintang (Chinese National Party) would be excluded from participation in the Government.

Chou, whose plane previously turned back to Chungking on four separate occasions because of bad weather, carried with him the Chungking Government's proposals for a settlement of the Communist-Kuomintang deadlock, for consideration of the Communist leaders in Yenan. Terms of these proposals were not announced.

Nelson Arrives In Australia By Plane

Perth, Australia, Dec. 7 (AP)—Donald Nelson, personal representative of President Roosevelt, arrived here by plane today from a secret mission to China.

He refused to discuss the purpose of the mission, but said he was proceeding to Canberra, the capital, to confer with Australian Government officials.

[A dispatch from Kandy, Ceylon, said Nelson held conferences there with Southeast Asia Command military leaders before leaving for Australia.]

Kandy, Ceylon, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Donald M. Nelson has left Kandy after conferring with southeast Asia command military leaders.

The Kandy dispatch did not say where he was going, but Chungking advices on Monday said that he was en route to Washington to report to President Roosevelt on the progress made in putting Chinese war production on its feet.

Argentine Paper Suspended

Buenos Aires, Dec. 7 (AP)—The nationalist newspaper *Cabildo* was closed eight days by a Government order today. The reason was not announced.

MackenzieKing Wins, 143 to 70, OnPartialDraft

Vote of Confidence Follows Appeal to All Parties for Unity to Speed War's End

OTTAWA, Dec. 8 (Friday) (AP).—Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King won an overwhelming vote of confidence early today on his new policy of partial conscription after making a stirring appeal to all factions of Canada to unite to hasten the end of the war.

The vote, 143 to 70, brought to a close a twelve-day special session of Parliament assembled in the gravest governmental crisis in Canada's modern history.

The conscription issue, which has been political dynamite in the Dominion ever since 1917, now apparently has been laid to rest for several months and probably for the duration of the war.

The balloting was on a motion by the Prime Minister that the House declare that it would aid the government in maintaining a vigorous war effort. The motion as originally presented by King read that the House "will aid the government in its policy of maintaining a vigorous war effort." Just before the vote he accepted a Co-operative Commonwealth Federation amendment striking out the reference to the government's policy. On division the amendment was supported 141 to 70.

Previously King had made it clear that he would consider the vote on the motion one of confidence in his administration.

The vote, which came shortly after 1 a. m., was the culmination of discussion of the government's order-in-council of Nov. 22, under which authority was given to send 16,000 Home Defense troops overseas to the European and Mediterranean theaters of war.

Immediately after the vote of confidence the House adjourned to Jan. 31.

Resolutions favoring all-out conscription and no conscription at all were defeated earlier in the evening.

The defeated motions represented the extremes of the opposition to Mr. King's plan to draft 16,000 men for duty in Europe.

The House first voted 168 to 43 against a French-Canadian motion stating the government had not made the best use of its resources "without resorting to conscription for service overseas."

It then voted 180 to 44 against a motion of the official opposition party, the Progressive Conservatives, favoring all-out conscription—the drafting of the entire home army of 60,000 men instead of merely the 16,000 which have been designated

The vote on the two anti-government motions was as expected, reflecting Mr. King's normally large majority. All except one of the forty-three votes opposed to any form of overseas conscription were from Quebec Province.

Canadians Hasten Confidence Vote

Ottawa, Dec. 7 (AP)—The special "conscription crisis" session of Parliament hurried toward a close today, with a vote of confidence in Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's Government expected some time late in the day.

King announced in the House of Commons last night that leaders of all parties had agreed to speed the end of debate, take the vote and end the session as quickly as possible. The session is in its twelfth day.

Feared "Unsettling Effect"

If the debate were to be "unduly prolonged," the Prime Minister said, it might have "an unsettling effect throughout the country."

The Government, after deciding to make 16,000 conscripted troops available to fill gaps in Canadian infantry lines in Europe, sought a vote of confidence on its motion "that this House will aid the Government in its policy of maintaining a vigorous war effort."

The so-called "partial conscription" policy was adopted in one of the gravest political crises in Canada's history.

Hold To Traditions

The country's deep-seated racial emotions were shaken from coast to coast, with the French-speaking minority, living principally in Quebec Province, holding to their traditional nationalistic opposition to fighting in any overseas war.

Under the Government's policy, further troops may be drafted for service abroad by executive order. The hope is that the 16,000 now designated will suffice at least until next Spring.

An appeal to the French-speaking minority to abide by the decision of the majority was made in Parliament last night by Justice Minister Louis St. Laurent.

Will Support Government

With this plea and with announcement of his decision to support the Government, St. Laurent was regarded as ending his political career.

He was elected to Parliament from Quebec East, a district which sent to Ottawa French Canada's two greatest leaders, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Ernest LaPointe.

Canadian Corvette Lost In N. Atlantic

Ottawa, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Royal Canadian Navy corvette Shawinigan has been lost in the North Atlantic with her entire crew of 91 men, including her American captain and one other United States resident, the Navy Ministry announced today.

The skipper was Lieut. W. J. Jones, of Brooklyn, N.Y. Also reported missing was Chief Petty Officer Cyril Winfield Connors, of Washington, D.C.

The Shawinigan was the 19th Canadian warship announced lost in the war. The announcement gave few details, saying merely that the ship went down "while on operational duty in the North Atlantic." Five bodies were recovered.

Bulgaria Indicts Former Premiers

New York, Dec. 7 (AP)—Three wartime premiers of Bulgaria and a number of their Cabinet ministers have been indicted for "criminal activities," the Sofia radio said in a broadcast recorded by the FCC

30. 24— 21045

today.

The three premiers were: Konstantin Muraviev, head of a short-lived government that held office last September; Ivan Bagrianov, who served from June 6 until Muraviev took office September 2, and Dobri Bozhilov, who held the office from September 15, 1943, to June 1, 1944.

Two leaders of the Democratic party, Nikola Mushanov and Atanas Burov, and eleven members of the Cabinet of Bogdan Filov, premier in 1943, also were indicted.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

Dec. 7, 1940—Germans announce completion of wall of fortifications along conquered Channel coast. Members of Italian Armistice Commission killed when military plane en route from Turin to Rome crashes near Acqui.

Army Reveals Youths, 18, Being Sent to War Fronts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—(AP) Eighteen-year-old soldiers are now being sent to the battle fronts because of "urgent military requirements," the Army disclosed today.

Under Secretary of War Patterson said at a news conference that the army has departed from its policy of not sending men under 19 years overseas for infantry or armored force duty. He gave these reasons:

Operations Stepped Up

The tempo of operations has been stepped up greatly.

The bulk of the army is in action, and accordingly, the need for replacements has increased.

The supply of replacements from the pool of men 19 and over has decreased because the percentage of inductees in that age group has fallen off.

His discussion of the use of 18-year-olds came shortly after he had reported in a weekly war review that United States army casualties since Pearl Harbor now total 474,898. Referring to the unprecedented scale of battle on the Western front, Patterson said:

"We are suffering severe casualties and are facing the grim prospect of more to come.

"The enemy, however, is suffering even more."

To some extent, the effectives lost through casualties are replaced by the return to duty of wounded men. Of 268,099 Army men wounded since Pearl Harbor, 126,440 have gone back to duty. This does not mean that all of them were able to return to the firing front. A great many are used only behind the lines or within the United States.

13,840 Casualties in Week

The Army casualty total, covering reports made through November 22, was an increase of 13,840 in one week. The figure covers casualties on all fronts but by far the largest number, presumably, were on the Western front.

The Navy total now stands at 77,120, giving an overall figure for all services—the Army, Navy, Marines and Coast Guard—of 552,018.

Patterson said that how long the present policy for use of 18 year olds continues "depends entirely on the course of the war."

He explained that in general a man is about 18 years and 8 months old by the time he sees combat because the average period of training after induction at 18 years is about eight months.

"No individual is permitted to combat until adequate individual tests and physical examinations have confirmed the state of his training and his fitness for the hardships of battle," he said.

Revolt Impulses Seen Touching All Europe

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—Some informed American diplomats are coming to the belief that revolutionary impulses now boiling up in Europe are almost certain to touch and change every country on the Continent.

Moreover, there is becoming apparent among these officials a conviction that American policy must be to allow these revolutionary forces to run their natural course and to bring about whatever changes may be more or less inevitable anyway, without outside interference.

This policy of noninterference is applied equally to British policy as it has recently been manifested in Italy and Greece and to Communism in so far as it may operate as an arm of Russian foreign policy.

New Forces In Play

Briefly, it may be said that Washington hopes America's great European allies will refrain from seeking to control the affairs of the smaller countries of Europe, will allow new forces to come into play, and then, through the medium of the United Nations, will seek to so organize world peace that those forces may contribute to securing it.

This approach is one of the underlying causes for the issuance Tuesday of a public declaration by the State Department that, specifically in the case of Italy, the United States favors allowing the people to work out their own problems except where the Allies absolutely must interfere in order to promote the defeat of Germany.

Pattern In France

The pattern of change is already apparent in Greece, Italy and Belgium. It is present but less apparent in France because Gen. Charles de Gaulle has been extremely sensitive to the demands and aspirations of former resistance leaders and others. These men who lived through the period of German occupation came out with a determination that the Europe of the future shall be different in many respects from the Europe of the past.

Officials here are not sure just what political and economic forms those differences will take. They say, however, that neither the United States, the British, the Russians nor the aggressive but very small minorities within any of the liberated countries should be permitted to interfere with their development. Otherwise it is feared that forces may be bottled up and resentments engendered which will soon or late ripen Europe for a new international conflict.

Neutral Countries Eyed

While these processes are going on in the countries which have known war during the last five years, there is considerable speculation here over what may happen in the neutral countries, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Sweden.

The theory is that they may have to undergo some changes themselves, at least in top governmental personnel, during coming months, in order to adjust to the new Europe in which they will find themselves. Such changes may be least in Sweden but may reach the proportion of a revolution in Spain.

NOMINATION CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—(AP) The Senate confirmed today the nomination of Alexander C. Kirk of Illinois as ambassador to Italy.

Patterson Says Losses Increased 13,840 From Nov. 15 Through Nov. 22.

Washington, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Under-Secretary of War Patterson said today that in the fighting on the western front "we are suffering severe casualties and are facing the grim prospect of more to come."

He made the statement in a weekly war review which disclosed that on this third anniversary of Pearl Harbor United States battle casualties amount to 522,018.

He said Army casualties reported through November 22 totaled 474,898. This was an increase of 13,840 from the report last week, which covered the period through November 15.

The new Navy total is 77,120, an increase of 1,228 for the week.

The latest Army casualties, together with those reported a week ago, follow: Killed, 91,625 and 89,840; wounded, 268,099 and 258,106; missing, 58,926 and 57,514; prisoners, 56,248 and 55.598.

The Navy casualties: Killed, 29,738 and 29,480; wounded, 33,469 and 32,600; missing, 9,427 and 9,326; prisoners, 4,486 (unchanged from previous week).

Mr. Patterson, holding the weekly news conference in place of Secretary of War Stimson, who is out of the city, reviewed the week of heavy fighting on the 500-mile western front. Then he said:

"This type of fighting, where an adequately equipped and welled enemy in prepared positions is determined to try to hold his ground at any sacrifice, is inevitably costly. We are suffering severe casualties and are facing the grim prospect of more to come.

"The enemy, however, with less intensity of artillery fire to support him and with nothing to begin to equal the offensive character of our air power, is suffer-

ing much more severely. The steady replenishment of our ammunition, now at a large scale of expenditure, by an accelerated production here at home is an objective which we must never lose sight of."

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 2,698 Army casualties in the Asiatic, Central Pacific, European, Mediterranean and Southwest Pacific areas. Included in the list are the following with their next of kin:

24,000 More Nazi Prisoners Reach U.S.

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—More than 24,000 German prisoners of war reached the United States last month.

The War Department reported today the total of all nationalities held war prisoners in this country on December 1 was 359,247. It was made up of 305,648 Germans, 51,156 Italians and 2,443 Japanese.

The total held on November 1 here was 334,618. The Japanese figure increased 201 during November.

The country has 130 base camps for the prisoners, two less than on November 1.

Md. AA Gunner, 3 Others Kill 3 Nazis, Capture 132

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—Anti-aircraft gunners of the American 1st Army have swatted more than 500 German planes from the skies since D-day.

In one 24-hour period, they bagged a Focke-Wolfe with four 37-mm. shots, a Junkers with five 19-mm. and used three rounds from a machine gun to bring down a Messerschmidt, says a survey of their work released by the War Department.

Four men of an AA battalion killed three German soldiers and captured 132 during fighting at Cherbourg, the report from the combat zone said.

Americans Named

The Americans were Corporal Jack M. King, Leechburg, Pa.; T/5 Edward F. Bolles, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Pfc. Carl L. Godwin, Dunn, N.C., and T/5 Thomas R. Havilland, Mays Chapel road, Lutherville, Md.

Three German tanks and 21 men were accounted for by an officer and fifteen men of another AA battalion near Paris. At Mons, men from this battalion led by Capt. Theodore S. De France, New York city, ambushed a German troop train, killing, wounding or capturing more than 100.

This Battalion Leads

Leader in number of planes shot down among AA battalions in the 1st Army is the one commanded by Lieut. Col. William A. Stricklen Jr., Reform, Ala., with a confirmed total of 53, the War Department report said.

Last August, one battalion got 26 of 30 enemy planes while defending a bridge at Melun on the Seine. In October, the Germans tried their biggest daylight raid of the campaign, and 41 of their 93 planes fell within 20 minutes.

Army Planes Dropped 1,202,130 Tons Bombs

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Army Air Forces, in three years of war, have dumped 1,202,130 tons of bombs on enemy targets, destroyed 22,894 enemy planes and probably wrecked 5,986 others.

A Pearl Harbor anniversary summary, issued tonight, said this was compl[illegible] 13,491 American planes and [illegible] casualties to air crewmen. The report covered operations up to last October 31.

The air-force casualties—meaning killed, wounded, missing or prisoners of war—represents approximately one fifth of the casualties for all army branches.

ICKES LINKS OIL TO LASTING PEACE

Washington, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Interior Ickes today tied up the question of an international understanding on oil with "a good peace." Mr Ickes, who also is Petroleum Administrator for War, told a news conference that unless the Senate gives serious consideration to a proposed Anglo-American oil treaty, "You might just as well forget about a good peace or a durable peace."

Senator Connally (D.-Tex.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, recently described the treaty as "dead."

Mr. Ickes thereupon asked the Petroleum Industry War Council to suggest revisions that would remove industry objections, and the council submitted its recommendations last night. They suggest that any agreement should not affect domestic production nor compel the United States to abide by decisions of an international commission.

Mr. Ickes declined comment on the proposed revisions, saying he had not had time to study them.

NEW HEAVY TANK BEING PRODUCED

Washington, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—A new heavy tank is about to start rolling out of two American arsenals.

H. G. Batcheller, vice-chairman of the War Production Board, revealed this today, along with the fact that basic design changes are being made in older tank models.

"The Chrysler and Fisher tank arsenals are tooling up for a heavy tank of new design, deliveries of which are scheduled to start now," Mr. Batcheller stated in a special report on production and man power shortages.

'Bebe Joli,' France's Gift, On Display

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP) — The French, who gave America the Statue of Liberty as a symbol of freedom, have provided another one—Bebe Joli.

Bebe Joli (French for pretty baby), a life-size doll from Brittany, went on display at the Smithsonian Institution as an expression of the gratitude of the people of her land for having been liberated from the Nazi yoke by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and his troops.

The doll, clad in velvet, with a lace cap, was given to the general, who sent it to the museum.

Signs Bill To Boost Disabled Veterans' Pay

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt today signed legislation increasing pension payments to war veterans disabled while in the service in time of peace.

The legislation boosts from $18.75 to $26.25 the additional monthly payment to a veteran who suffered the loss or use of an eye, a hand or a foot. A similar increase covering other injuries was enacted some time ago.

SENATOR SAYS BRITAIN CAUSING DISUNITY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7. — (AP) Senator Ellender (D-La.) asserted in the Senate today that Great Britain is engaged by force of arms in "dictating" the choice of leaders in liberated Italy and Greece.

Thus, he said, Britain "is taking the lead in causing disunity among the Allies."

Ellender introduced a resolution to put the Senate on record as opposing the formation of military blocs, regional alliances among the nations of Europe as "inimical to international peace and security."

He declared the resolution would be "a warning to Great Britain, and in fact to all nations, that we as a nation propose to help formulate a world security organization and that this organization is not to be looked upon with suspicion or as a make-believe organization."

230,737 Planes Built In 3 Years, WPB Says

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—Enough bullets have been made since Pearl Harbor to fire 3,500 at every Axis soldier, but this third anniversary finds the embattled American armies needing more.

A glimpse of the munitions produced by the United States since 1941's day of infamy was permitted today, while their furious expenditure brought closer the day of reckoning—and caused the Government to appeal for greater productive efforts.

Figures Released

The War Production Board reported these totals, including estimates to round out this year:

Two hundred thirty thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven airplanes.

Fifty-six thousand two hundred and twenty-nine navy vessels, including landing craft.

Three thousand eight hundred and seventy-six merchant vessels, including military types built by merchant shipyards.

Thirty-five billion eight hundred and twenty million rounds of small-arms ammunition—a program once cut back because we had "plenty," now being enormously re-expanded.

Arms And Equipment

Ten million seven hundred and forty-three thousand rifles and carbines.

Two million two hundred and ninety-four thousand machine guns.

One million seven hundred ninety-six thousand seven hundred and sixty-four army trucks.

Forty-three thousand one hundred and ninety-seven motor carriers for self-propelled guns.

Three hundred and eighty-three thousand pieces of army artillery 20-mm. and bigger.

Eight thousand five hundred and fifty-two cars, armored cars and personnel carriers.

The figures are for the full years 1942, 1943 and 1944, with production schedules given instead of actual counts for the final months of this year, for which reports are incomplete.

68,000 Tanks

Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding the Army Service Forces, in an address in New York yesterday, rounded out WPB's listing with these tallies:

Sixty-eight thousand tanks.

Forty-three million four hundred thousand bombs.

Forty-three billion rounds of ammunition [a figure which apparently included all sizes, not merely the small-arms bullets totaled by WPB].

One hundred ninety-six million uniforms.

Ninety-eight million pairs of shoes.

Estimate Of Cost

The cost of the war, from December 1, 1941, through last October, was reckoned by WPB at $215,773,000,000, the bulk of it for munitions and the rest for pay, subsistence and other necessary Government outlays.

Addition of another $5,350,000,000 for November—the approximate cost of one month's war-making—would bring the dollar total roughly up to date.

DEC 8 1944

FOGARTY RESIGNS SEAT IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—(AP) Rep. Fogarty (D-R.I.), 31, has resigned from the 78th Congress to enter the Navy, it was announced to the House today.

Fogarty, who was re-elected for a third term last month, submitted his resignation to Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island.

His office said that he would enter the service as an ordinary seaman and probably would be sworn in within a few days.

Fogarty's resignation referred specifically to the 78th Congress which will die when the 79th Congress takes office on Jan. 3.

It was understood here that he would return to serve in the new Congress, but the date of his return was not known and Fogarty was unavailable for comment.

Dave Doyle, Fogarty's secretary, said that the representative's office would remain open "indefinitely."

740 in Battalion Get Medals for D-Day Heroism

First Division Infantrymen Receive Bronze Star for Normandy Invasion Feats

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP).—The War Department announced today award of the Bronze Star medal to more than 740 infantrymen of a single battalion of the 1st Infantry Division for "heroic achievement" on D Day, in the invasion of Normandy.

Their battalion made an early morning landing at "Omaha Easy Red," code name for a beach on the Normandy coast near the town of Colleville-sur-Mer, and encountered some of the strongest opposition that the invasion troops faced. They fought all day, pushing the enemy back. By midnight they had cut the Vierville-Colleville road.

Recipients of the decoration from the New York City area included:

NEW YORK

CARTER, Sam, capt., New York.
McGREGOR, Edward W., capt., Brooklyn.
NEWHAUSER, Arthur I., lt., New York.
FITZSIMMONS, James F. jr., 2d lt., Long Island City.
DEAN, Harold S., t/sgt., Brooklyn.
MAYER, Werner A., t/sgt., New York.
ALMEIDA, Galo F., s/sgt., New York.
BENAK, Howard V., s/sgt., New York.
CHRISTENSEN, Otto B., s/sgt., Brooklyn.
CORNAZZANI, Christopher J., s/sgt., Brooklyn.
JENCIK, Andrew L., s/sgt., Bronx.
LONEY, Charles W., s/sgt., White Plains.
ROBILOTTI, Vincent L., s/sgt., Brooklyn.
RYAN, John S., s/sgt., New York.
SANCHEZ, Manuel G., s/sgt., New York.
GIGLIO, Dominick R., sgt., Brooklyn.
KERINS, Francis E., sgt., New York.
MAUER, Joseph P., sgt., Brooklyn.
NILSEN, John N., sgt., Brooklyn.
PASTORE, Philip V., sgt., New York.
SCHMIDT, Joseph, sgt., Maspeth, Queens.
SCHWARTZ, Eugene, sgt., New York.
TAVELLA, Vincent, sgt., New York.
ADAMSKI, Henry A., t/4, Brooklyn.
BARSI, Dante, cpl., New York.
COOPER, David J., cpl., Brooklyn.
KAUFMAN, Emanuel H., cpl., Brooklyn.
POLZELLO, John P., cpl., New York.
BANKAYSA, Emerick J., t/5, Brooklyn.
KARP, George R., t/5, Jamaica, Queens.
KEENAN, John E., t/5, Woodhaven.
LABIOSA, Armando, t/5, New York.
MARTIN, John A., t/5, Long Island City.
SCAFIDI, Vincent B., t/5, Brooklyn.
BAMBAUER, Charles P., pfc., deceased. (Reported killed in action June 28, 1944, in France.) Next of kin: Mrs. Elsie Bambauer, Brooklyn.
BAUMGARTEN, Arthur P., pfc., Brooklyn.
BELCHER, Thomas R., pfc., Brooklyn.
BRADY, Harry J., pfc., New York.
BUTCHER, John K., pfc., Brooklyn.
CALISE, John P., pfc., Brooklyn.
DE VASTO, John P., pfc., Bronx.
DONNELLY, James F., jr., pfc., Lake Ronkonkoma.
FARISH, Henry S., jr., pfc., Newburgh.
FELTYCH, Charles J., pfc., Jamaica.
FREVELE, John, pfc., Queens.
GAMBALE, Thomas, pfc., Brooklyn.
GIELO, Joseph, pfc., New York.
GIPPETTI, Ignazio, pfc., Brooklyn.
HALPERN, Walter, pfc., Brooklyn.
JOHNSON, Edward J., pfc., Brooklyn.
KEMPLER, Solomon, pfc., New York.
LUPU, Isaac, pfc., Brooklyn.
MALTA, Salvatore A., pfc., Long Island City.
McEWAN, William P., pfc., Yonkers.
McKIBBIN, Hughie, pfc., Newburgh.
MORGENSTERN, Sidney, pfc., Bronx.
MOSCA, John, pfc., New York.
MURPHY, Thomas J., pfc., Brooklyn.
OLES, Edward K., pfc., Brooklyn.
PATAFFI, Victor, pfc., Brooklyn.
ROLFING, Albert, pfc., deceased. (Reported killed in action Aug. 6, 1944, in France.) Next of kin: Mrs. Goldie E. Rolfing, wife; Long Island City.
SALVAGGIO, Joseph, pfc., New York.
SEVILLA, Miguel A., pfc., New York.
SPANGLER, Joseph, pfc., Dongan Hills, Staten Island.
TYLER, Frank J., pfc., Brooklyn.
VOGT, William H., jr., pfc., New York.
WRAY, Alfred H., pfc., Bronx.
YOUNG, Gerald W., pfc., New York.
ACKERMAN, Ben, pfc., New York.
BAILEY, Chester P., pvt., Bronx.
CANTONE, Joseph C., pvt., Brooklyn.
CAPURSO, Joseph G., pvt., Astoria, Queens.
CIPRIANO, John J., pvt., Brooklyn.
CORRIGAN, Francis W., pvt., Poughkeepsie.
DELANEY, Kenneth T., pvt., Long Island City.
DRISCOLL, Michael P., pvt., New York.
ESPERON, Candido, pvt., New York.
GUERNSEY, Frank O., pvt., New York.
HANSON, Paul J., pvt., Brooklyn.
HERCHICK, Mortimer R., pvt., New York.
JOHNSON, Reino A., pvt., New York.
KIMBAROW, Morris, pvt., Bronx.
KLEIN, Douglas W., pvt., Corona, Queens.
LAMAGNA, Vincent A., pvt., Brooklyn.
LOBUE, Michael M., pvt., Astoria.
LISOSKI, Anthony S., pvt., Maspeth.
LOVIGLIO, Cesare A., pvt., Valley Stream.
MARTINELLI, Joseph, pvt., deceased. (Reported killed in action Aug. 6, 1944, in France.) Next of kin: John M. Martinelli, father, Brooklyn.
MARZIANO, Bustiano J., pvt., Brooklyn.
McHUGH, John F., pvt., Bronx.
MENDE, William H., pvt., New York.
MENDOZA, Jose, pvt., New York.
OLEAGA, Julian jr., pvt., New York.
REYNOLDS, James J., pvt., New York.
RICCOBENE, Gondolfo, pvt., Brooklyn.
RUSSO, Frank, pvt., New York.
SCIORTINO, Edward O., pvt., New York.
SIMONE, Stephen, pvt., Brooklyn.
SPAMPINATO, Bennie, pvt., Brooklyn.
THEOHARE, James G., pvt., New York.

CONNECTICUT

BACON, Bradley P., capt., Hartford.
SCOTT-SMITH, Herbert H. jr., capt., Waterbury.
CARLSON, Kenneth W., sgt., East Hartford.
STEWART, John D., t/4, East Hartford.
LAWLER, Martin C. J., pfc., Bridgeport.
SANTA LUCIA, Pasquale J., pfc., Bridgeport.
NAUGHLER, Robert E., pvt., Windsor Locks.

New Jersey Medals

Technical Sergeant Raymond W. Allen jr., of Pennsgrove, N. J., has been awarded the oak leaf cluster to his Distinguished Flying Cross, and eighteen other New Jersey men have won the D. F. C., the War Department announced. They are:

EDGAR, Jesse B., lt., Haddonfield.
ROONEY, William H., lt., Jersey City.
SMITH, Gordon F., 2d lt., Ridgewood.
COPT, Marcel M., t/sgt., Somerville.
CUTUGNO, Matthew M., t/sgt., Port Reading.
KEMMETT, Martin J., t/sgt., Newark.
WEINSTEIN, Mortimer M., t/sgt., Newark.
CUOZZO, Vincent J., s/sgt., South Orange.
FRATESI, Alfred M., s/sgt., South Plainfield.
KEPICS, George, s/sgt., Trenton.
NEELY, John C., s/sgt., Gloucester.
PEARLMAN, Herman, s/sgt., Jersey City.
SEARNATO, Leonard jr., s/sgt., Newark.
SEIBERT, Kenneth W., s/sgt., Plainfield.
WILLS, Charles H., s/sgt., Atlantic City.
BABULSKI, Emil, sgt., Linden.
GRASSFIELD, William M., sgt., Newark.
KOSHER, Albert J., sgt., Woodbine.

House Group Backs Bill Reorganizing Procedure

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—Legislation looking to a reorganization of congressional procedure was approved today by the House Rules Committee.

Already passed by the Senate and virtually certain of House passage, it calls for creation of a bipartisan committee of six senators and six representatives to make "a full and complete study of the organization and operation" of Congress. It would report its recommendations not later than next April 1.

MONTANA LEADS U.S. IN BOND SALES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—(AP) Montana led all other states over the series E bond goal line in the Sixth War Loan today.

The Treasury announced Montana made its E bond quota far ahead of the field. After Montana, North Dakota now has the largest percentage in its E bond quota, and Wyoming, Hawaii and Alaska are next in that order.

On a national basis, the E bond total announced today was $1,088,000,000. That is 43 percent of the national quota of $2,500,000,000. The E bonds are the low-priced securities designed for the average person. The great majority of Americans buy no other kind.

Total individual sales, including E bonds and others, were $2,875,000,000, about 58 per cent of the quota of $5,000,000,000.

Total sales in the bond drive were announced as $13,607,000,000, about 97 per cent of the grand quota of $14,000,000,000—a goal the achievement of which is "not enough," the Treasury says, unless individual sales also go over the top.

Montana's E bond quota is $10,000,000. And the state already has $10,045,000 of E bond money on deposit in a Federal Reserve bank. At least another $1,000,000 is in transit from bond-buyers to vaults.

Ted R. Gamble, national war finance director, enthusiastic over Montana's achievement, told reporters the state's 15,000 volunteer workers started two weeks before the drive opened and have canvassed virtually every person in the state. The Montana state chairman is Al T. Hibbard, a Helena banker.

Today's reports from the field indicated the anniversary of Pearl Harbor was a big day in the bond drive. There were parades, rallies and other special events.

Senators Open Broad Inquiry Into Cigarettes

Mead Calls a Hearing for Wednesday; O.P.A. Bans War-Bond 'Tie-In' Sales

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP).—Senator James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York, disclosed today the opening of a full-fledged inquiry into the cigarette shortage by the Senate War Investigating Committee, of which he is chairman.

He set a public hearing for Wednesday for the questioning of representatives of the National Association of Tobacco Distributors, the War Department, manufacturers, the War Man-Power Commission and the War Food Administration.

Reporting on a preliminary checkup by staff investigators, Senator Mead said their findings indicated that more cigarettes are being manufactured than ever before, but that the armed forces' requirements have almost doubled since last year.

This has resulted in shortages in the civilian supply, he said, which may be expected to continue.

Meanwhile, the Office of Price Adminstration said today that O. P. A. rules forbid a dealer to require a customer to buy a War Bond in order to get cigarettes, because that is a "tie-in" sale and all such sales are against the agency's rules.

It is all right, however, for a dealer to give away cigarettes to purchasers of War Bonds.

Asked whether a dealer who might require the purchase of a War Bond with cigarette purchases faced the possibility of prosecution, an O. P. A. spokesman said: "No comment."

The O. P. A. ruling halted a special sale at the drug store of Morris Fisher in Philadelphia yesterday—but not before 400 customers bought $20,000 worth of bonds in order to purchase a carton of cigarettes at ceiling prices. Mr. Fisher was not ordered to halt the sales, but was advised of the illegality of the "tie-in." He then stopped of his own accord.

DEC 8 1944

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED BY FDR

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—(AP) President Roosevelt has commuted a death sentence given Dale Maple, Army private after a court martial on charges of desertion and helping two German prisoners of war escape.

The White House said today that the court had sentenced Maple to death by hanging and that Mr. Roosevelt on November 18 commuted it to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances and "hard labor for the rest of his natural life."

The warden at Leavenworth penitentiary, in Kansas, disclosed to-

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day that Maple, of Middleton, R. I., had been received there to serve a life term.

Testimony was presented at the trial that Maple and two German prisoners from Camp Hale, Colo., were seized by Mexican officials three miles south of the border after the Germans escaped from the camp last February.

The charges against Maple, the White House said, was "desertion, aiding the enemy by furnishing transportation to two escaped German prisoners of war and harboring and protecting the same prisoners."

GRAND JURY TO PROBE CAMP SHANKS, NEW YORK

DEC 8 1944

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 — (AP) The Department of Justice today authorized impaneling of a special Federal grand jury to hear evidence of alleged "irregularities" in connection with construction of Camp Shanks, N. Y.

Announcement of the action was made by Edward G. O'Neill, special assistant Federal district attorney for Southern New York.

O'Neill, who has been investigating the alleged irregularities for months, said he had been assigned three attorneys by the Department of Justice to assist him in presentation of evidence to the special Grand Jury, which will sit in New York.

Decision to call the Grand Jury followed by 24 hours completion of hearings by a House Military Affairs sub-committee at which time Chairman May (D.-Ky.) said the Department of Justice had been "at fault" in failing to expedite prosecution of the case.

LABOR BOARDS ARE ATTACKED

Krug Asks Penalties On Employers Who Persist In It

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—Chairman J. A. Krug of the War Production Board called upon Congress today for penalties against employers and employes who ignore decrees channeling labor toward key war jobs.

A present shortage of 311,000 workers will be overcome this month by voluntary methods, he told the Senate War Investigating Committee, but cautioned:

If recurring shortages are to be prevented in key industries, the War Manpower Commission must have statutory backing for its regulations preventing workers from leaving key industries and prohibiting civilian employers from hiring above fixed quotas.

Why No Teeth

In a spirited exchange with Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.), Krug testified that only 59 workers (net) had been added in tire manufacturing plants since last spring because the commission needed "more teeth."

"Why haven't they the teeth to do the job?" Ferguson demanded.

"Primarily because Congress refused to vote a national service law," he said.

If the war agencies had the same control over workers as they have had over the flow of materials, he said, "the manpower problem would have been solved."

Deficiency Solutions

The immediate deficiencies, Krug said, are being solved by such means as:

Nation-wide recruiting by organized labor.

Scaling down of civilian production in critical labor areas.

Plant-to-plant surveys looking to the establishment of financial and other "incentives" to workers to keep them on the job.

Constant consultations among key war agencies.

The Labor Department reported, meantime, that the "quit rate" among workers in war plants dropped in October to 48 per 1,000, compared to 56 per 1,000 in August and September. The separation rate in October—those who quit, were fired, laid off or left to join the armed forces—was 64 out of every 1,000 factory workers, the lowest since November, 1943.

Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, told a news conference that Secretary Stimson's call last January for a national service act "remains the firm policy of the War Department."

New Set Expected

A special war production report stated that new crises will develop as long as fighting continues on any front.

"The Japanese campaign may bring forth an entirely new set of musts," said the report prepared by H. G. Batcheller, WPB chief of operations.

"The Army and Navy both have their secret projects, any one of which may yield a critical item in the months to come."

The report analyzed each major shortage—including big guns and ammunition, trucks and tires, assault ships, communication wire, Superfortresses and A-26 (Invader) planes.

Batcheller urged that ceilings be imposed quickly on the number of workers in less essential war plants as well as civilian factories, and demanded that officials take steps, when they terminate a war contract, to see that released workers are steered quickly into the urgent jobs.

Criticizes Selective Service

He criticized selective service for "still cutting in on the labor supply" of critical foundries, saying 300 such shops contributing to tank, truck and other production, especially around Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and Milwaukee, need 16,000 workers.

Quadrupled production of Invaders is demanded by next July, in the face of numerous design changes.

FREEZE APPROVED BY SENATE GROUP

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—(AP) Legislation blocking an otherwise automatic doubling of the Social Security payroll tax was approved by the Senate Finance committee today, 13 to 2. Senate action is expected tomorrow.

The House already has passed the measure, 262 to 72—a ratio far in excess of the two-thirds needed to override a widely predicted Presidential veto.

The present tax of 1 per cent each on employers and employes is bringing in about $100,000,000 a month. The reserve fund from which old age and survivors benefits are paid has mounted to nearly $6,000,000,000. Benefit payments during the last fiscal year were $184,597,364.

President Roosevelt consistently has supported the Social Security board's argument that the reserve fund should be built up now in preparation for the drain which will come when the number of retired workers mounts into the millions.

Advocates of freezing the tax contend that the reserve is far in excess of needs foreseeable in the next five years. Three times previously Congress has blocked the increase called for in the 1937 law. If the "Freeze" bill is beaten the tax will double on Jan. 1.

MISTRIAL CALLED IN SEDITION TRIAL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—(AP) The mass trial of 20 persons accused of conspiring to undermine morale of the armed forces blew up today.

Justice James M. Proctor of the U. S. district court declared a mistrial when only one defendant expressed a willingness for the trial to continue with another judge substituting for Chief Justice Edward C. Eicher, who died last week.

This left the future of the case—the largest sedition trial in the nation's history—with Attorney General Francis Biddle. He can either (1) call off the whole thing, or (2) order an entirely new beginning.

Prescott Dennett, an Army private who was taken out of uniform for the trial, was the one defendant who answered "yes" when Proctor called the roll on this question:

"Do you consent to the trial continuing with another judge presiding?"

Twenty-two answered "no"; three refused to answer either "yes" or "no."

When the roll-call was finished, Justice Proctor said:

"In view of the death of Chief Justice Eicher in the midst of this trial and the circumstances developed here today, the court feels compelled to discontinue the trial and formally declare a mistrial."

He then thanked the jurors and attorneys, many of whom served by court appointment without compensation, and cautioned the jurors not to discuss your impressions your views or any conclusions you may have reached in this case."

The trial had been underway since April 17—eight months lacking ten days. O. John Rogge, the chief prosecutor, had introduced more than 18,000 pages of testimony and 1,100 documents in an effort to prove the defendants conspired among themselves and with Nazi officials in Germany.

FIGHT CONTINUES ON FDR APPOINTEES

DEC 8 1944

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—(AP) President Roosevelt's four new State department appointees were told today to be ready to lay their records and opinions on the line for any member of the Senate.

Chairman Connally (D-Tex.) announced that the Senate Foreign Relations committee will decide tomorrow whether these proposed searching interviews will be behind closed doors or in public.

Connally said he preferred the former method, with subsequent publication of a stenographic record, to avoid any sembiance of a "field day." He added that interested Senators not members of the committee would be invited.

If the committee agrees on procedure, the Chairman said he might ask Joseph C. Grew, former ambassador to Japan who was named undersecretary, to bring his portfolio to Capitol Hill tomorrow afternoon. There is little fight on the confirmation of Grew.

His name, however, was sent back to the committee along with three others, when a strange coalition of New Dealers, anti-Roosevelt Democrats and Republicans kicked over the traces yesterday at speedy committee approval of the quartet.

W. L. Clayton, Archibald MacLeish and Nelson Rockefeller are expected to feel the hottest fire when their nominations come up on the rebound. All three were named as assistant secretaries of state.

Although Connally told reporters he thought the whole thing was "a tempest in a teapot," Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) announced he intended to question Clayton closely about his views on international cartels. Clayton, as surplus war property administrator, has made speeches generally condemning cartels.

Senator Clark (D-Mo.) is leading the fight on MacLeish, poet, who is librarian of Congress. Rockefeller's appointment was not pleasing to Senator Langer (R-S.D.)

ROCKET BOMBING OF UNITED STATES SEEN IMPOSSIBLE

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—(AP) A rocket that could be fired from Germany to New York would need an initial weight of 2,500 tons to carry just one ton of explosive.

To start off the ground it would have to burn about 100,000 pounds of fuel a second, and the damage in Germany from this blast of fire might be 100 times greater than the one ton explosive could inflict here. Each such rocket would cost $10,000,000 and up.

These calculations were reported tonight to the Aviation division of the Metropolitan section, American Society of Mechanical Engineers by Alfred Africano, of Cumberland, Md. A member of the society, he was one of the leading American experimenters with a rocket propulsion before the war.

The estimates for the V-3, the threatened trans-Atlantic bomb, are based on performance of the V-1 and of the V-2, plus the engineering principles of known driving power to be obtained from rocket jets.

Such estimates, before the V-1, London's buzz-bomb, was captured and examined, agreed closely with the final verified facts. Not so much is known about the V-2, the "flying telegraph pole" bomb, but again the calculations agree with what little is known.

The 2,500-ton V-3 which Africano calculated would have to be built to span 3,000 miles, would not cross all in one piece but would be the three-step rocket proposed originally by the Belgian, Dr. Andre Bing.

This rocket is made in four parts, three of them being fuel carriers and the fourth a warhead. After part one has used its fuel, it drops off. Parts two and three successively do the same thing. Finally, there is left only the warhead, travelling under its own momentum, like an artillery shell.

(Such rockets were written about frequently before the war, but then the idea was that the rocketeers were aiming at the moon.)

If the three steps of acceleration by rocket fuel have given the warhead enough velocity during its flight, it would shoot across most of the Atlantic. The velocity required would be almost five miles a second.

DEC 8 1944

Rail Accomplishments Doubled In This War

New York, Dec. 7 (AP)—Railroads, with less equipment and personnel, have carried almost double the load in this war as they did in the last. Ernest E. Norris, president of the Southern Railway System, said today.

In an address before the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, Mr. Norris ascribed the performance to:

Traditional determination of railroads to get the job done. Lessons learned from World War I. Improvements in the last twenty years costing more than $11,000,000,000.

He predicted that despite competition from trucks, planes and waterway shipping after the war "the railroads will still be handling by far the major portion of America's freight and passenger business just as they have always done."

'Backbone And Guts' Needed, 'Rick' Says

New York, Dec. 8 (AP)—Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker, president of Eastern Air Lines, today said "backbone and guts" should be shown in the American policy in retaining air bases constructed throughout the world.

Addressing the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, Captain Rickerbacker said:

"Britain does not want America to have anything but a 50-50 opportunity with them. I disagree violently. I don't see how our air transport can be regulated that way when 75 per cent. of the traveling throughout the world comes from America."

Rickenbacker asserted that "because of the tremendous investment we are making, mortgaging our future for many generations to come, we should have our just rights and I think we'll get them with backbone and guts."

CAPT. BRITT RECEIVES THIRD COMBAT AWARD

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—(AP) Capt. Maurice L. Britt became, on this Pearl Harbor anniversary, the first army man in the nation's history to receive his country's three highest combat awards in a single war.

Maj. Gen. Fred L. Walker, commandant of the Ft. Benning, Ga., infantry school, pinned the Distinguished Service Cross on the uniform of the Lonoke, Ark., man, beside the Medal of Honor and the Silver Star.

Britt, who was wounded four times and lost his right arm, was cited for "extraordinary heroism" in leading an attack which resulted in the seizure of an important crossing north of Compo Morto, Italy, last January 26.

A crowd of approximately 10,000 saw awards presented to him and five enlisted men at a "salute to the infantry" ceremony in front of the public library. Two infantry companies from Fort Jay, on Governor's Island, passed in review.

Score Of Nations Set To Open Skies To Trade As Talks End

Chicago, Dec. 7 (AP)—At least a score of nations, including the United States, were prepared to open their skies wide for commercial air transport under an agreement signed today at the closing session of the International Civil Aviation Conference.

Several others offered freedom of the air limited to the right to cross and make stops without discharging or picking up traffic.

The number of countries in both agreements is expected to increase steadily, since the documents will remain open for signature at Washington indefinitely.

Surprise Move

The final meeting brought a surprise move in which India replaced Cuba on the council of the provisional organization established to function pending ratification of a treaty which sets up a permanent world aviation body.

Norway announced its intention to vacate its place so that India could have a seat. Cuba rose quickly to ask that Norway retain its place and permit Cuba to give its seat to India. The conference adopted a motion accomplishing the exchange.

Another surprise disclosure was a reservation to the signature of Lord Swinton, British delegation chief, by which Newfoundland was not included in the United Kingdom's commitment to the "two freedoms"—the rights of transit and stop. It was explained privately that further consideration of Newfoundland's position was desired.

Important Steppingstone

Newfoundland is the most important single steppingstone on the North Atlantic air route.

Adolp A. Berle, Jr., American delegation leader and chairman of the conference, referred directly to Newfoundland in his closing address when he said that in signing the "two freedoms" agreement Great Britain was "giving up a possible strangle hold on the Atlantic crossings."

Fifty-one signatures were placed on the "final act," which sums up the work of the 37-day conference. Thirty-three countries signed the agreement covering the provisional or interim organization; 25 signed the "two freedoms" document and 15 signed the "five freedoms," which would exchange the right of a country to carry its own traffic anywhere, pick it up anywhere to bring it home and to carry traffic between intermediate points.

DEC 8 1944

INDIA IS SEATED ON AIR COUNCIL AS CUBA YIELDS

Havana Delegate Withdraws After Norwegian Had Offered Place.

PARLEY IN CHICAGO IS ENDED

Britain Exempts Newfoundland, Vital Stopping Point on Atlantic Route.

DEC 8 1944

Chicago, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—India was seated today on the twenty-member council of a provisional organization to supervise world aviation, taking a place vacated by Cuba after Norway had startled the final session of the international air conference by offering to give up its seat. The unexpected development followed considerable private discussion among delegations to the conference of the fact that India, a country of some 400,000,000 population and of great importance to international air transport, had been passed over in the election of the council yesterday, while seats were voted to several small Latin American countries.

Wilhelm Morgenstierne, Norway's Ambassador, announced immediately after the meeting was called to order that he had a statement prepared "after the most earnest consideration and after consultation with my Government." The Norwegian Government is in London.

The Norwegian Ambassador called attention to the failure of India "to make the grade" and discussed its importance to aviation and world commerce in general. Felipe Pazos, head of the Cuban delegation, arose to say that he had learned Norway's intentions only a few minutes before the meeting and had not had time to consult his Government. Nonetheless, he said, he was offering Cuba's seat at the council to India in the hope that Norway would withdraw its offer and remain.

Senor Pazos said that Cuban interests would be represented adequately by his country's friends in the Latin American group. Adolf A. Berle Jr., president of the conference and chairman of the American delegation, then entertained Cuba's motion to that effect, and the conference adopted it with no dissent.

Newfoundland Exemption.

Another surprise at the final session was the reservation put into the document covering the "two freedoms" by Great Britain, in which Viscount Swinton, British delegation chief, said: "I declare that, failing later notification of inclusion, my signature to this agreement does not cover Newfoundland."

Newfoundland is an important stopping place for international aircraft since it is the major stopping point on the North Atlantic crossing. Presumably, Newfoundland will want to bargain for the use of its strategic location astride the Great Circle route.

Two speeches by Mr. Berle and Lord Swinton and the signing of the "final act" of the meeting, which began November 1, were the last items before representatives from fifty-four countries started home.

W. M. C. Studies 40-Hour Week After Nazi Fall

30% Cut in War Production, Release of 4 Million From Arms Jobs Expected Then

CHICAGO, Dec. 7 (AP).—William Haber, War Man-power Commission official asserted tonight "we are seriously considering a return to the forty-hour week after the war in Europe."

Mr. Haber, assistant executive director for program development, told a press seminar on demobilization and veterans sponsored by the Public Administration Clearing House that an increase in man power and a decrease in production requirements might enable a return to the shorter work week.

"When the war with Germany is over, the production program will be cut 30 per cent," he said. "This will release 4,000,000 people from munitions employment."

He added that a total of 7,000,000 persons will not be needed for war work, including those no longer needed for munitions employment, 1,000,000 other workers in non-munitions war work, plus 2,000,000 men who will be out of the armed forces in the year following V-E Day.

At the same time, he said, the forty-eight-hour work week may be continued in some fields which the urgencies of war might require.

He said the commission, after the war in Europe, would "actively encourage a back-to-the-kitchen campaign," but added that probably all but 1,000,000 women workers would remain as part of the labor force.

Radio station KSD, owned by "The Post-Dispatch," and KXOK, the "Star-Times" station, canceled their local and network programs today to read news and editorials and describe comics from proofsheets.

The theater closings which have been increasing daily since Dec. 1, stem from refusal of union projectionists to run films of seven major film exchanges whose employees are on strike.

Ace Marine Pilot Killed In Crash

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 7 (AP)—Capt. Harold L. Spears, an ace fighter pilot of the "Flying Corsairs," was killed, and Major Arthur T. Warner, a member of the same famed squadron, injured in a crash of their dive bomber at the El Toro (Santa Ana) Marine Airbase.

Marine Fleet Air, west coast, reported the crash occurred yesterday. Spears, a veteran of the Pacific aerial warfare, was officially credited with downing fifteen Japanese planes. Warner, who lives in Laguna Beach, has eight to his credit.

All 3 Papers in St. Louis Shut in Mechanical Strike

Two of Them Broadcast News and Describe Comics

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7 (AP).—The morning "Globe-Democrat" missed its first edition tonight, leaving metropolitan St. Louis without its three daily newspapers because of a walkout of some press-room employees.

Already deprived of almost half of their movie entertainment through the closing of forty-nine theaters, St. Louisans also went without the two afternoon papers, "The Post-Dispatch" and "The Star-Times."

The three papers missed their editions when members of the paper handlers, flymen, sheet straighteners and stock men's union, Local 616, American Federation of Labor affiliate, went into "recess" and failed to report for work.

Joe Marshall, president of the local, said the men would continue their "recess" pending renewal of their contract with the St. Louis Newspaper Publishers' Association, which comprises the three dailies.

DEC 8 1944

ADD LONDON XX VICE VERSA

"NATIONAL SOCIALISTS WHO HAVE USURPED OFFICE WITHIN A RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY WILL BE RELIEVED OF THEIR POSTS.

IN ADDITION, HE SAID, THE GERMAN PEOPLE WOULD AGAIN BE GRANTED THE RIGHT OF FREE OWNERSHIP.

XWD540PEW

ADD LONDON XX VICE VERSA

"AND BESIDES," HE ADDED, "IT WOULD AVOID THE STRATEGIC FOLLY OF PLACING ALL OUR EGGS IN ONE BASKET AND OF HAVING OUR HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIRING LINE AS NOW."

SN528PEW

ADD LONDON - HERCHER XX CAPITAL

THE RUSSIANS, BY SEIZING BARCS, ALSO WERE IN A POSITION TO FORCE THE DANUBE AND ATTACK THE REAR OF AN ENEMY SALIENT WHICH EXTENDS SOUTHEASTWARD AS FAR AS OSIJEK, ANOTHER BIG YUGOSLAV TRANSIT CENTER

30.24— 21,049

STILL IN ENEMY HANDS.

THE MIDNIGHT BULLETIN SAID THAT THE THIRD UKRAINE ARMY KILLED 1,400 ENEMY TROOPS DURING THE DAY AND CAPTURED 1,030.

MOSCOW RADIO ISSUED A CALL TO THE AUSTRIAN PEOPLE TO RISE AGAINST THE GERMANS AT ONCE. "FROM HOUR TO HOUR THE DISTANCE SEPARATING THE RED ARMY FROM THE AUSTRIAN BORDER IS SHRINKING," THE APPEAL SAID. "FORM ARMED PARTISAN UNITS NOW. DO NOT WAIT ANY LONGER."

PS615PEW

DEC 8 1944

BY RICHARD KASISCHKE

LONDON, DEC. 7-(AP)-THE PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH NATIONAL UNION OF MANUFACTURERS CHARGED TODAY THAT THE CHURCHILL GOVERNMENT HAD NOTHING TO MATCH AMERICA'S "WELL-DEVISED PLANNING" FOR POSTWAR WORLD TRADE WHILE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS A PEER LAMENTED THAT BRITAIN'S MILITARY ACTION IN GREECE WAS KILLING AN EXPORT MARKET.

SIR PATRICK HANNON, BUSINESSMAN MP WHO WAS REELECTED NUM (CAPS) PRESIDENT, TOLD THAT BODY'S CONVENTION THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE WAS "ONE OF THE LIVING JOKES OF OUR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION."

DEC 8 1944

"THERE HAS BEEN NO INDICATION," HE SAID, "THAT MINISTERS OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THIS COUNTRY WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FUTURE FORTUNES OF BRITISH TRADE ARE PREPARED WITH CAREFULLY CONSIDERED CONSTRUCTIVE EFFORT TO FACE THE WELL-DEVISED POSTWAR PLANNING OF THE UNITED STATES."

THE NUM WAS TOLD BY HUGH DALTON, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, THAT "TRAVELING ABROAD IS NOW PERMISSABLE ON BUSINESS GROUNDS."

MEANWHILE, LORD FARINGDON IN THE RESUMED DEBATE ON EXPORT TRADE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, DECLARED "OUR SPITFIRES, WHICH ARE PROBABLY AT THIS VERY MOMENT FLYING OVER ATHENS, MAY BE DEMONSTRATING MOST EFFECTIVELY THE SKILL OF OUR AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERS, BUT I DOUBT VERY MUCH WHETHER THE MACHINEGUN BULLETS WHICH ARE COMING FROM THEM AND KILLING GREEKS WILL BE RECOMMENDING OUR PRODUCTS TO THEIR BEREAVED RELATIONS. MAINTENANCE OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS IS ESSENTIAL TO OUR EXPORT TRADE."

EARLIER, SIR FRANCIS JOSEPH, LEADING INDUSTRIALIST, ADDRESSING THE BRITISH ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION, HAD DISMISSED "RIDICULOUS RUMORS" THAT AMERICA WAS TAKING AWAY BRITAIN'S EXPORT TRADE." THERE IS ROOM FOR ALL," HE SAID.

SN704PEW

DEC 8 1944

LONDON, DEC.7-(AP)-HEAVY EXPLOSIONS EMANATING FROM THE DIRECTION F DUNKERQUE LED TO THE BELIEF HERE TODAY THAT THE GERMAN GARRISON TILL HOLDING OUT IN THE FRENCH PORT IS DESTROYING INSTALLATIONS HERE--POSSIBLY AS A PRELUDE TO SURRENDER.

NUMEROUS EXPLOSIONS HAVE BEEN HEARD DURING THE PAST FOUR DAYS, OME SO HEAVY AS TO SHAKE BUILDINGS IN DEAL AND OTHER ENGLISH COASTAL OWNS.

THE ALLIES BYPASSED DUNKERQUE IN THEIR SWIFT ADVANCE THROUGH RANCE.

JP743AEW

LONDON, DEC. 7-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO APPEALED TO AUSTRIANS TODAY TO ORGANIZE FOR REVOLT AGAINST THE GERMANS.

"AUSTRIANS," THE BROADCAST SAID, "FROM HOUR TO HOUR THE DISTANCE SEPARATING THE RED ARMY FROM THE AUSTRIAN BORDER IS SHRINKING.

"RESIST ANY EVACUATION ORDERS TO GO TO INNER GERMANY. ORGANIZE RESISTANCE GROUPS. FORM ARMED PARTISAN UNITS NOW."

JS952AEW

LONDON, DEC.7-(AP)-GERMAN PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS ONIGHT PRACTICALLY WROTE AN EPITAPH TO HIS DEAD HOPES OF SPLITTING THE ALLIES WHEN HE DECLARED IN THE MAGAZINE DAS REICH:

"IF WE TOOK ON EACH OF OUR THREE OPPONENTS INDIVIDUALLY WE WOULD COMPLETELY ROUT THEM. AND IT CAN EASILY BE IMAGINED WHAT WE COULD O IF WE HAD ONE OR TWO OF THEM ON OUR SIDE. BUT, AS MATTERS STAND, E HAVE TO DEFEND OURSELVES AGAINST THEIR UNITED COALITION OF HATRED.

IN HIS ARTICLE, ENTITLED "THE DECISIVE ROUND," GOEBBELS CONTENDED HAT GERMANY'S STRENGTH IS "STILL UNBROKEN" AND HAD ACTUALLY BEEN MPROVED THE LAST FEW MONTHS THROUGH TOTAL MOBILIZATION. HE SAID, OWEVER, THAT GERMANY HAD NO SURCEASE FROM BOMBING "YET--BUT THIS ILL COME, FOR WE ARE WORKING AT FANATICALLY."

Z1156PEW

A.U.S. ARMY HOSPITAL, ENGLAND, DEC.7-(AP)-ACTRESS LYNN FONTAINE AND HER ACTOR-HUSBAND, ALFRED LUNT, INTERRUPTED THEIR PROGRAM AT THIS HOSPITAL TODAY TO PAY TRIBUTE TO FIVE JAPANESE-AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN AN OBSERVANCE OF PEARL HARBOR DAY.

THE FIVE YOUTHS, ALL WOUNDED IN EASTERN FRANCE, WERE BROUGHT TO THE STAGE BY LUNT AND RECEIVED AN OVATION FROM THEIR WOUNDED BUDDIES IN THE AUDIENCE.

"THESE JAPANESE-AMERICAN BOYS," SAID LUNT, "SHOWED THEIR LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES BY VOLUNTEERING FOR SERVICE IN THE ARMY. THEY SHOWED FURTHER PROOF OF THEIR LOYALTY IN THE FIGHTING IN ITALY AND IN FRANCE WHERE THEY WERE WOUNDED. THEY DESERVE OUR THANKS AND PRAISE."

Z1206AEW

LICHFIELD, ENG., DEC. 7-(AP)-THIS STAFFORSHIRE CITY OF BREWERIES TODAY LIFTED A TOAST TO THE SOLDIERS AND COMMANDER OF THE 10TH UNITED STATES REPLACEMENT DEPOT.

MORE THAN 200,000 AMERICAN SOLDIERS HAVE PASSED THROUGH THE DEPOT COMMANDED BY COL. JAMES A. KILIAN, OF HIGHLAND PARK, ILL., SINCE THE FIRST DOUGHBOYS ARRIVED IN ENGLAND.

FOR THEIR FRIENDLINESS AND GOOD BEHAVIOUR, LICHFIELD--POPULATION 9,000--ANNOUNCED THE FOLLOWING ANCIENT PRIVILEGE WOULD BE BESTOWED ON THEM DEC. 16:

"THE RIGHT, TITLE, PRIVILEGE, HONOR AND DISTINCTION OF MARCHING THROUGH THE STREETS OF OUR ANCIENT CITY ON ALL CEREMONIAL OCCASIONS WITH DRUMS BEATING, BANDS PLAYING, COLORS FLYING AND BAYONETS FIXED."

THE COMBINED ORCHESTRAS OF THE AMERICAN DEPOT HAVE PLAYED FOR MORE THAN 250 DANCES, TO A TOTAL OF 750,000 BRITISH AND AMERICAN MILITARY PERSONNEL AND BRITISH CIVILIANS. ITS THREE VARIETY SHOWS HAVE TOURED ENGLAND. ITS MUSICAL VARIETY SHOW, "LET'S BE BUDDIES," HAS PLAYED BEFORE MORE THAN A MILLION WAR WORKERS. GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO BRITISH WAR FUNDS.

W1111AEW

ADD PARIS - (BEALMEAR) XX ACROSS

GT.GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY, RECAPITULATING THE ALLIED WINTER OFFENSIVE, NOW ONE MOTH OLD, ON THIS THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF PEARL HARBOR, SAID HIS 12TH ARMY GROUP OF THE FIRST, THIRD AND NINTH ARMIES HAD OCCUPIED NEARLY 700 SQUARE MILES OF THE REICH.

DEC 8 1944

THE FRONT INSIDE GERMANY NOW IS 210 CURVING MILES IN LENGTH.

PRISONERS IN THE CURRENT CAMPAIGN TOTAL 44,500, WHICH SWELLS THE GROUP'S TOTAL SINCE D-DAY TO 400,000.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALSO DISCLOSED THAT WHILE THE ARMIES NEED MORE AND MORE SHELLS, THERE WAS NO SHORTAGE SERIOUS ENOUGH TO IMPAIR THE PRESENT OFFENSIVE.

REPORTS THAT ONE INFANTRY UNIT ON THE NINTH ARMY FRONT WAS NOT GIVEN ENOUGH ARTILLERY SUPPORT BECAUSE BATTERIES HAD FIRED THEIR QUOTA FOR THE DAY WERE REGARDED HERE AS A REFLECTION OF A LOCAL SITUATION RATHERN THAN GENERAL CONDITIONS AT THE FRONT.

THE 90TH DIVISION MADE THE DEEPEST THIRD ARMY PENETRATION INTO RMANY BY PUSHING A MILE INTO THE FORESTS LESS THAN THREE MILESM RTHWEST OF SAARLAUTERN, WHERE THEY WERE EIGHT MILES INSIDE THE ICH.

THE FIFTH DIVISION, TIGHTENING THE RING ABOUT SAARBRUCKEN, WAS BUT UR AND A HALF MILES WEST OF THE CITY AFTER ENTERING FURSTENHAUSEN. THER TASK FORCE CRACKED INTO GRAND ROSELLE, SIX MILES SOUTHWEST OF ARBRUCKEN.

DEC 8 1944

THE LAST BITS OF ALSACE APPEARED TO BE SLIPPING FROM GERMANY GRASP AS THE SEVENTH ARMY DROVE TO WITHIN FOUR MILES NORTH OF COLMAR, LAST ALSATIAN CITY IN ENEMY HANDS, AFTER OVERRUNNING FOUR TOWNS AND VILLAGES, INCLUDING OSTHEIM.

THE GERMANS THREW IN A SERIES OF COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST THIS PUSH IN AN APPARENT EFFORT TO PROTECT THEIR WITHDRAWALS ACROSS THE RHINE, BUT THEY WERE GIVEN AWAY TO THE SOUTHWEST IN THE VOSGES.

THE FRENCH ARMY REACHED THANN, TEN MILES NORTHWEST OF MULHOUSE, WHERE STREET FIGHTING BROKE OUT. EIGHT MILES EAST OF MULHOUSE, THE ENEMY WAS STRONGLY RESISTING FRENCH ATTEMPTS TO ADVANCE BEYOND NEWELY-CAPTURED NIFFER ON THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE.

ADD PARIS - (LONG) XX NOVEMBER

LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S DOUGHBOYS HAD WON TWO THIRDS OF SARREGUEMINES BY LAST NIGHTFALL. ONLY THE FINAL THIRD LYING ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE SAAR REMAINED UNCLEARED.

Bitsingen

DEC 8 1944

GERMANS REMAINING THERE ALSO WERE CONFRONTED BY AMERICAN FORCEU APPROACHING FROM THE SOUTHEAST AND ALREADY EAST OF THE SAAR, WHICH AT SARREGUEMINES SWERVES DUE SOUTH INTO FRANCE AND AWAY FROM THE GERMAN FRONTIER.

THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION ADVANCED YESTERDAY TO WOLFERDING, ON THE SAAR ONE-HALF MILE WEST OF SARREGUEMINES. THE SAAR AT THAT

POINT BORDERS GERMANY.
ON THE WEST AND NORTHWEST, OTHER THIRD ARMY TROOPS WERE EXERTING STEADY PRESSURE NORTHWARD AND EASTWARD AGAINST SAARBRUCKEN. AMERICAN ARTILLERY HAS BEEN DROPPING SHELLS ON ITS INDUSTRIAL PLANTS FOR SEVERAL DAYS. THE VILLAGE OF WEHRDEN, SIX MILES DUE WEST, IS THE CLOSEST YET REPORTED TAKEN BY THE AMERICANS.
ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS HAVE CLAIMED THE RECAPTURE OF SAARLAUTERN, A DISPATCH LAST NIGHT FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT EDWARD D.BALL SAID THE AMERICANS STILL WERE HOLDING IT FIRMLY.
IN THE LONG BYPASSED METZ AREA, ANOTHER GERMAN-HELD FORT--FORT ST.QUENTIN--FINALLY CAPITULATED YESTERDAY AND 773 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN. GERMAN GARRISONS REMAIN IN THREE OTHER METZ FORTS--ORIANT, JEANNE D'ARC AND PAPPEVILLE.
ON THE SEVENTH ARMY FRONT TO THE SOUTH, AMERICAN TROOPS YESTERDAY ADVANCED TO WITHIN FIVE MILES OF COLMAR, LAST MAJOR ALSATIAN CITY IN GERMAN HANDS.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT THOBURN WIANT SAID THE DOUGHBOYS WERE MEETING ONLY MODERATE RESISTANCE AND THAT THERE WERE SIGNS THE ENEMY WAS PULLING BACK ACROSS THE RHINE. HE SAID STEADY TRAFFIC EASTWARD FROM COLMAR WAS OBSERVED. OSTHEIM, FIVE MILES NORTHEAST OF COLMAR, WAS CAPTURED.
LITTLE CHANGE OCCURRED ALONG THE REST OF THE WESTERN FRONT, ALTHOUGH BITTER FIGHTING CONTINUED EVERYWHERE.
AS THE ALLIED WINTER OFFENSIVE APPROACHED THE END OF ITS FIRST MONTH, WEATHER EXPERTS CAME UP WITH SOME DATA THAT ALLIED SOLDIERS HAD SUSPECTED ALL ALONG--THAT THERE HAVE BEO 9,)6 8/ 94 '3;3, 43-))6 ?-$,9;3.?34' 8, 374903 '8,:3 1899 AND THAT THE ONE JUST PAST RANKS WITH THE WORST.
IT RAINED OR SNOWED OR BOTH ON 25 DAYS COMPARED WITH 16 FOR THE AVERAGE NOVEMBER.
WM453AEW

DEC 8 1944

ADD SHAEF xx NOW

THIS HAS BEEN THE ALLIED POLICY: THE GERMANS ARE NOT ACCOMPLISHING MUCH. WE WILL ROOT THEM OUT WHEN WE WANT TO. RIGHT NOW, WE HAVE MORE IMPORTANT USES FOR OUR MEN.

SM520PEW
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, DEC. -(AP)-EVACUATION OF U.S. WOUNDED DIRECT FROM PARIS TO NEW YORK WAS NAUGURATED TONIGHT.
A FOUR-ENGINED C-54 LEFT HERE CARRYING 16 PATIENTS, A CREW OF SIX, A FLIGHT NURSE AND A MEDICAL TECHNICIAN.
AT THE CONTROLS OF THE BIG SKYMASTER ON ITS INITIAL 30-HOUR RUN TO MITCHELL FIELD WAS MAJOR L.W. MOOMAW, PRESQUE ISLE, ME., WHO ALSO PILOTED THE FIRST C-54 FROM THE UNITED STATES TO INDIA IN 1942.
PATIENTS INCLUDED A LIEUTENANT COLONEL, A MAJOR, TWO LIEUTENANTS, AND 12 ENLISTED MEN. (EDS: NAMES UNAVAILABLE.)
Z1150PEW

DEC 8 1944

BY E.D.BALL

IN GERMANY, DEC. 7-(AP)-DOUGHBOYS OF THE 90TH INFANTRY DIVISION FREED 1,700 MISERABLE GERMAN CIVILIANS, 90 COWS, 68 GOATS, 11 HORSES AND 40 CHICKENS TODAY FROM A DANK MUSHROOM CAVE ON GROUND OWNED BY DIPLOMAT FRANZ VON PAPEN.

THEY HAD FLED TO THE SIERBURG MOUNTAIN CAVE, ON THE WEST BANK OF THE SAAR RIVER EIGHT MILES NORTHWEST OF SAARLAUTERN, AND STAYED THER IN DEFIANCE OF THREATS BY HEINRICH HIMMLER'S VOLKSSTURM TO BLAST THE ENTRANCE AND SEAL THEM IN UNLESS THEY ACCOMPANIED THE RETREATING GERMAN ARMY.

TROOPS OF THE 357TH REGIMENT WERE ATTRACTED BY THE SMELL OF COOKI FOOD WAFTED FROM A VENT IN THE MOUNTAINSIDE.

THE CAVE DWELLERS TOLD THE AMERICANS THEY HAD BEGUN THE EXODUS FROM EIGHT VILLAGES MORE THAN A MONTH AGO, TRYING TO ESCAPE STRONGARM METHODS OF THE VOLKSSTURM. THEY SOUGHT REFUGE IN THIS MILE-LONG CAVE.

WHOLE FAMILIES WENT ALONG, TAKING THEIR ANIMALS AND FOWL AND WHATEVER FOOD WAS AVAILABLE.

DEC 8 1944

THE VOLKSSTURM APPEARED LAST WEEK WITH QUANTITIES OF EXPLOSIVES, PREPARED TO SEAL THE ENTRANCE. WHILE A PRIEST, SERVING AS SPOKESMAN FOR THE CIVILIANS, ATTEMPTED TO DISSUADE THE HIMMLER MEN, THE 90TH APPEARED. THE VOLKSSTURM FLED.

SGT.THEODORE HENNING OF VERONA, N.J., SERVING AS INTERPRETER, ASKED THE PRIEST WHAT THE PEOPLE THOUGHT OF THE POSSIBILITIES OF NAZI VICTORY.

"GERMAN VICTORY IS IMPOSSIBLE," THE PRIEST REPLIED.

THE CAVE WAS FOUND BY A PLATOON LED BY LT.WILLIAM C. GILPIN OF LAKEWOOD, OHIO, AND WHICH INCLUDED SGT. ERNIE M. GROVE, FARGO, N.D., PVT. SYLVESTER C. STENGER, CINCINNATI, OHIO, PVT. ROBERT W.SANDERS, TUSCUMBIA, ALA., AND SGT. GEORGE W.PARKER, TUCSON, ARIZ.

WM57AEW

BY WILLIAM F. BO"I

"EAR BERGSTE"", GERMA"Y, DEC. 7--(AP)-I" THIS SECTOR OF THE FIRST ARMY FRO"T, WHERE PATROLS HAVE REACHED THE BA"K OF THE ROER RIVER, THE BATTLE OF GERMA"Y HAS DEVELOPED I"TO A SERIES OF SUCCESSIVE SMALL-SCALE FIGHTS FOR HIGH GROU"D.

OUR I"FA"TRY, WITH SOME TA"K SUPPORT A"D WITH CO"SIDERABLE MASSI"G OF ARTILLERY, IS FI"DI"G EACH RIDGE A"D K"OLL A STIFF OBSTACLE, WHILE THE GERMA"S DEFE"DI"G EACH ARE BACKED UP BY ARTILLERY A"D MORTARS EMPLACED O" THE HIGH GROU"D O" THE FAR SIDE OF THE ROER.

DEC 8 1944

THERE IS O"LY THE MOST ESSE"TIAL MOVEME"T I" DAYLIGHT A"D "O"E AT ALL I" SOME EXPOSED POI"TS, WHERE EVE" A SI"GLE MA" I" MOTIO" BRI"GS DOW" A CO"CE"TRATIO" OF E"EMY SHELLFIRE.

AROU"D EACH VILLAGE, GUARDI"G EACH RIDGE THE GERMA"S HAVE TO BE DUG OUT OF EXTE"SIVE E"TRE"CHME"TS. THEY WERE CLEARED OUT OF BRA"DE"BERG SEVERAL DAYS AGO, BUT TODAY THERE STILL IS FIGHTI"G AGAI"ST DUG-I" JERRIES TO THE SOUTHWEST OF THIS PI"POI"T O" THE MAP.

THE MAJORITY OF THE TROOPS E"GAGED HERE DID "OT LA"D I" FRA"CE U"TIL SEVERAL WEEKS AFTER D-DAY. BUT THEY ARE BE"G SUPPORTED BY A U"IT WHICH FOUGHT ITS WAY ASHORE O" "ORMA"DY'S BEACHES I" THE VERY FIRST PHASE OF THE ASSAULT A"D THEY SAY TH "EXT GOI"G IS TOUGHER A"D THE GERMA" MORTAR A"D ARTILLERY FIRE MORE CO"CE"TRATED THA" IT WAS THE".

DEC 8 10

OBSERVED FIRE FROM THE RIDGES WORKS BOTH WAYS. THIS AFTER"OO" ONE OF OUR OBSERVATIO" POSTS REPORTED A MOVEME"T OF E"EMY VEHICLES EAST OF THE ROER BETWEE" THE TOW"S OF BOICH A"D LEVERSBACH, THE ARTILLERY WE"T TO WORK O" IT A"D SET FIRE TO A TRUCK, SCRAMBLI"G THE WHOLE CO"VOY.

LATER THIS AFTER"OO" I" A COLUM" OF FOUR JEEPS WE WERE MOVI"G FROM ONE COMMA"D POST TO A"OTHER A"D DREW SEVERAL ROU"DS OF GERMA" MORTAR FIRE. THE GERMA"S APPARE"TLY DECIDED THAT MA"Y JEEPS I" O"E BODY

MEA"T SOME ARMY BRASS HATS O" A TOUR OF I"SPECTIO".

UNITS COMMA"DED BY LTS. HE"RY B. WORSHAM, PETERSBURG, VA., A"D EDWARD ROTH OF "EW YORK HAVE A" OBSERVATIO" POST FROM WHICH IT IS POSSIBLE TO SEE EAST AS FAR ACROSS THE ROER AS ZULPICH, SOME 11 MILES AWAY. BUT WE WERE WARNED "OT TO CLUSTER AROU"D THE WI"DOWS BECAUSE THE GERMA"S ALSO HAVE POI"TS FROM WHICH THEY CA" OBSERVE THIS O.P.

I" THE CELLAR OF A GERMA" BUILDI"G THAT HAD BEE" E"EMY HEADQUARTERS FOR FIVE DAYS, ARE MAJ. ROY W. HOGA" OF MACO", GA., A"D CAPT. HOWARD L. BARTHOLOMEW OF MASSILO", OHIO. THEIR TROOPS HAVE TO FIGHT THEIR WAY OUT OF THE HURTGE" FOREST, WHOSE EASTER" FRI"GE HAD BEE" SHREDDED TO BARE STUMPS BY TREE-BURSTI"G ARTILLERY, THE" ACROSS THE CLEARI"G I" WHICH LIE HURTGE" A"D KLEI"HAU, A"D THE" BACK I"TO THE WOODS AGAI".

"THE FOREST "EVER E"DS, DOES IT?" HOGA" WAS ASKED.

"IT E"DED I" FRO"T OF US," HE REPLIED. "WHE" WE FI"ALLY RE CAME OUT

DEC 8 1944

31800

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

WALLERFANGEN, GERMANY, DEC. 7-(AP)-WAR CAME TO THE HOME OF FRANZ VON PAPER HERE A FEW DAYS AGO AND TODAY THE RESIDENCE OF THIS FORMER CHANCELLOR OF GERMANY AND LONG-TIME DIPLOMATIC TROUBLE SHOOTER FOR HITLER WAS AS KNOCKED ABOUT AS THOUSANDS OF OTHER HOUSES.

THE WORST KNOCKING HAS BEEN DONE BY THE GERMAN GUNS FROM THE SIEGFRIED LINE DEFENSES ACROSS THE RIVER.

THIS YELLOWISH STONE HOUSE STANDING CLOSE TO THE STREET IN THIS SUBURBAN TOWN A MILE AND A HALF FROM SAARLAUTERN HAD BEEN LIVED IN VERY RECENTLY WHEN THE AMERICANS MOVED IN A COUPLE OF DAYS AGO, AND IT HADN'T BEEN USED AS A BARRACKS, AS HAD SEVERAL OF THE LARGE ONES IN THE TOWN.

GAPING ABOVE THE MAIN ENTRANCE, A FIVE-FOOT HOLE ATTESTED TO THE POWER OF A HEAVY SHELL WHICH HAD BURST THROUGH, SCATTERING STONE,

BRICK AND DUST OVER THE IMPRESSIVE DOUBLE STAIRWAY RUNNING UP FROM THE LARGE ENTRANCE HALL.

DEC 8 1944

ON THE STAIRS LAY THE HEAD OF AN ELK WITH HORN TORN OFF BUT

30. 24 — 21053

STILL FROWNING DOWN ON FROM THE DOORWAY WAS THE HEAD OF A MOOSE

OR SOME EUROPEAN FACSIMILE THEREOF.

THE DINING ROOM TO THE LEFT OF THE ENTRANCE HALL WAS NOT SO

SEVERELY DAMAGED AND ITS TALL, ORNAMENTAL PORCELAIN STOVE WAS

UNMARRED, XXXX

WITH U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, FRANCE DEC.7(AP)-MAJ.GEN.EDWARD BROOKS CAN NOW BE IDENTIFIED AS COMMANDER OF THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP'S SIXTH CORPS. HE SUCCEEDED LT.GEN.LUCIAN K.TRUSCOTT OCT.26, AND TRUSCOTT HAS BECOME COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY.

AS COMMANDER OF THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION BROOKS SPEARHEADED THE NORMANDY BREAKTHROUGH WEST OF ST.LO IN JULY. HE IS 51 AND COMES FROM CONCORD, N.H.

Z1157PEW

PARIS, DEC. 7-(AP)-THE EXPROPRIATION AND NATIONALIZATION OF THE HUGE RENAULT INDUSTRIAL EMPIRE HAVE STRUCK AN UNEXPECTED SNAG IN THE MOTOR MAGNATE'S WILL WHICH BEQUEATHED THE ENTERPRISE TO THE WORKERS OF PARIS, THE PARIS PRESS REPORTED TODAY.

THE CABINET WAS SLATED TO ADOPT THE NATIONALIZATION DECREE LAST FRIDAY BUT WAS FORCED TO DELAY ACTION WHEN THE 10-YEAR-OLD TESTAMENT WAS OPENED. THE CABINET DESIRES TO STUDY THE QUESTION OF PROCEDURE ANDWHETHER THE LEGACY REALLY WAS TO BENEFIT THE EMPLOYES OR WAS A SUBTERFUGE TO RETAIN CONTROL IN THE HANDS OF THE DIRETORS.

LOUIS RENAULT DIED IN A CLINIC LAST MONTH. BECAUSE HIS FACTORIES PRODUCED FOR THE NAZIS DURING THE OCCUPATION HE HAD BEEN ACCUSED OF COLLUSION WITH THE ENEMY.

W1016AEW

DEC 8 1944

PARIS, DEC. 7---(AP)---FRENCH RESISTANCE LEADERS AND OTHERS WHO TESTIFIED THAT TWO YEARS AGO THEY WERE HOUNDED AND TORTURED BY VICHY GESTAPO AGENTS APPEARED IN THE "COLLABORATION COURT" TODAY WITH HOURS-LONG TESTIMONY AGAINST HENRI LA FONT, [redacted] PIERRE BONY AND THEIR TEN COLLEAGUES WHO ARE [redacted] BEING TRIED ON CHARGES OF COLLUSION WITH THE NAZIS.

DEC 8 1944

"I WAS BEATEN UNTIL THE WHIP FELL TO PIECES IN THE HANDS OF THE GESTAPO AGENT," SAID A 57-YEAR-OLD FATHER OF TWO SONS. HE CHARGED THAT HE AND HIS SONS HAD BEEN ARRESTED BY LA FONT'S AND BONY MEN AND [redacted] HAD BEEN TAKEN TO THE GERMANS.

"THEY THREATENED MY SONS BEFORE MY VERY EYES," THE WITNESS, XAVIER ALLESSANDRY, SAID.

WHEN THE DEFENDENTS INTERRUPTED WITH A DENIAL, ALLESSANDRY TURNED ON THEM AND SHOUTED "LIARS MURDERERS I HOPE YOU WILL BE SHOT FIRST OF ALL!"

DEC 8 1944

THE ACTIVITIES OF THE GESTAPO'S "NORTH AFRICAN BRIGADE" WERE DETAILED BY A SERIES OF WITNESSES WHO CHARGED [redacted] HIRED ARAB THUGS TORTURED, KILLED AND ROBBED HUNDREDS OF VICTIMS. RENE DREYFUS RELATED HOW THE ARABS HAD ARRESTED HIM AND FORCED HIM TO SWEEP A ROAD IN FRONT OF A MOTORCAR LOADED WITH HIS HOUSE FURNISHINGS, WHICH HE SAID THE ARABS WERE LOOTING. MRT DVNANS 01905 EJD 425PEW

DASH MATTER

FOLO [redacted] VATICAN CITY FRENCH PRELATES [redacted]

---0---

[redacted] BERLIN RADIO, [redacted] UNDER A MILAN DATELINE SAID TODAY THAT MONSIGNOR VALERI HAD DIED UNEXPECTEDLY. THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION IMMEDIATELY.

DEC 8 1944

ROME, DEC.7-(AP)-THREE OF ROME'S BLACK MARKETS, WHERE ALL KINDS OF EDIBLES ARE SOLD OPENLY AT HIGH PRICES, WERE STORMED TODAY BY MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WHO OVERTURNED CARTS AND TABLES AND SPILLED THE FOOD IN THE STREET.

THE CROWDS ALSO SMASHED WINDOWS OF STORES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF TOWN. ANONYMOUS CIRCULARS HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED CALLING ON THE PEOPLE TO STAGE A "HUNGER MARCH" ON DEC.16.

PS919PEW

ROME, DEC. 7-(AP)-THE DECLARATION BY THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT FOR A HANDS-OFF POLICY IN ITALIAN POLITICS, ALTHOUGH ATTRACTING WIDE COMMENT HERE, HAS HAD LITTLE EFFECT ON THE GOVERNMENT CRISIS, STIL UNRESOLVED 11 DAYS AFTER THE RESIGNATION OF PREMIER IVANOE BONOMI.

ALTHOUGH THE PRESS FEATURED THE DECLARATION PROMINENTLY, THERE WAS LITTLE EDITORIAL COMMENT EXCEPT BY SOCIALIST NEWSPAPERS.ON

WAS LITTLE EDITORIAL COMMENT EXCEPT BY SOCIALIST NEWSPAPERS. THEY ARE AMONG THE STRONGEST SUPPORTERS OF COUNT CARLO SFORZA, WHO IS OPPOSED BY THE BRITISH AS FOREIGN MINISTER IN ANY NEW GOVERNMENT.

POLITICAL LEADERS HERE SAID THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S DECLARATION WAS NOT EVEN DISCUSSED IN YESTERDAY'S SESSIONS SEEKING TO RESOLVE THE CRISIS.

JS936AEW

DEC 8

ADD ATHENS -(BARBER) XX FREEDOM

THE PRESENT BRITISH ACTION IN GREECE, HE SAID, "HELPS TOWARD THE REALIZATION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S GREAT PRINCIPLE OF THE FOUR FREEDOM."

(A GREEK GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN IN LONDON ESTIMATES THAT COMMUNIST GUERRILLAS OF THE EAM TOTALLED UPWARD OF 60,000, NOT TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THEIR FOLLOWERS. HE SAID THERE WAS "EVERY INDICATION" THAT GREECE HAD SWUNG TO THE LEFT, AND ADDED THAT UNLESS THE PRESENT SITUATION WAS SOLVED IMMEDIATELY THE COUNTRY WOULD BE YEARS RISING OUT OF THE CHAOS CREATED BY GERMAN OCCUPATION.)

DEC 8 1944

PS939PEW

BY STEPHEN BARBER

ATHENS, DEC 7-(AP)-THE AMERICAN AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND ENLISTED MEN'S QUARTERS ARE IN THE HEART OF THE NASTIEST FIGHTING BETWEEN BRITISH AND GREEK REGULARS AND ELAS TROOPS HERE.

THE U.S. SOLDIERS' BILLETS ARE LOCATED NEAR ATHENS' MAIN RAILWAY STATION. BRITISH PARATROOPERS---WORKING THROUGH APARTMENT BUILDINGS AND HOTELS AROUND THE STATION SQUARE---GRADUALLY ARE CLEANING UP SNIPERS' NESTS IN THAT AREA.

CORP. PERVIC HAYES, OF STUTTGART, ARK., TOLD ME THAT "BRITISH TANKS CAME OUT INTO THE SQUARE AND AT LAST SEEMED TO GET SORE AT ONE SNIPER WHO HAD BEEN HAVING A LONG RUN. THEY GAVE THE TOP OF THE BUILDING FROM WHERE THIS GUY WAS PEEPING A GOOD BLAST OF FIRE THAT KNOCKED THE WHOLE CORNER OFF."

"WE JUST ARE NEUTRALS IN THIS BATTLE, IT SEEMS TO ME," SAID PVT. DENIS MARKETOS, OF 187 DURWARD ROAD, AKRON (NO STATE GIVEN), "BUT WE HAVE A GRANDSTAND VIEW."

DESPITE THE FACT A GOOD MANY RICOCHETING BULLETS ARE WHIPPING AROUND THE AMERICAN BOYS, ONLY ONE--WHO GOT A BULLET THROUGH HIS WRIST--HAS BEEN INJURED SO FAR. LUCKILY, THE WOUNDED MAN WAS NOT INCAPACITATED AND HAS BEEN ABLE TO CARRY ON HIS DUTIES WITH THE INJURED ARM IN A SLING.

Z1134PEW

ATHENS, DEC. 7-(AP)-BANDS OF ELAS HOLDING OUT IN HOUSES JUST ACROSS THE ROAD FROM THE BRITISH "FORWARD LINE" IN ATHENS CALLED ACROSS THROUGH MEGAPHONES:

"THE ELAS ARE FIGHTING WELL. LONG LIVE ELAS. BUT OUR LEADERS ARE DESERTING US. LONG LIVE THE BRITISH."

"I'LL NEVER GET THE HANG OF THIS AS LONG AS I LIVE," SAID A BRITISH COMPANY COMMANDER, CAPT.MIKE SHEPHEARD, FORMERLY OF THE STAFF OF THE LONDON EXPRESS. "THIS MORNING THOSE SAME ELAS SNIPERS WOUNDED MY MAJOR."

WHILE BRITISH AND GREEK TROOPS WERE CLEARING THE CITY, MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN UNRRA MISSION HAD AN UNEASY EXPERIENCE AT THE OTHER END OF TOWN.

AN ELAS GENERAL HITCHHIKED INTO TOWN, SOMEHOW ESCAPING THE PATROLS, AND PRESENTED HIMSELF AT THE HOTEL WHERE THE UNRRA MEN AND WOMEN ARE LIVING.

NONE OF THE MISSION MEMBERS HAS BEEN INJURED DESPITE THE FACT AN ELAS STRONGPOINT NEARBY IS STILL HOLDING OUT.

THE ELAS GENERAL EMBARRASSED THE AMERICANS BY STAYING ALL NIGHT AND EATING BREAKFAST. THEN TO EVERYONE'S RELIEF HE ANNOUNCED HE INTENDED TO GIVE HIMSELF UP AND LEFT THE HOTEL.

W1245PEW

ADD NEW DELHI -(GRAVER) XX OUTPOSTS

THE PEAK OF HER SERVICE CAME LAST SPRING WHEN SHE HELPED TO SCOUT ADVANCE MOVEMENTS OF THE JAPANESE PRESSING THROUGH THE NAGA HILLS TOWARD A RAILROAD WHICH WAS TAKING AMERICAN SUPPLIES TO GEN.JOSEPH W. STILWELL AND THE CHINESE.

DEC 8 1944

REPORTERS HAVE KNOWN OF HER ACTIVITIES FOR MONTHS, BUT NONE WAS PERMITTED TO WRITE ABOUT HER WHILE SHE WAS ACTIVE AS A SCOUT.

WHILE NO EXPLANATION WAS GIVEN FOR TODAY'S RELEASE, THE SUPPOSITION IS THAT THE FIGHTING HAS BEEN CARRIED BEYOND THE NAGA HILLS DEEPER INTO BURMA. PRESUMABLY, SHE IS BACK WRITING HER BOOK.

PS653PEW

ADD CHUNGKING -(MOOSA) XX SAID

JAPAN'S IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED IN A BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE AN INVASION OF KWANGSI PROVINCE FROM FRENCH INDO-CHINA. THE OPERATION WAS REGARDED HERE AS EVIDENCE OF THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE AVOWED ENEMY INTENTION TO CAPTURE KUNMING, 103 MILES WEST OF THE

KWEICHOW-KWANGSI BORDER.

IT PROBABLY IS INTENDED TO SUPPORT THE JAPANESE THREAT TO THE BURMA ROAD SUPPLY LINE ALREADY PRESENTED BY A DRIVE UP THE YU RIVER FROM YUNGNING (NANNING2.

DEC 8 1944

NOW THAT THE JAPANESE ARE MOVING SIMULTANEOUSLY TOWARD KUNMING AND KWEIYANG THROUGH THE FREE CHINA AREA SOUTH OF CHUNGKING, GREATER CREDENCE IS GIVEN RUMORS THAT THE JAPANESE ARE PREPARING TO STRIKE FROM THE NORTH TOWARD THE AREA OF CHENGTU, 180 MILES NORTHWEST OF CHUNGKING. THIS WOULD BRING INTO PLAY A LONG STANDING MASTER PLAN TO CRUSH CHINA. #

MYITKYINA, BURMA, DEC 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TWO AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS OF THE "BURMA BANSHEE" SQUADRON OF THE TENTH AIRFORCE HAVE SET TWO RECORDS IN A NUMBER OF COMBAT MISSIONS IN THE INDIA-BURMA THEATER.

LT. CHARLES HEIL, 23, OF MOUNT EPHRAIM, N.J., HAS BEEN ON 207 MISSIONS OVER BURMA IN THE PAST 16 MONTHS AND STILL IS GOING. CAPT. JAMES MAY, JR., 25, OF CARYSBROOK, VA., A BUDDY OF HEIL , HAS BEEN ON 205 MISSIONS FLYING P40'S AND P-47'S.

DEC 8 1944

HEIL BOMBED OUT SEVEN BRIDGES ALONE AND HAS BEEN ON 71 STRAFING MISSIONS AGAINST ENEMY MACHINEGUN POSITIONS, GIVING CLOSE SUPPORT TO CHINESE TROOPS. MAY ALONE ATTACKED A JAPANESE FORMATION OF 24 BOMBERS AND 35 FIGHTERS LAST YEAR, SHOOTING DOWN ONE BOMBER AND DAMAGING TWO ENEMY FIGHTERS BEFORE BEING HIT HIMSELF AND BAILING OUT IN FRIENDLY TERRIRORY. MK555AEW

MYITKYINA, BURMA, DEC. 7-(AP)-AIR COMMODORE F.J.W. HELLER COMMANDER OF THE STRATEGIC AIR FORCE IN INDIA, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ALLIED B-24 LIBERATOR BOMBERS, INCLUDING PLANES OF THE AMERICAN SEVE BOMBARDMENT GROUP, RECENTLY WENT ON THE LONGEST HEAVY BOMBER MISSION IN THE WORLD, FLYING MORE THAN 3,000 MILES TO DROP EXPLOSIVES ALONG T

WEST COAST OF MALAYA 400 MILES FROM SINGAPORE."

HE DECLINED TO DISCLOSE THE SPECIFIC TARGET.

CAPTAINS 01100 APW65 255P

DEC 8 1944

BY CLYDE A.FARNSWORTH

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE, CHINA, DEC 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MAJ.HORACE S.CARSWELL, SAN ANGELO, TEX., LIBERATOR PILOT WHO DIED IN AN ATTEMPT TO SAVE HIS CREW AFTER A SUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON A JAPANESE NAVAL FORMATION, WAS RECOMMENDED TODAY FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR.

IT WAS LEARNED UNOFFICIALLY THAT PREPARATION OF THE RECOMMENDATION BEGAN SHORTLY AFTER OCT.16, WHEN CARSWELL'S B-24 SANK A JAPANESE CRUISER AND DESTROYER. THIS ACTION WAS 11 DAYS BEFORE HIS DEATH ON THE RETURN TRIP FROM A SIMILAR MISSION. THE AWARD WOULD BE THE FIRST SUCH CITATION WITHIN THE 14TH AIR FORCE.

BEFORE THE DISCLOSURE THAT THE RECOMMENDATION WAS BEING PREPARED, THERE HAD BEEN A STEADY STREAM OF GLOWING TRIBUTE FOR THE PILOT FROM HIS COMMANDING OFFICERS, TOPPED BY A STATEMENT BY MAJ.GEN.CLAIRE L. CHENNAULT.

THE COMMANDER OF THE 14TH SAID THE ENEMY NAVAL FORMATION ATTACKED BY CARSWELL AND HIS CREW OCT.16 "WAS CERTAINLY THE TARGET OF SUCH FIREPOWER AS TO SUGGEST AN ATTACKING FORCE OF MORE THAN ONE LONE LIBERATOR."

DEC 8 1944

THAT ATTACK WAS AGAINST A FORMATION OF TWO CRUISERS AND FOUR DESTROYERS.

"ONE OF THE RUNS," CHENNAULT SAID, "WAS MADE AS LOW AS 600 FEET.

AND WHEN THE CRUISER BLEW UP ONLY THE SKILL OF MAJ.CARSWELL SAVED HIS BOMBER AND CREW FROM DESTRUCTION.

"HE DEMONSTRATED THE SAME HIGH COURAGE IN HIS LAST MISSION WHEN, IN THE FACE OF HEAVY FIRE, HE SANK ONE VESSEL AND HEAVILY DAMAGED ANOTHER. THEN HE NURSED HIS BADLY BATTERED BOMBER TO THE MAINLAND AND MADE POSSIBLE THE SURVIVAL OF MOST OF THE MEMBERS OF HIS CREW.

"SO, WITHIN A FEW SHORT MONTHS IN SUCCESSFUL COMBAT AS WELL AS IN THE FACE OF DISASTER, HE SET A HIGH AND SHINING STANDARD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT CONSONANT WITH THE BEST TRADITIONS OF THE 14TH AIR FORCE AND THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES AT LARGE. IT IS OF SUCH FIBER THAT VICTORY IS CONSTITUTED.

DEC 8 1944

"HE GAVE HIS LIFE SO THAT HIS MEN MIGHT LIVE. NO HIGHER TRIBUTE CAN BE EXPRESSED IN WORDS FOR ANY MAN OR ANY DEED."

CARSWELL HAD BEEN IN CHINA ONLY SINCE JULY 11.

BRIG.GEN.CLINTON D.VINCENT, COMMANDING THE WING UNDER WHICH CARSWELL'S SEA-SWEEPING DETACHMENT WAS WORKING, SAID THE YOUNG TEXAN'S EXPLOIT IN SINKING THE CRUISER AND DESTROYER WAS "ONE OF THE MOST OUTSTANDING ACTS OF BRAVERY OF THIS WAR THAT I'VE KNOWN ABOUT."

"HIS PERFORMANCE WAS WELL ABOVE AND BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY," HE SAID. "IT WAS A PRIVILEGE TO KNOW HIM AND TO HAVE HIM WORKING UNDER ME. HE WAS A FINE, MODEST, RETIRING FELLOW WHO ALWAYS SOUGHT TO KEEP HIMSELF IN THE BACKGROUND, AND GIVE ALL THE CREDIT TO THE MEN UNDER HIS COMMAND. HIS DEATH WAS A GREAT LOSS TO ME AND TO THE 14TH AIR FORCE."

DEC 8 1944

CARSWELL'S GROUP COMMANDER, COL.JOHN G.ARMSTRONG OF NEW YORK, SAID: "HUNGRILY AND AGGRESSIVELY MAJ.HORACE CARSWELL WAGED WAR AGAINST THE ENEMIES OF HIS COUNTRY. HE FOUGHT WITHOUT CONSIDERING THE ODDS OR THE DANGER INVOLVED. REPEATEDLY AND EFFECTIVELY HE PRESSED HOME HIS ATTACKS THAT THE MISSIONS MIGHT NOT FAIL. LOYALLY AND FAITHFULLY MAJ.HORACE CARSWELL SEJVED HIS COUNTRY, HIS ORGANIZATION AND HIS MEN.

"ON HIS LAST FLIGHT, A SUCCESSFUL MISSION AGAINST ENEMY SHIPPING, HIS AIRPLANE WAS BADLY DAMAGED BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE--DAMAGED TO THE EXTENT THAT THE FLIGHT BACK TO BASE WAS IMPOSSIBLE. BECAUSE HIS BOMBARDIER'S PARACHUTE WAS DESTROYED, HE ELECTED TO STAY WITH HIS SHIP, THAT THE BOMBARDIER MIGHT HAVE A BETTER CHANCE TO SURVIVE. MAJ.CARSWELL WAS KILLED IN THE SUBSEQUENT CRASH OF HIS DAMAGED AIRPLANE.

"MAJ.CARSWELL FOUGHT GALLANTLY AND INDEED IS A HERO."

CARSWELL'S SQUADRON COMMANDER, LT. COL. HARVARD W. POWELL, OF (229 EAST SIXTH ST.) DULUTH, MINN., WROTE:

DEC 8 1944

"WHEN THE WAR IS WON FEATS OF INDIVIDUAL COURAGE CAN BE WEIGHED AND IMPARTIALLY DETERMINED THE HEROISM OF MAJOR HORACE CARSWELL WILL BE RECORDED AS A MARKED EXAMPLE OF UNSELFISH DARING. WHEN LIFE IN OUR GREAT DEMOCRACY RETURNS TO NORMAL ALL WHO KNEW HIM WILL [illegible] PROUDLY BE AWARE OF THE FACT THAT [illegible] MEN LIKE HIM WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THAT RETURN TO REGULARITY, MEN WHO LIVED WITH A [illegible] SINCERE DESIRE T FULFILL A NOBLE MISSION AND DIED WILLINGLY FOR THEIR COUNTRY.

"YOU GIVE LITTLE WHEN YOU GIVE YOUR POSSESSIONS; YOU GIVE LITTLE WHEN YOU ARE ASKED; IT IS WHEN YOU GIVE UNASKED THAT YOU ARE TRULY GIVING, AND WHEN, UNASKED, YOU OFFER LIFE ITSELF BECAUSE OF A RESOLUTE DEVOTION TO COUNTRY AND DUTY, THERE CAN BE NO HIGHER PRAISE SAID THAN:

DEC 8 1944

"NO GREATER LOVE HATH ANY MAN X X X X."

"TO HAVE KNOWN HIM IS AN UNQUESTIONED HONOR; TO HAVE BEEN HIS COMMANDING OFFICER IS A REASON FOR OUTSPOKEN PRAISE. IN A SQUADRON WHERE THROUGH ISOLATION AND OPERATIONS, PERSONAL CONTACT BECAME A REASON FOR CLOSE FRIENDSHIPS, HE WAS LOVED AND ADMIRED--- LOVED BECAUSE HE WAS A REAL PERSON; ADMIRED BECAUSE THERE NEVER WAS A DOUBT AS TO WHAT HE WAS FIGHTING FOR.

DEC 8 1944

"EVEN IN THIS WAR OF HEROES' STUPENDOUS PERSONAL SACRIFICES, THE NAME OF HORACE CARSWELL WILL BE OUTSTANDING WHEREVER SPEAK AND THINK. VERILY, WHEREVER MEN LIVE, HIS NAME WILL ALSO LIVE AS THE NAME OF ONE WHOSE [redacted] CHARACTER AND STRENGTH OF PURPOSE WOULD MAKE HIM AN OUTSTANDING HERO OF ANY WAR."

FARNSWORTHS EJD MIDNIGHT

PERTH--FIRST ADD NELSON XXX GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

THE FACT THAT MUNITIONS MINISTER NORMAN MAKIN, WHO ALSO IS NAVY MINISTER, INTERRUPTED A TOUR OF AUSTRALIAN NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS TO MEET NELSON WAS INTERPRETED IN SOME QUARTERS AS INDICATING NELSON WAS SEEKING AUSTRALIAN MUNITIONS FOR CHINA.

AUSTRALIA NOW IS ACTUALLY OVER-SUPPLIED WITH MUNITIONS IN SOME CATEGORIES AND IN RECENT MONTHS HAS SLOWED DOWN PRODUCTION TO TRANSFER MUNITIONS WORKERS TO OTHER ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES.

GG1136ACW NM

(ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED AT PEARL HARBOR THAT 10 TWIN-ENGINE MITSUBISHI TYPE JAPANESE BOMBERS HAD RAIDED THE SUPERFORTRESS BASE THE MORNING OF DEC.6, DESTROYI AND DAMAGING TWO OTHERS. ONE AMERICAN WAS KILLED AND ONE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED. NIMITZ SAID SIX OF THE RAIDERS WERE SHOT DOWN.)

DEC 8 1944

EW539PCW

TWENTY-FIRST U.S.BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS,SAIPAN, DEC 7 (AP)-TWO SUPERFORTRESS BOMBERS ON WEATHER RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS BOMBED TOKYO LAST NIGHT AND EARLY TODAY, IN SEPARATE STRIKES SEVEN HOURS APART, THE 21ST U.S.BOMBER COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE TWO ATTACKS CONSTITUTED THE FIFTH AND SIXTH VISITS TO THE JAPANESE CAPITAL BY SAIPAN-BASED B29S SINCE THE INITIAL ONE NOV.24.

(TOKYO RADIO SAID "THREE OR FOUR" SUPERFORTRESSES DROPPED INCENDIARY BOMBS ON THE CITY THURSDAY MORNING, JAPANESE TIME, OR WEDNESDAY U.S.TIME. THE ENEMY SAID A SMALL FIRE STARTED BY THE BOMBS WAS PROMPTLY EXTINGUISHED.)

THE FIRST PLANE IN THE RAIDS TODAY WAS COMMANDED BY LT.COL. ROBERT K.MORGAN OF ASHEVILLE, N.C., WHO LED THE FIRST B29 RAID ON TOKYO NOV.24.

TOKYO LAST NIGHT WAS BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED. "JUST LIKE FLYING OVER NEW YORK," SAID MORGAN, RECENTLY PROMOTED FROM MAJOR. HE WAS ABLE TO BOMB VISUALLY.

THE SECOND B29, "LITTLE GEM," COMMANDED BY CAPT.J.T.A. ARCHER OF BROWNWOOD, TEX., BOMBED THROUGH AN OVERCAST. BUT ARCHER SAID PHOTOGRAPHS THROUGH CLOUDS SHOWED THE BEST PRECISION BOMBING RESULTS YET OBTAINED ON TOKYO.

BOTH PLANES HIT APPROXIMATELY THE SAME TARGET AREA--THE Y-SHAPED INDUSTRIAL HEART OF TOKYO, BOUNDED BY THE WATERFRONT AND BY THE SUMIDA RIVER TO THE WEST AND ARA RIVER ON THE EAST.

"THIS IS THE MOST HIGHLY INCENDIARY AREA OF THE JAPANESE CAPITAL AND CONTAINS THE GAS WORKS AND OTHER PRIME TARGETS," MORGAN SAID.

"WE AIMED AT THE MOST BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED DISTRICT. THE BOMBARDIER SAW OUR BOMBS BURST RIGHT ON THAT TRIANGULAR AREA."

THE BOMBARDIER IS CAPT.VINCENT EVANS, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

FIVE LARGE FIRES AND TWO SMALLER ONES WERE VISIBLE AS FAR OUT AS THE PLANE CREW COULD SEE LAND, SAID THE TAIL GUNNER, SGT. DONALD T.BLACK OF RUSHVILLE, MO.

MORGAN DROPPED HIS BOMBS AT 6:42 P.M. TOKYO TIME. THE MISSION WAS CLASSED AS A "WEATHER STRIKE," THE FIRST OF ITS KIND ATTEMPTED BY SUPERFORTRESSES FROM THIS AREA.

GG1248PCW NM

BY AL DOPKING (240)

WITH THE SEVENTH DIVISION AT LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, DEC 5 (DELAYED) (AP)-CAVALRYMEN CONVERTED INTO AMPHIBIOUS TANKMEN FLANKED JAPANESE POSITIONS ON WEST LEYTE TODAY FROM THE SEA AND SHOT UP BALOGO VILLAGE AND HILL POSITIONS BEHIND THE ENEMY LINE BELOW ORMOC.

LT. COL. O'NEILL K. KANE, LEADER OF THE GROUP, REPORTED THAT SOME OF HIS MEN SAW JAPANESE IN FULL FLIGHT.

THREE DAYS WERE USED IN GETTING THE AMPHIBIOUS TANKS AROUND THE LOWER HORN OF LEYTE TO THE FLANKING POSITION -- A DISTANCE OF MORE THAN 125 MILES.

AFTER LANDING THE "SEA CAVALRY" DROVE 50 YARDS INLAND ON THE NORTH SIDE OF BALOGO WHERE THEY RAINED ARTILLERY FIRE ON THE REVERSE SLOPES OF A HILL WHICH INFANTRYMEN OF COL. CURTIS O'SULLIVAN OF NAPA, CALIF., WERE STORMING FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

COL. KANE, WIDELY KNOWN HORSEMAN WHO HAS APPEARED IN NATIONAL HORSE SHOWS AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, LED HIS MEN IN FROM THE SEA AT DAWN JUST NORTH OF TABGAS, TEN MILES DOWN THE COAST FROM JAPANESE HELD ORMOC AND FIRED MORE THAN 3,000 ROUNDS OF MACHINE GUN AND ARTILLER AMMUNITION INTO THE VILLAGE AND HILLS.

THE ONE TIME CAVALRYMEN CAUGHT THE JAPANESE COMPLETELY OFF GUARD AND DREW MEAGER MORTAR AND MACHINEGUN FIRE. SOME OF KANE'S MEN REPORTED SEEING THE JAPS IN FULL FLIGHT FROM THEIR NIPA (NATIVE) HUTS.

THE TRIP ITSELF WAS UNIQUE IN THE HISTORY OF AMPHIBIOUS TANKS, WHICH ARE ARMED WITH ARTILLERY PIECES. IT WAS BY FAR THE LONGEST TRIP EVER MADE UNDER THEIR OWN POWER--THE LONGEST HERETOFORE BEING ON OAHU IN 12-MILE TRAINING CRUISES.

ORDINARILY THESE AMPHIBIOUS TANKS ARE USED ONLY A EW HOURS DURING THE INITIAL INVASION PHASE.

WW545APW NM

DEC 8 1944

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ (400)

A LEYTE AIR BASE,DEC.7-(AP)-FOUR JAPANESE TRANSPORTS ATTEMPTING TO RUN TROOPS AND SUPPLIES INTO THE ORMOC AREA WERE SUNK TODAY BY HARD-HITTING FIGHTER-BOMBERS OFF THE WEST COAST OF LEYTE AND SEVEN DESTROYERS ESCORTING THE TRANSPORTS WERE SEVERELY MAULED.

(GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S DEC. 8 COMMUNIQUE, PROBABLY INCLUDING LATER INFORMATION, SAID ALL 11 SHIPS PLUS TWO FREIGHTER TRANSPORTS "WERE SUNK WITOUT UNLOADING.")

IN THREE SUCCESSIVE ATTACKS, ARMY THUNDERBOLTS AND WARHAWKS AND MARINE CORSAIRS SMASHED THE CONVOY BEFORE IT COULD LAND WHILE LIGHTNINGS KNOCKED DOWN MORE THAN 15 ENEMY FIGHTER BOMBERS IN RUNNING DOGFIGHTS ALL THE WAY TO ORMOC BAY WHERE AMERICAN TROOPS WERE POURING ASHORE.

ABOUT THE TIME THAT 77TH DIVISION YANKS WERE STORMING THE BEACHES THREE MILES SOUTH OF ORMOC, LT.CHARLES I.MCELROY, 1557 IRVING PLACE, SHREVEPORT,LA., SPOTTED THE ENEMY CONVOY OFF THE SOUTHERN TIP OF MASBATE ISLAND, MOVING AT A 15-KNOT CLIP TOWARD THE ORMOC AREA.

WITHIN TWO HOURS, THUNDERBOLTS, WARHAWKS AND CORSAIRS CARRYING 500 AND 1,000-POUND BOMBS CAUGHT THE FOUR TRANSPORTS HIDING IN SAN ISIDRO BAY ON THE WEST COAST OF LEYTE WITH TWO DESTROYERS GUARDING THE BAY'S ENTRANCE AND FIVE DESTROYERS CIRCLING OFFSHORE.

THE THUNDERBOLTS SWEPT OUT OF THE CLOUDS AND SKIP-BOMBED THE TRANSPORTS, SCORING TWO DIRECT HITS ON A 10,000 TON SHIP AND ONE DIRECT HIT ON A SMALLER SHIP. THE YANK FIGHTERS THEN WHEELED AND ROARED IN FOR SEVEN STRAFING PASSES AT ALL FOUR TRANSPORTS.

CORSAIRS WENT AFTER THE DESTROYERS. MAKING SEVERAL DAMAGING NEAR MISSES, AND SET TWO AFIRE BY STRAFING.

WARHAWKS FINISHED THE FIRST ATTACK BY DIVEBOMBING THE CRPPLED TRANSPORTS.

A FEW HOURS LATER, THUNDERBOLTS AND CORSAIRS RETURNED. THEY FOUND THREE TRANSPORTS STILL IN SAN ISIDRO BAY. SKIP-BOMBING--THAT MEANS DROPPING THE BOMB SO LOW THAT IT SKIPS ALONG THE WAVES--FINISHED OFF ALL THREE. PILOTS SAID THEY WERE EXTREMELY DOUBTFUL IF ANY TROOPS AND SUPPLIES REACHED THE BEACH.

CORSAIRS AGAIN TOOK UP THE FIGHT AGAINST THE DESTROYERS WHICH HAD SCATTERED, LEAVING THE TRANSPORTS UNPROTECTED. THREE DESTROYERS HEADING NORTH TOWARDS LUZON WERE BOMBED AND STRAFED. WHEN THE ATTACK WAS CONCLUDED, TWO DESTROYERS WERE DEAD IN THE WATER, BURNING FIERCELY AND LISTING SHARPLY.

THE THIRD MAIN ATTACK BEGAN IN LATE AFTERNOON. THIS TIME THE THUNDERBOLTS CAUGHT THE FOURTH TRANSPORT TRYING TO SNEAK INTO THE PALOMPON AREA AND SANK IT. TWO OTHER DESTROYERS FLEEING NORTH WERE ATTACKED, LEFT BURNING AND TRAILING OIL.

SUCCESSIVE FLIGHTS OF JAPANESE FIGHTER-BOMBERS COVERING THE CONVOY WERE BROKEN UP BY HARD-HITTING LIGHTNINGS WHICH KNOCKED DOWN MORE THAN A DOZEN IN CONTINUING DOGFIGHTS. SOME ENEMY TWIN-ENGINED BOMBERS WHICH SWEPT SOUTH TO ATTACK AMERICAN SHIPS OFF ORMOC TANGLED WITH MORE LIGHTNINGS. TWO OF THE BOMBERS WERE SHOT DOWN.

WW645PPW

BY RICHARD C.BERGHOLZ

DEC 8 1944

AT A LEYTE AIRBASE, PHILIPPINES,DEC.7-(AP)-"IT LOOKED LIKE A PERFECT LANDING," SAID A WARHAWK PILOT WHO CIRCLED LAZILY OVERHEAD WHILE AMPHIBIOUS CRAFT HIT THE BEACH WITH THE FIRST WAVE OF AMERICAN TROOPS FOUR MILES SOUTH OF ORMOC TODAY.

THE FLIER, SECOND LT.DANIEL A.BRATTOLI OF 816 WEST 20TH ST., LORRAINE, O., SAID HE COULD SEE OCCASIONAL FLASHES FROM JAPANESE ARTILLERY POSITIONS OFF THE BEACH "BUT DESTROYERS SOON SILENCED THEM."

DEC 8. 1944

SECOND LT.ROBERT W.TURNER OF 226 BLUFF ST., COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA., WHO FLEW OVER THE AREA A LITTLE LATER, SAID EVERYTHING APPEARED TO BE GOING WELL AND OPPOSITION ON THE BEACHES SEEMED NEGLIGIBLE. MOST OF THE INFANTRY BY THEN HAD SWEPT ASHORE AND THE LST'S HAD NOSED UP TO THE BEACH TO UNLOAD MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT.

BRATTOLI, ACTING AS AN ARTILLERY SPOTTER, LOCATED A FOUR-GUN

30.24- 21061

JAPANESE BATTERY FIRING FROM A MILE INLAND AND DIRECTED A DESTROYER BARRAGE WHICH KNOCKED OUT THE GUNS.

HE SAID HE FLEW OVER ANOTHER ARTILLERY POSITION JUST NORTHWEST OF ORMOC AND FOUND THE GUNS POINTED DOWN AND THE JAPANESE SITTING IDLY ABOUT.

DEC 8 1944

OTHER FLIERS WHO HELPED DIRECT NAVAL FIRES WERE CAPT.GEORGE R. HOLAND OF 17515 THROCKLEY AVE., CLEVELAND, O., AND SECOND LT.DEAN C.OGLE, 1273 SWEET ST., LINCOLN, NEB.

RA1116PCW NH

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS,PHILIPPINES,FRIDAY,DEC.8-(AP)-THE 77TH DIVISION, THE SIXTH WHICH GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR HAS IDENTIFIED AS COMMITTED IN THE LEYTE CAMPAIGN, IS COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.ANDREW D.BRUCE OF ST.LOUIS, MO.

THE OUTFIT IS A VETERAN OF THE RECONQUEST OF GUAM.

GENERAL BRUCE WAS COMMANDER OF THE TANK-DESTROYER SCHOOL AT CAMP HOOD, TEX., BEFORE JOINING THE DIVISION IN MAY, 1943, DURING MANEUVERS IN ARIZONA.

BRIG.GEN.EDWIN RANDALL OF MUNCIE, IND., IS ASSISTANT COMMANDER OF THE DIVISION, WHICH IS KNOWN AS THE LIBERTY DIVISION, MADE UP BASICALLY OF NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA MEN. IT WAS ACTIVATED AT FORT JACKSON, N.C., TRAINED IN FLORIDA AND ARIZONA, AND WAS GIVEN A FINAL JUNGLE SCHOOLING IN HAWAII.

RA1112PCW

DEC 8 1944

BY HAMILTON W. FARON

GUAM, NOV.19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE KID WAS CRYING. UNASHAMED HE LET TEARS ROLL DOWN HIS TANNED CHEEKS.

HE STOOD BAREHEADED. THEN DROPPED TO HIS KNEES. SOBBING.

30,24 21061

NOT FAR AWAY OTHER AMERICAN SERVICEMEN, HIS COMRADES IN THE WAR, CARRIED ON WITH THEIR JOBS.

BUT HIS INTEREST WAS NOT IN THE WAR---NOT UNTIL HE GETS ANOTHER CHANCE TO MAKE THE JAPANESE PAY FOR HIS GRIEF.

HIS EYES WERE FIXED FIRMLY ON A ROUGH WHITE WOODEN CROSS. OCCASIONALLY HE GLANCED TOWARD A WHITE CHAPEL; HIS LIPS MOVED.

IT WAS AT HIS BROTHER'S GRAVE THAT THIS YOUNG FIGHTING MAN--HIS NAME DOESN'T MATTER--BARED HIS GRIEF.

AND THERE, IN A LITTLE AMERICAN MILITARY CEMETERY ON A GUAM HILLTOP, FRIENDS SAY HE SPENDS ALL OF HIS FREE TIME.

HE WASN'T ALONE. NEARBY STOOD ANOTHER AMERICAN SOLDIER, BAREHEADED BEFORE A GRAVE. THEN THIS SECOND BOY REACHED INTO HIS POCKET AND DREW OUT A LETTER.

DEC 8 1944

SLOWLY HE OPENED THE ENVELOPED AND BEGAN TO READ---ALOUD. A LETTER TO A BUDDY WHO LAY BENEATH THE GROUND, ONE OF THE AMERICAN BOYS WHO DIED TO REGAIN THIS WESTERN PACIFIC ISLAND BASE CAPTURED BY THE JAPANESE EARLY IN THE WAR.

SCORES OF SIMILAR INCIDENTS MAY BE FOUND IN THE CAREFULLY KEPT BURIAL GROUNDS ESTABLISHED IMMEDIATELY AFTER ISLANDS ARE WON--WHILE FIGHTING STILL CONTINUES INLAND.

MARKERS ARE IDENTICAL IN ALL OF THE CEMETERIES--WHITE CROSSES GLISTENING IN ORDERED ROWS. EACH BEARS THE NAME, RANK AND SERIAL NUMBER OF A DEAD AMERICAN BOY, SOLDIER, SAILOR OR MARINE.

BUT IN MANY INSTANCES PALS AREN'T CONTENT; THEY ADD THEIR OWN LITTLE MEMORIALS. MOST FAVORED ARE THE MESS KITS FROM WHICH THE DEAD BOYS ATE. THEIR FRIENDS SCRATCH UPON THE KITS SIMPLE WORDS

OF TRIBUTE THEN FASTEN THEM AT THE BASE OF THE CROSS.

"WE REMEMBER YOU ALWAYS, B----, WE CARRY ON."

"A GOOD SCOUT WHO SERVED US WELL."

THESE ARE TYPICAL OF THE MESS-KIT INSCRIPTIONS--THE SINCERE TRIBUTES OF FIGHTING MEN.

DEC 8 1944

THERE IS LITTLE BASIC DIFFERENCE IN THESE CEMETERIES EXCEPT THEIR LOCATION--NEAR THE BEACHES ON LOW-LYING ATOLLS; IN THE HILLS ON LARGER ISLANDS. AN EXCEPTION IS IN NAVY CEMETERIES WHERE IN MANY CASES GUARDS OF HONOR ARE POSTED EVEN WHILE FIGHTING CONTINUES ONLY MILES AWAY.

BUT THERE ARE DIFFERENCES IN THE MEMORIALS ALREADY ERECTED AT MANY SITES TO ALL MEN IN A CEMETERY.

SYMBOLIC OF ALL--OF THE WAR, OF THE SACRIFICES, OF THE LOSS OF BASES AND THEIR RECAPTURE FROM THE JAPANESE IS THE MEMORIAL AT A CEMETERY ON A GUAM HILLTOP. THERE, BENEATH A WHITE BELFRY HANGS A MASSIVE CHURCH BELL. AN INSCRIPTION EXPLAINS THE BELL WAS TAKEN BY THE JAPANESE FROM A CHRISTIAN CHURCH FOR USE AS AN AIR RAID ALARM, WAS RECAPTURED AND NOW HANGS AS A PERMANENT MEMORIAL TO THE MEN WHO DIED HERE IN BATTLE.

MN938PEW

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, FRIDAY, DEC 8-(AP)-DONALD NELSON, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PERSONAL EMISSARY TO CHINA, ARRIVED HERE EARLY TODAY BY PLANE FROM PERTH AND CONFERRED WITH ACTING PRIME MINISTER FRANCIS FORDE AND OTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AT A PRIVATE LUNCHEON.

HE WILL CALL ON PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN, ILL IN A MELBOURNE HOSPITAL, TOMORROW.

NELSON PLANNED TO LEAVE NEXT WEEK FOR THE UNITED STATES.

MM907PPW NM

BUENOS AIRES, DEC.7-(AP)-THE NATIONALIST NEWSPAPER CABILDO WAS SUSPENDED FOR EIGHT DAYS TODAY ON COMPLAINT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE, WHICH PRESUMABLY WAS MOTIVATED BY RECENT EDITORIALS CRITICAL OF ITS POLICIES.

WM1043PEW

MEXICO CITY, DEC 7 (AP)-JUNIOR CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE FROM NINE COUNTRIES OPENED TODAY THEIR FIRST INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS FOR THE DISCUSSION OF COMMON PROBLEMS AND THE STRENGTHENING OF HEMISPHERIC TIES.

DELEGATES FROM CANADA, THE UNITED STATES, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, NICARAGUA, COSTA RICA AND PANAMA WERE WELCOMED BY THE MEXICAN DELEGATION WHOSE SPOKESMAN WAS RAUL GARCIA, PRESIDENT OF THE ORGANIZATION IN MEXICO.

MEARNS T.GATES, POMEROY, WASH., PRESIDENT OF THE GROUP IN THE UNITED STATES, REPLIED.

DEC 8 1944

GG642PCW

ADD OTTAWA-(MONTGOMERY) XX PROVINCE

AFTER THE VOTES WERE TAKEN, SPEAKER J.A.GLEN RULED OUT OF ORDER A CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION AMENDMENT CALLING FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL DISTINCTION BETWEEN DRAFTED AND VOLUNTEER PERSONNEL IN THE ARMY AND FOR THE CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH AS WELL AS MANPOWER. HIS RULING, BASED ON THE TWO AMENDMENTS VOTED ON EARLIER, WAS APPEALED AND UPHELD BY A VOTE OF 176 TO 20.

PS926PEW

EDITORS: FOLLOWING ADVANCE IS FOR AUTOMATIC RELEASE AT 10 AM EWT, TODAY THURSDAY DEC. 7, UNLESS COUNTERMANDED.

DEC 8 1944

OTTAWA, DEC. 7-(CP)-(ADVANCE)-DEFENCE MINISTER A.G.L. MCNAUGHTON TODAY ANNOUNCED PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES OF APPOINTMENTS FOR TWO SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE CANADIAN ARMY OVERSEAS.

MAJ.-GEN. P.J. MONTAGUE, 62, OF WINNIPEO, MAJOR-GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ADMINISTRATION AT CANADIAN MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, LONDON, ENG., HAS BEEN APPOINTED CHIEF OF STAFF, C.M.H.Q.,

30.24 - 21063

WITH ACTING RANK OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL. BRIG. E.G. WEEKS, 48, OF CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., OFFICER COMMANDING CANADIAN SECTION, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS 1ST ECHELON (CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN FORCES) HAS BEEN APPOINTED TO SUCCEED GEN. MONTAGUE AS MAJOR-GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ADMINISTRATION AT C.M.H.Q., LONDON, WITH ACTING RANK OF MAJOR-GENERAL.

DEC 8 1944

GEM MONTAGUE'S PROMOTION AND APPOINTMENT FOLLOW THE ANNOUNCEMENT BY GEN. MCNAUGHTON NOV. 8 THAT LT.-GEN. KENNETH STUART, THEN CHIEF OF STAF AT C.M.H.Q., HAD GONE ON LEAVE PENDING RETIREMENT. AT THAT TIME NO REFERENCE TO A SUCCESSOR TO GEN. STUART WAS MADE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID MERELY THAT GEN. MONTAGUE WOULD CONTINUE TO HOLD HIS POST AS SENIOR OFFICER AT C.M.H.Q.

TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT SAID GEN. MONTAGUE HAS REACHED THE AGE LIMIT WHICH IS NORMALLY APPLICABLE TO SERVICE IN THE ARMY "BUT IN VIEW OF HIS SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE HIS PERIOD OF SERVICE WAS RECENTLY EXTENDED TO MARCH 31, 1945.

(RELEASE AT 10 A.M. EWT.)

DEC 8 1944

CO9A

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, THURSDAY, DEC.7

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, DEC.7-(AP)-- THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT RIFLEMAN ROSS LEROY OLSON, WHOSE FATHER, LOUIS OLSON, LIVES AT 1224 GEORGINA ST., PORT ANGELES, WASH., HAS BEEN SEVERELY WOUNDED.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, THURSDAY, DEC.

30,24 21063

OTTAWA, DEC. 7--(AP)--THE CANADIAN ARMY REPORTED TODAY THAT SAPPER THOMAS HENRY ADAMS OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN ENGINEERS HAD BE SLIGHTLY WOUNDED IN ACTION. HIS MOTHER, MRS. CHRISTINA ADAMS, LI AT (33 CLIFTON ST.) WEST HAVEN, CONN.

MC 1120PEW DEC. 7 CP

OTTAWA, DEC.7-(AP)-- THE CANADIAN ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FLYING OFFICER THOMAS FRANCIS KINSLER, WHOSE FATHER, MR. C.O.KINSLER, LIVES IN THOMASTON, GA., IS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS.

DEC 8 1944

CP--JA-- 215A

EDMONTON, ALTA., DEC. 7-(CANADIAN PRESS)-CARVED OUT OF FOREST AND FARMLAND AT NAMAO, 10 MILES NORTH OF HERE, A $7,000,000 AIR-PORT DESCRIBED BY OFFICIALS OF THE NORTHWEST DIVISION, UNITED STATES ENGINEERS, AS THE LARGEST, IN AREA, IN NORTH AMERICA, IS IN OPERATION.

THE FIELD IS USED BY THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCES, HAS TWO ALL-CONCRETE RUNWAYS ABOUT 7,000 FEET LONG AND THE AIRFIELD ITSELF COVERS MORE THAN 2,500 ACRES OF GROUND.

COMMANDING OFFICER IS MAJ.TED F.DUNHAM OF BATON ROUGE.

THE AIRPORT BECOMES THE PROPERTY OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT WHEN THE U.S. RELEASES IT.

RA924PCW

NEW YORK, DEC.7-(AP)-THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH TODAY APPROVED A PLAN TO RAISE BETWEEN $3,000,000 AND $5,000,000 TO REBUILD CHURCH PROPERTY DESTROYED IN COUNTRIES WHICH WERE OCCUPIED BY THE ENEMY IN THE CURRENT WAR.

71204AEW

...GTON -1ST ADD ROMULO (TO. ... XXX THE PI... ...NES."

THE ACTUAL INVASION HE DESCRIBED IN THESE WORDS:

"AROUND US IN LEYTE BAY WERE 600 OTHER SHIPS: TROOP CARRIERS, BATTLESHIPS, DESTROYERS, CRUISERS, ROCKET SHIPS. X X X THE SKY OVERHEAD WAS BLANKETED WITH AMERICAN PLANES, POURING DOWN HELL OVER

DEC 8 1944

THE JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS. THE NAVAL BOMBARDMENT WAS SONOROUS AS AN ORGAN. IT WAS JUST ONE SOLID, DEFINITE ROAR, AND THE ROCKET SHIPS WERE LAYING LINES OF EXPLOSIONS LIKE EMBROIDERY ALONG THE SHORE, BLASTING EVERYTHING IN THEIR WAY. X X X

"NEVER IN MY MADDEST DREAMS IN BATAAN COULD I HAVE HOPED FOR THIS, TO SEE AMERICA ON ITS WAY BACK, SO SURELY ARMED WITH SUCH INDESCRIBABLE POWER.

DEC 8 1944

"IT WAS TEN O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1944.

"THE LANDING BARGES WERE ON THE WATER, THE ROPE LADDERS WERE SLAPPING AGAINST THE SHIP'S SIDE, THE BOYS BEGAN PILING OVERBOARD. THESE WERE YOUR BOYS, HEALTHY, STRONG, CLEAN, WELL-EQUIPPED, EVERYTHING TO FIGHT WITH, EVERYTHING TO PROTECT THEM, EVERYTHING TO FIGHT FOR. THE LAST NIGHT ON BOARD I HAD ADDRESSED THEM OVER THE LOUD SPEAKER. I HAD TOLD THEM TO REMEMBER THOSE WHO HAD DIED ON BATAAN. NOW, GOING OVER THE SIDE, THEY GRINNED THEIR CLEAN, YOUNG GRINS AND FLIPPED THUMBS UP, AND THEY SAID TO ME AS I LOOKED AT THEM FROM THE BRIDGE: 'FOR BATAAN!'

DEC 8 1944

"WAVE AFTER WAVE OF THEM WENT ASHORE. WE WATCHED THEM THROUGH GLASSES AND MINE BLURRED BECAUSE I KNEW THAT MANY OF THEM WOULD NOT COME BACK. THE WATERS OF LEYTE BAY WERE ASWARM WITH BARGES. SOME WERE HIT BY JAPANESE MORTAR SHELLS AND WENT UNDER. ONLY A FEW OF THE BOYS ON THEM MADE SHORE. WE SAW THE FIRST CASUALTIES, PILED ON BARGES BROUGHT BACK TO THE SHIPS. ON LAND, OUR BOYS WERE READY WITH FLAME THROWERS AND TANKS AND EVERY MANNER OF ARMAMENT -- THEY HAD EVERYTHING WAVES OF MEN KEPT PRESSING ON, BETWEEN THE PALMS AND FLAMES AND BLASTI RUBBLE THAT HAD BEEN THE JAPANESE BARRICADES, AND THEY WERE NOT BEI THROWN BACK ANYWHERE AS FAR AS OUR GLASSES COULD SEE. ONLY THOSE WERE LEFT ON THE BEACH AND IN THE WATER WHO COULD NOT GO ON."

THE FIRST THING HE SAW ON LEYTE, ROMULO SAID, WERE AN AMERICAN FLAG AND A FILIPPINO FLAG FLYING FROM A COCONUT TREE.

THE GENERAL PAID HIGH TRIBUTE TO THE FILIPPINO GUERRILLAS HE SAID HAD HARRIED THE JAPANESE SINCE THE LITTLE MEN FROM TOKYO MOVED IN.

"EVEN ON LUZON THEY ARE FIGHTING NOW TO MEET US ON OUR WAY," HE ADDED.

"THIS IS NO HIT AND MISS CRUSADE. IT IS PLANNED VICTORY."

REESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES ON PHILIPPINE SOIL, ROMULO SAID, "HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED WITH A DIGNITY THAT SHOULD MAKE EVERY AMERICAN PROUD."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12 NOON, EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, DEC. 7)

GW1142AEW NM

DEC 8 1944

BY TOM REEDY

WASHINGTON,DEC. 7-(AP)-THE LITTLE MAN IN THE OLD BLUE SERGE SUIT LOOKED LIKE A COLLEGE PROFESSOR.

BUT HE WAS TALKING OF SHOT AND SHELL, OF MEN AND DYING.

THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES LISTENED IN RAPT SILENCE.

FOR A HALF HOUR THE LITTLE MAN TOLD HOW THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS WERE REINVADED BY AMERICANS.

HE WAS THE FIRST OFF GENERAL MACARTHUR'S LANDING BOAT.

"I FELT THE SOIL OF MY OWN LAND CRUNCH UNDER MY BOOTS," HE SAID, AND IN HIS VOICE YOU COULD ALMOST HEAR IT LIKE THE CRUNCH OF HARD

30.24— 21065

SNOW.

IT WAS THE "REPORT" THAT BRIGADIER GENERAL CARLOS P. ROMULO PROMISED THE HOUSE WHEN HE LEFT TO JOIN THAT INVASION...HE LEFT AS RESIDENT COMMISSIONER OF THE PHILIPPINES WITH A SEAT IN THE HOUSE, CAM BACK TO THAT SAME POSITION BUT WAS SPEAKING AS A SOLDIER WHO WAS ON BATAAN AND ESCAPED.

ROMULO TOLD THE HOUSE OF THE "NAVAL BOMBARDMENT X X X SONOROUS AS AN ORGAN," OF THE ROCKET SHIPS "LAYING LINES OF EXPLOSIONS LIKE EMBROIDERY ALONG THE SHORE."

DEC 8 1944

AND HE TOLD OF THE MEN WHO DID THE JOB:

"NOW, GOING OVER THE SIDE, THEY GRINNED THEIR CLEAN YOUNG GRINS AND FLIPPED THUMBS UP, AND THEY SAID TO ME AS I LOOKED AT THEM FROM THE BRIDGE: 'FOR BATAAN.'"

THE STIRRING STORY CARRIED THROUGH THE EARLY PHASES OF THE OPERATION ITSELF..."THEY WERE NOT BEING THROWN BACK ANYWHERE AS FAR AS OUR GLASSES COULD SEE. ONLY THOSE THOSE WERE LEFT ON THE BEACH AND IN THE WATER WHO COULD NOT GO ON."

THERE WAS SPECIAL PRIDE IN HIS DESCRIPTION OF FILIPINO AND AMERICAN FLAGS FLYING TOGETHER FROM A TALL LEYTE PALM, OF SOVEREIGNTY RE-ESTABLISHED "WITH A DIGNITY THAT SHOULD MAKE EVERY AMERICAN PROUD."

"THIS IS NO HIT AND MISS CRUSADE," HE SAID. "IT IS PLANNED VICTORY."

DEC 8 1944

THE HOUSE WAS FULL. SO WERE THE GALLERIES. SPEAKER SAM RAYBURN KNEW THE DRAMA THAT WAS IN THE SPEECH ON THIS ANNIVERSARY SO HE CAUTIONED THE VISITORS THAT THEY ARE NOT ALLOWED TO APPLAUD.

HE MIGHT AS WELL HAVE BEEN SPEAKING TO A GATE POST.

RAYBURN INDULGENTLY LET IT PASS.

30.24—21065

AS ROMULO WARMED UP, TOLD HOW MACARTHUR SAT ON AN OLD LOG ON LEYTE FOR HIS FIRST STAFF CONFERENCE ASHORE, HIS REQUESTED HALF HOUR SOON WAS CHEWED UP. MAJORITY LEADER MCCORMACK ASKED AND GOT AN UNLIMITED EXTENSION.

WHEN HE FINISHED, MEMBERS RUSHED UP TO SHAKE HIS HAND.

THE GALLERIES EMPTIED.

THE PEARL HARBOR ATMOSPHERE WAS SO HEAVY THAT HOUSE CLERK GEORGE MAURER READING A COMMUNICATION FROM REP. FOGARTY OF RHODE ISLAND READ THE DATE:

"DEC. 7, 1941."

DEC 8 1944

VX/GW330PEW

SWEETWATER,TEX.,DEC.7-(AP)-GEN.H.H.ARNOLD, CHIEF OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES, SAID TODAY "IT IS ON THE RECORD THAT WOMEN CAN FLY AS WELL AS MEN" AND THAT IN EVENT OF ANOTHER NATIONAL EMERGENCY THE NATION CAN COUNT ON WOMEN TO FLY MILITARY AIRCRAFT.

THE CHIEF OF THE NATION'S SKY ARMY PAID THIS TRIBUTE BEFORE THE 68 MEMBERS OF THE FINAL GRADUATING CLASS OF WOMEN AIRFORCE SERVICE PILOTS, A SERVICE BEING DEACTIVATED.

WASPS ON DUTY AT MORE THAN 70 AAF INSTALLATIONS ARE BEING RELEASED FROM THEIR DUTIES GRADUALLY, RECEIVING CERTIFICATES OF SERVICE IN LIEU OF THE HONORABLE DISCHARGES AWARDED MILITARY PERSONNEL, AND RATINGS AS PILOTS OF MILITARY AIRCRAFT, WHICH MAY BE USED IN QUALIFYING FOR COMMERCIAL LICENSES. DEACTIVATION IS SCHEDULED FOR COMPLETION BY DEC. 20.

THUS THOSE WHO GRADUATED TODAY AT THE ONLY WASP SCHOOL, HERE AT AVENGER FIELD, HAS NOWHERE TO GO, IN THE WAY OF MILITARY ASSIGNMENT.

GENERAL ARNOLD, IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BEFORE THE GRADUATES, SAID THAT EVERY WASP HAS FILLED A VITAL AND NECESSARY PLACE IN THE JIGSAW PATTERN OF VICTORY, AND ADDED:

"THE WASPS HAVE COMPLETED THEIR MISSION X X X BUT AS USUAL IN WAR IT HAS NOT BEEN WITHOUT COST. THIRTY SEVEN WASPS HAVE DIED WHILE HELPING THEIR COUNTRY MOVE TOWARD THE MOMENT OF FINAL VICTORY. THE AIR FORCE WILL LONG REMEMBER THEIR SERVICE AND THEIR FINAL SACRIFICE."

RA928PCW

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., DEC.7-(AP)-THIRTY THREE MEMBERS OF THE SUNKEN CARRIER PRINCETON'S MARINE DETACHMENT, RESCUED FROM PHILIPPINE WATERS HAVE ARRIVED AT THE MARINE CORPS BASE.

THEY TOLD A TALE OF HOURS SPENT IN THE WRECKAGE-STREWN WATERS AND OF HEROIC RESCUES.

"WHEN THEY SANK HER AT LAST WITH A TORPEDO THAT TORE HER APART IN A MOUNTAIN OF FLAME IT WAS LIKE WATCHING YOUR HOME BURN TO THE GROUND," SAID SGT.GEORGE GAYLOR, 29, (19 MYRTLE AVE.) AUBURN,N.Y.

CORP.GLENN STEVENS, 22, GRAHN,KY., SAID HE WAS IN THE ATER 45 MINUTES BEFORE HE WAS PULLED INTO A LIFERAFT, ON WHICH HE SPENT TWO HOURS BEFORE FINAL RESCUE.

OTHER SURVIVORS IN THE GROUP INCLUDED CORP. CARL E.MUNSKI, 24, OSWEGO, N.Y., AND GUNNERY SGT.ARTHUR A.ANDERSON, (1811 Q ST. SW) WASHINGTON,D.C.

THE MARINES WILL LEAVE SOON ON 30-DAY FURLOUGHS.

DEC 8 1944

--THE ROAD TO BERLIN--
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1 -- WESTERN FRONT: 301 MILES (FROM NEAR DUREN).
2 -- EASTERN FRONT: 304 MILES (FROM NORTH OF WARSAW).
3 -- HUNGARIAN FRONT: 420 MILES (FROM BUDAPEST).
4 -- ITALIAN FRONT: 557 MILES (FROM RAVENNA).
FW546AEW

UNDATED WESTERN FRONT
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY:
CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: FRONT IN HOLLAND AND INSIDE GERMANY QUIET.
BRITISH SECOND ARMY: FRONT QUIET AFTER GERMANS FLOODED 30-SQUARE MILE AREA ABOVE NIJMEGEN IN HOLLAND.
U.S. NINTH ARMY: MASSED ALONG ROER RIVER.
U.S. FIRST ARMY: LAUNCHED ATTACK FROM INDEX TOWARD PIER IN GERMANY.
U.S. THIRD ARMY: MOPPED UP IN SARREGUEMINES, DROVE AGAINST SAARBRUCKEN.
U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: ADVANCED ON COLMAR TOWARD FRENCH FORCES.
FRENCH FIRST ARMY: EDGED NORTHWARD THROUGH VOSGES.
--DASH--
U.S. DIVISIONS
SIXTH ARMORED: ADVANCED IN SARREGUEMINES AREA.
TENTH ARMORED: ACROSS SAAR ABOVE MERZIG.
35TH INFANTRY: MOPPED UP IN SARREGUEMINES.
80TH INFANTRY: DROVE ON SAARBRUCKEN.
90TH INFANTRY: ACROSS SAAR BETWEEN SAARLAUTERN AND MERZIG.
95TH INFANTRY: EXTENDED BRIDGEHEADS AT SAARLAUTERN.
26TH INFANTRY: ENTERED ETTING, SEVEN MILES SOUTHEAST OF SARREGUEMINES.
JS921AEW

DEC 8 1944

RIGHT LEAD UNDATED WESTERN FRONT (150)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT TONIGHT:

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: FRONT IN HOLLAND AND INSIDE GERMANY QUIET.

BRITISH SECOND ARMY: FRONT QUIET AFTER GERMANS FLOODED 30-SQUARE MILE AREA ABOVE NIJMEGEN IN HOLLAND.

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95TH INFANTRY: EXTENDED BRIDGEHEADS AT SAARLAUTERN.

SN534PEW

DEC 8 1944

BROADCAST

SAN FRANCISCO, DEC 7--SENSATIONAL BUT UNSUCCESSFUL JAPANESE PARATROOP LANDINGS ON LEYTE ISLAND WERE REPORTED TODAY BY MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM'S PHILIPPINE CORRESPONDENT, ROYAL ARCH GUNNISON.

ALMOST AT THE SAME TIME, U.S. 77TH DIVISION TROOPS LANDED AT ORMOC BAY AND ESTABLISHED A BEACHHEAD. ORMOC IS THE MAIN ENEMY PORT ON LEYTE.

JAPANESE AIR FORCES STRUCK AT THE YANK LANDING PARTY BUT WERE UNABLE TO STOP THE OPERATION, GUNNISON SAID.

NN439PCW

30.24- 21067

UNDATED JAPANESE-KOISO, PEARL HARBOR (220)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PREMIER KUNIAKI KOISO OF JAPAN TODAY POOH-POOHED AMERICAN BOMBING ATTACKS ON NIPPON AND THREATENED "RETALIATORY MEASURES WHICH WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE ENEMY TO FORGET" SHOULD THE BOMBERS "DAMAGE A REMOTE CORNER OF THE SACRED PROPERTY HELD IN REVERENCE BY THE ENTIRE NATION."

THE PREMIER'S MENTION OF THE "SACRED PROPERTY" APPARENTLY WAS AN OBLIQUE REFERENCE TO THE PALACE OF THE MIKADO, WHOM THE JAPANESE HOLD TO BE A DESCENDENT OF THEIR SUN GOD.

KOISO'S ADDRESS, BROADCAST BY DOMEI NEWS AGENCY AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, COMMEMORATED THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR, OR AS THE JAPANESE CALLED IT, "THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR OF GREATER EAST ASIA."

KOISO CHARGED THE UNITED STATES WITH BROADCASTING "EXTREMELY WILY" PROPAGANDA AND OF "CONCOCTING ASTRONOMICAL FIGURES" OF JAPANESE WAR LOSSES.

ON THE OTHER HAND, HE SAID, THE UNITED STATES NEVER ADMITTED ITS OWN LOSSES, AND WHEN THESE ARE KNOWN THE SHOCK OF AMERICANS WILL BE "BEYOND IMAGINATION."

SKIPPING REFERENCE TO THE JAPANESE SNEAK ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR, THE DOMEI BROADCAST QUOTED KOISO AS SAYING UNITED STATES LEADERS "FORCIBLY DRAGGED THEIR PEOPLE INTO THE WAR WITHOUT JUST AIMS" AND ARE "TURNING TO EVERY MEANS IN THEIR ATTEMPT TO TERMINATE THE WAR IN AS SHORT A PERIOD AS POSSIBLE."

KOISO SAID THIS EXPLAINED THE "INDISCRIMINATE BOMBING OF TOKYO."

GG1258PCW NM

DEC 8 1944

NDATED GREECE (180)
HE ASSOCIATED PRESS
HILE BRITISH FORCES HAMMERED BY LAND, AIR AND SEA AT LEFTIST SISTANCE CENTERS IN GREECE, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S GOVERNMENT REPARED TO DEFEND ITS FOREIGN POLICY TODAY (FRIDAY) IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS:

BRITISH MAJ. GEN. R.M. SCOBIE'S FORCES BLASTED AT ELAS STRONGHOLDS AROUND THE ACROPOLIS IN ATHENS, PIRAEUS HARBOR, MOUNT HYMETTUS AND KAISSARIANI, CAPITAL SUBURB. SCOBIE'S ULTIMATUM TO THE ELAS TO QUIT THE ATHENS AREA EXPIRED WEDNESDAY MIDNIGHT.

BRITISH-SUPPORTED PREMIER GEORGE PAPANDREOU DECLARED THE ELAS WAS "PLUNGING GREECE INTO CIVIL WAR". THE ELAS CHARGED THAT PAPANDREOU HAD FAILED TO PUNISH TRAITORS AND HAD KEPT PRO-GERMANS IN GOVERNMENT POSTS. THE ELAS CONTENDED THE BRITISH ATTITUDE "IS CONTRARY TO THE ATLANTIC CHARTER AND TEHERAN AGREEMENTS."

IN WASHINGTON, SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS EXPRESSED HOPE THAT "THE PEOPLE AND AUTHORITIES OF GREECE AND OUR BRITISH ALLIES WILL WORK TOGETHER IN REBUILDING THAT RAVISHED COUNTRY." HE SAID HE AGREED WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL THAT THE GREEK PEOPLE SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO CHOOSE THEIR OWN RULERS, WHETHER IT BE "A GOVERNMENT OF THE RIGHT OR LEFT."

TA718PEW

30.24 — 21067

VUNDATED JAPANESE-HIROHITO
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

EMPEROR HIROHITO HAS BEEN SO BUSY WITH WAR ACTIVITIES THE LAST THREE YEARS "HE HARDLY HAS HAD TIME TO DOFF HIS UNIFORM TO REST," THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST PICKED UP BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THE DISPATCH SAID JAPAN WAS GREETING THE FOURTH YEAR OF "THIS HOLY WAR" BY CARRYING OUT A "GREAT DECISIVE" BATTLE ON LEYTE ISLAND IN THE PHILIPPINES AND ASSERTED:

"WE 100,000,000 MUST EXERT OUR UTMOST EFFORTS IN COMPLIANCE WITH OUR VICTORIES ON THE WAR FRONT AND THUS EASE THE AUGUST MIND OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY."

MM710PPW

DEC 8 1944

please

Nazis Attack 3d Army Saar Bridgehead; Commons Supports Churchill, 279 to 30, As He Stands on Policy in Italy, Greece

U. S. THIRD POUNDS ENEMY WEST WALL IN DRIVE ON SAAR

Patton's Troops Force Two New Crossings of Saar River.

CLOSE ON SAARBRUCKEN

Seventh Sweeps Forward Three Miles, Artillery Blasts Siegfried Line.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Dec. 8.—(AP) The U. S. Third and Seventh armies in a concerted push along a 60-mile front from shell-torn Saarbrucken to the Rhine, hammered today at the Siegfried Line guarding Germany's Saar basin and at the outlying defenses of the neighboring Palatinate province.

The Third army's 35th infantry division forced two new crossings of the Saar river near Sarreguemines, at the threshold of the rich industrial basin eight miles southeast of Saarbrucken, and established bridgeheads a half mile deep at both points.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's armor closed steadily on Saarbrucken, the political and industrial capital of the Saar, whose big furnaces turning out a tenth of the steel for the enemy's armies already were considered lost to the Reich.

Seventh Gains 3 Miles

The U. S. Seventh army, on the Third's right flank to the east, surged forward as much as three miles along a 35-mile front and field dispatches from Associated Press Correspondent Thoburn Wiant said they entered a town four and a half miles from the German frontier.

At this point the Seventh turned its heavy artillery on a mountainous sector of the Siegfried Line. (Field censorship would not immediately permit disclosure of the exact location of this closest advance to Germany yet made by the Seventh.)

The Doughboy advance, steadily driving the Germans from both the Saar basin and northern Lorraine, was paced by hundreds of fighter-bombers blistering enemy strongpoints in their path.

So close was aerial support that towns bombed in the forenoon were entered by American troops in the afternoon.

The Third army's 9th division, which had driven nearly halfway across the northwest corner of the basin, was deepening its mile and a half-deep wedge in the Siegfried Line in the face of persistent counterassaults by apparently strong forces of tanks and infantry.

Bombers Blast Tanks

Fighterbombers ripped into the German tanks trying to check this American thrust in the Dillengen area, three miles north of Saarlautern. The Saarlautern bridgehead also was expanded despite bitter resistance.

Fires blazed in eight Saar valley towns between Saarbrucken and Merzig from the rain of aerial blows.

Patton's long Toms and heavy Howitzers were wrecking Saarbrucken, where two of the greatest steel plants in the entire Saar valley are located in the suburbs of Brebach and Burbach. It was the ninth consecutive day of bombardment.

The basin's second city of Saarlautern was falling into ruin under the fire of the Germans themselves, who were trying to check the American men and materials streaming across the Saar river bridge from where the first attacks on the West Wall were launched.

The big blast furnaces of Dillingen, three miles northwest of Saarlautern, had been knocked out by the U. S. 90th infantry division, which speared on past the town a mile and a half into the Siegfried Line in the Third's deepest penetration of the Reich.

The 35th division broke across the Saar at a new point in the Sarreguemines area, eight miles southeast of Saarbrucken, and beat against moderately stiff opposition of tanks and pillboxes. Planes and artillery joined in the American assault.

Mechanized cavalry fought deeper into Forbach, three and a half miles southwest of Saarbrucken. (Paris radio said Forbach had fallen.)

Far back of the front at Metz the Eleventh regiment of the Fifth division, which began an attack on Fort Driant two months ago, finally seized that redoubtable fortification and took 670 prisoners.

Yanks Take 2 Heights

In the battle for the richest industrial region of all — the Ruhr and Rhineland — the ease with which the U. S. First army captured two heights near the Roer bank indicated the Germans may realize their days on the west bank are over and are withdrawing.

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' forces took a height near Pier, less than a mile from the river north of Duren, and other forces advanced onto a ridge commanding Schlich, three miles west of Duren.

Other forces broadened their hold on the Roer to 800 yards near Bergstein, eight miles south of Duren, captured a sizeable height overlooking the stream and beat off two counterattacks launched from the south.

A front dispatch said that in recent days the enemy had withdrawn the bulk of his artillery to the Roer's east bank, and it was considered likely that only a thin covering force might be left behind.

The U. S. Ninth army of Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson, already on the Roer around Julich, nine miles northwest of Duren, came under the heaviest fire from "screaming meemies" — multiple barreled mortars — since the Normandy campaign.

Nervously awaiting a Ninth army drive to cross the Roer, the Germans were sending over reconnaissance planes. Considerable enemy movements were spotted across the river.

Two enemy pockets still held out in the Julich area on the west bank of the stream.

The greatest pressure on the enemy still was being exerted by Patton's Third army tanks and infantry in the Saar, a rich valley of a million population which the Germans appeared to be sacrificing to purchase increased resistance before Cologne.

Capture Nazi Pillboxes

The 90th division, driving east from Dillingen to a point more than eight miles inside the Reich, captured a number of pillboxes in the Siegfried Line and beat off a tank-supported counterblow.

The pillboxes were placed to give interlocking fields of fire and had to be taken largely in darkness. The 90th found some concrete pillboxes built to resemble houses.

As at the Saarlautern bridgehead, the forces around Dillingen were under heavy artillery fire from both Siegfried Line casemates and mobile guns.

The 95th division driving east and south from Saarlautern on the now consolidated bridgehead on the Saar river's east bank fought off two counterattacks and was beating at the outposts of the Siegfried line.

The Saarlautern bridge, which was seized to provide the first crossings, has been the target of 6,000 rounds of German artillery, but there was no indication the bridge was knocked out.

German regulars and members of the peoples' army still held out in some of the Siegfried Line emplacements inside Saarlautern.

Yanks Capture Fort Driant

At Metz

With U. S. 3d Army, Dec. 8 (AP). Fort Driant near Metz, which successfully resisted attack several weeks ago, fell to the Americans today.

Paris, Dec. 8 (AP)—The 3d Army bored a mile and a half into the Siegfried Line at points eight miles inside the Saarland under intense German fire today and steadily reduced Saarbrucken and its steel mills with long toms and heavy howitzers firing from a distance of three miles or so.

The 90th Division, advancing steadily past Dillingen, knocked out a number of thick pillboxes in the wooded area three miles north of Saarlautern.

[The Paris radio broadcast that the 3d Army had captured Forbach, railroad city of 11,500, three and a half miles southwest of Saarbrucken.]

Patch's Army Gains

On the 3d Army's right, the 7th Army of Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch rolled the Germans toward the Saar and Palatinate on a 35-mile front and advanced within four and a half miles of the border.

Saarbrucken, capital of the Saarland and center of its industry, was being shelled for the ninth consecutive day. The Germans themselves were wrecking Saarlautern, with their artillery, trying to hamper the American buildup of assault forces in the arsenal valley.

The 9th Army to the north reported new signs of enemy movement in villages east of the Roer, east and southeast of Julich. Thunderbolts bombed two bridges on the Erft river and canal which the Germans are likely to defend outside Cologne and other Rhineland cities should the Allies force the flooded Roer.

Mouterhouse Captured

The 7th Army captured Mouterhouse, four miles south of the Maginot stronghold of Bitche, which was attacked by 75 planes. Patch moved his center into Gambsheim, a mile from the Rhine and eight northeast of Strasbourg.

It was wet and cold along the whole front, restricting flying.

Infantry of Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's 1st Army seized high ground between Inden and Pier, five miles northwest of the Roer River citadel of Duren. These troops advanced onto a ridge commanding Schlich and forced the Germans back for several hundred yards north of the Hurtgen Forest village of Bergstein. South of Bergsteen, the 1st Army beat off two counterattacks.

Bridgeheads Bolstered

Infantry broadened their foothold across the Saar, merging three original crossings into two strong bridgeheads at Saarlautern and Dillingen along a stretch where the whole east bank is built solidly with one little war industry steel town after another.

Back in the heavily wooded hills behind the factory towns which the American assault has turned into battlegrounds are the great collieries and coke ovens, whose 16,500,000 tons annual output have been forging the metal for much of Hitler's fighting machine.

The doughfeet penetrated into the Pachtener Buchwald, woods northwest of Saarlautern, after cutting the railroad to Merzig in a penetration of the stout Siegfried line. The drive appeared to be gaining momentum.

Saarbrucken, Saar capital, was suffering the fate of the ghost city of Aachen. For the ninth consecutive day, Third Army 105s and 155s deluged its forests of factory chimneys with high explosives.

Texans of the Ninetieth Infantry penetrated the Siegfried Line most deeply, three miles north of Saarlautern. The defense zone, however, is thick. Major-Gen. Harry L. Twaddle's Ninety-fifth Infantry, across the river from Saarlautern, also was beating against a fringe of Siegfried Line pillboxes in the suburban towns.

Already the great blast furnaces of Dillingen, Volklingen, Neunkirchen and—most of all—of Saarbrucken, now are as good as useless to Germany. They drew their iron ore almost entirely from French Lorraine, which now is virtually completely in Allied hands.

The two greatest steel plants in the whole Saar Valley are located in the eastern Saarbrucken suburb of Brebach and the western suburb of Burbach.

Screen Their Movements.

While the Germans sacrificed their rich little arsenal valley of a million population, hundreds of thousands of whom are skilled ironmongers and coal miners, there were continued evidences of German withdrawal on both vital flanks, along the upper Rhine and the middle Roer opposite Cologne.

To the north, the Germans again cloaked their movements on the east bank of the Roer with smoke screens on the United States Ninth Army front. First Army patrols pushed to the bank of the flooded Roer beyond the Hurtgen Forest village of Bergstein.

To the south, the Allies jabbed down the Alsace plain to within four miles of Colmar, where front dispatches said that the Germans were fighting a rear guard action toward the Rhine. Rail bridge at Breisah, 14 miles from United States Seventh Army vanguards.

The Germans tossed moderate artillery and mortar fire across the Roer at the Ninth Army between Linnich and Julich.

The First Army threw back two counter-attacks of 150 men each in cold, wet weather a half mile east of Bergstein last night. The American salient had been pushed to the Roer on a small front eight miles southwest of Duren.

Pappeville, another small and by-passed fort at Metz surrendered. Only Driant and St. James d'Arc hold out.

The Ninetieth Infantry also found concrete boxes built within normal houses.

German artillery continued heavy fire into the Dillingen and Saarlautern bridgeheads. The Ninetieth repulsed a counter-attack yesterday by three tanks and 100 infantrymen and the Ninety-fifth Division broke up two small counter-thrusts.

French First Army troops virtually cleared the long Thur River Valley through the Vosges northwest of Mulhouse, occupying Bitschwiller and carrying the fight into the streets of Thann. Thann (pop: 7,000) is twenty-two miles southwest of Colmar and the site of machine shops, chemical plants and textile mills.

The Seventh Army was fiercely engaged in Mertziller, six miles northwest of the German base at Haguenau. The enemy rewon the northeast corner of the village by counter-attack.

Farther west, the Seventh stabbed within to seven miles of the Saar border, closing in on the old Maginot Line fortress town of Bitche (3,500). Bitche is in a pass of the Vosges, and its old fort on an isolated rock which rises 250 feet in the middle of the town once was considered impregnable. It held out in a prolonged siege until the end of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

170,000 U.S. Casualties Claimed

London, *Saturday*, Dec. 9 (AP)—The German radio declared early today that 170,000 American troops were lost in the "great Aachen battle." There was no elaboration or Allied confirmation.

German Prisoner Total 752,641

[By the Associated Press]

German prisoners in the current offensive on the Western front reached 70,375 today, swelling the total since D-day to 752,641.

Actually, the figure may be several thousand higher since several of the armies have not reported new totals for a week or more.

Latest official reports on prisoners.

	Since D-Day	Since Nov. 8
U.S. 1st Army	208,891	9,612
U.S. 3d Army	130,593	30,135
U.S. 9th Army	58,645	8,098
U.S. 7th Army	62,170	11,254
French 1st Army	69,215	11,276
British 2d Army	100,686	*....
Canadian 1st Army	102,441	*....
French with British & Canadians	20,000	....
Totals	752,641	70,375

*No report.

DAMAGED FRENCH PORTS NOW IN USE

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Dec. 8—(AP) United States armies in France now are receiving 75 per cent of their supplies direct across the Atlantic from America, thanks to quick work in getting damaged ports into action.

Rouen and Le Havre, which the Germans did their best to destroy, have been restored and are handling more tonnage than before the war, it was disclosed officially today.

These harbors, along with the increasing use of Antwerp and the continued use of Cherbourg, assure a flow of supplies to keep Gen. Eisenhower's Winter offensive rolling.

Rouen and Le Havre gave the Allies ports from 300 to 400 miles closer to the battle than the land routes from Cherbourg.

The two most famous highways of World War II have gone back to normal use. They are the Red Ball Express, which carried 500,000 tons of freight from Cherbourg across France in its 81 days of operation, and the shorter green diamond route from Cherbourg to Brittany's railheads.

Two new war freight highways now doing duty are the White Ball route from Le Havre and Rouen east through Paris, and the American-British-Canadian ABC express east from Antwerp. Most freight from Cherbourg now moves by rail.

Rouen, Le Havre Ports Completely Restored

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Dec. 8 (AP). The ports of Rouen and Le Havre on the Seine have been restored and are handling more tonnage than before the war.

It also was announced today that port facilities now make it possible for fully 75 per cent. of all United States Army supplies to be shipped into France directly from America.

The Germans did their best to destroy both Rouen and Le Havre. Antwerp, Cherbourg, Rouen and Le Havre more than make up for reduced supply operations across the old beach landing areas.

Germans Lose 20,000 In Month

In Germany, Dec. 8 (AP)—A high United States 9th Army staff officer estimated today that the Germans had lost more than 20,000 men killed, wounded and captured in the past month of fighting along this sector of the Roer River front.

But he warned that future fighting is going to be extremely difficult along the roads to the Rhine and presented this cross section of the 8,321 prisoners the 9th has taken:

Most of them are of good military age, are well disciplined and are in fairly good physical condition.

Most of them have been in the army for some time.

Less than five per cent are combouts from industry.

Their morale is one of "philosophical acceptance" and they fight well.

Rabid Nazis are the exception rather than the rule among enlisted men, but there is a considerable number among officers.

Gen. Brooks Heads U. S. Sixth Corps

With U. S. Seventh Army, France, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Edward Brooks can now be identified as commander of the Sixth Army Group's Sixth Corps. He succeeded Lieut.-Gen. Lucian K. Truscott October 26, and Gen. Truscott has become commander of the Fifth Army in Italy.

As commander of the Second Armored Division, Gen. Brooks spearheaded the Normandy breakthrough west of St. Lo in July. He is 51 years old and comes from Concord, N. H.

CONGRESS TOURISTS SEE A HARSH FRONT

PARIS, Dec. 8 (AP)—The American people have a false impression of the western front situation, which is far tougher than is realized at home, Representative J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey, one of the seventeen touring members of the House Military Affairs Committee, said today after a week's visit to the front.

Thomas said he did not think the false impression was the fault of the war correspondents and added he could not put his finger on the difficulty.

"We were given to understand at home that the war would be over by Christmas at the latest," he said. "Up there, it looks as though it would be a great deal longer."

Mr. Thomas mentioned the weather and the ammunition shortage as two of the big problems. He said the shortages he heard talked about the most among soldiers were ammunition, cigarettes, tires and religious articles, the last including rosaries, medals and Bibles.

"Inflation is running rampant through France and is hurting not only our boys but the French people and international relations" he said. "Every American soldier over here is sore about it."

Luftwaffe Strength Reported Increasing

London, Dec. 8 (AP)—The fighter strength of the *Luftwaffe*, despite heavy losses such as nearly 900 planes in November, actually is being built up, a United States 8th Air Force staff officer said tonight.

"Nine months ago production of fighter planes was cut to about 800 a month by the systematic bombing of the main German assembly plants," he said. "But since then the Nazis have dispersed their factories, many of them underground. Their production now may be up to 1,200 planes a month. They may run out of pilots before they do fighter craft."

wash its hands of the problem.

A tense, often turbulent, House supported him 281 to 32 when the Prime Minister, in a back-me-or sack-me stand, forced the issue to meet a chance of criticism at home and abroad.

Provoked by Greek Crisis

The crisis was provoked by the use of British troops to combat fraternal strife in Greece, by British refusal to approve Count Carlo Sforza as Italian foreign minister, by violent demonstrations in Belgium, and by rumblings of unrest in Holland.

Refusing to retreat an inch from his position, which he epitomized in the sentence, "democracy is not a harlot to be picked up in the street by a man with a tommy gun" Churchill made it evident that he regarded the responsibility as America's as well as Britain's.

The United States State department has publicly avowed a hands-off policy regarding the internal affairs of other countries, with Italy and Greece specifically mentioned, but Churchill made repeated references to Americans sharing of the authority for what has happened.

The operation in Greece and the methods of handling it, were agreed upon at the last Quebec conference with President Roosevelt, he noted.

Use of British troops to maintain order in Belgium was directed by a British general who was operating under command of the American General Eisenhower, Churchill noted, pausing to praise Eisenhower and to remark that "we thought those orders were wise and sensible."

Count Sforza, after 20 years of exile in America, was allowed to return to Italy, despite British misgivings, after he had written to the U. S. State department's then assistant secretary Berle pledging not to stir up trouble.

Churchill Wins Vote of Confidence For Intervention Policy in Europe

LONDON, Dec. 8 — (AP) Prime Minister Churchill won an overwhelming vote of confidence in the House of Commons today for a foreign policy intervention against "mob rule by murder gangs" in liberated Europe after a vigorous defense in which he clearly suggested that the United States could not wash its hands of the problem.

A tense, often turbulent, House supported him 281 to 32 when the Prime Minister, in a back-me-or sack-me stand, forced the issue to meet a chance of criticism at home and abroad.

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Have Interest in Italy

Churchill remarked in passing that "our interest in Italy is the front, where under the American Lt. Gen. Mark Clark we have confidently placed an army which is at least three-quarters British or British controlled."

Reiterating British opposition to Sforza, he said:

"We have a joint arrangement with America about Italy, and we should be very sorry if it were proved that we have broken away from this joint arrangement. We have not done so in any way."

Of the whole European problem he said, "if there is a democracy and its various defenders believe they express the wishes of the majority, why can't they wait until the general election — a free vote of the people, which is our sole policy in every country into which British and American armies are marching?"

Churchill took this stand:

"I have no fear at all that the most searching inquiry into the policy which we have pursued in Belgium, Holland, Italy and Greece will entitle any man in whose breast fairness and fair play reside to accuse us of pursuing reactionary policies or hampering the free expression of the national will."

Labor and liberal M. P.s who kept up a caustic attack were told — "make no mistake about it" — that Britain "will persist in the policy of clearing Athens and the Athens regions of all those who are rebels to the constituted authority of Greece."

This was Churchill's position:

Italy — It is "quite untrue to say that we had vetoed Sforza's appointment. That right belonged alone to the Italians. All we have to say is that we do not trust the man nor would we put the slightest confidence in any government of which he is a dominant member."

Greece — There was evidence that left-wing Elas group was tyring to spring a two-year-old plot to seize the government and "I do not feel it compatible with our honor or with the obligations into which we have entered with many people of Greece in the course of our presence there to wash our hands of the whole business, make our way to the sea, as we easily could, and leave Athens to anarchy, misery and tyranny."

Lost Men in Belgium

Belgium — "After all, we British — who are now said to be poor friends of democracy — lost 35,000 to 40,000 men in opening up the great port of Antwerp .... the sacrifice of these men has also to be considered as well as the 'friends of democracy' advancing in lorries from Mons to start up a bloody revolution."

Commons Vote Backs Churchill's Greek Policy, 279-30

London, Dec. 8 (AP)—In a fighting mood today, Prime Minister Churchill defended Britain's intervention in Greece and Italy—and won a resounding 279-30 vote of confidence from the House of Commons.

Churchill received his ninth vote of confidence after declaring that Britain had acted in Greece only to avert gangster rule. He stood by the British Government's opposition to Count Carlo Sforza, whom the United States has supported in the Italian Government crisis.

His ire aroused by bitter, Left-wing denunciations of his stand, Churchill himself demanded the vote of confidence as justification for continuance of his policy.

In one of the liveliest and most fiery of his addresses, which he said he was "enjoying", Churchill denounced "planned coups d'etats by murder gangs and by the iron rule of ruffians seeking to climb into the seats of power without a vote ever having been cast in their favor."

"If that is to masquerade as democracy," he cried scornfully, "I think the House will be united in condemning it as a mockery."

Grimly, he said that during the war the Allies had to arm "anyone who could shoot a Hun" and added: "we are paying for it in having this debate today .... we are paying for it with our treasure and our blood. We are not paying for it with our honor or by defeat."

The chief opposition came from the Labor party's left wing. One of its spokesman, Seymour Cocks, demanded assurances that British Tommies would not be used to disarm "friends of democracy" and denounced Richard Leeper, British ambassador in Greece, as "the evil genius of modern Greece," and King George of Greece as a "dictator" and a "Hohenzollern prince."

Churchill came to grips at once with the challenge.

"Free elections based on universal suffrage — that is what we consider the foundation of democracy," he said. "I feel quite different about a swindle-democracy — a democracy which calls itself a democracy because it is left wing. It takes all sorts to make democracy, not only left wing or even Communists."

To Persist In Policy

Commons gave him that support. He said such action would mean that Britain "will persist in this policy of clearing Athens and the Athens regions of all those who are rebels to the constituted authority in Greece."

But he made it abundantly clear that the policy was not designed for Greece alone; that Britain stood committed to the right of a people to choose its government in free election, but that it would not tolerate a "gang of men from the mountains" overthrowing constitutional authority by violence.

Upholding the use of tanks and troops against Left-wing forces in Greece, Churchill said Britain had acted to insure that gangsters did not "descend from the mountains and install themselves with all their bloody terror and vigor in power."

Doesn't Trust Sforza

As for American-supported Count Carlo Sforza, Churchill told Commons Britain simply did not trust him "nor would we put the slightest confidence in any government of which he is a dominant member."

A move to name Sforza Italian Foreign Minister had brought British opposition and a blunt statement from Secretary of State Stettinius that the United States did not oppose the long-exiled Count, and furthermore wanted the Italians to determine the course of their own Government.

Challenge To Vote

Churchill denied his Government had broken any agreements with the United States on Italy.

As debate opened after Churchill sat down, Tom Driberg, Independent, charged the Prime Minister with "an unworthy piece of blackmail in throwing out this sort of a challenge."

Predicting Churchill would not be dismissed "by this largely servile House," Driberg declared: "He says that we know where we are going. I think he is going against world opinion."

Amendment By Laborite

The specific issue was an amendment by Laborite Seymour Cocks calling upon the House to express regret that the recent speech by King George VI gave no assurance that British forces would not be used "to disarm the friends of democracy in Greece and other parts of Europe or to suppress these popular movements which have valorously assisted in the defeat of the enemy."

"If what is called in this amendment the action of the friends of democracy," cried Churchill scornfully, "is to be interpreted as a carefully planned *coup d'état* by murder gangs and by the iron rule of ruffians seeking to climb into the seats of power without a vote ever having been cast in their favor—if that is to masquerade as democracy, I think the House will be united in condemning it as a mockery."

"Ballots, Not Bombs"

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden reiterated it was the Government's purpose "to enable the Greek people to express their wish and decisions," but he asserted "we must insist that that expression shall be through the ballot box and not by the bomb."

Arthur Greenwood, floor leader for the Labor party, announced he would not vote against the Government, but objected to what he termed Churchill's attempt "by implication to give the impression that those for whom I speak regard armed insurrection as an instrument of policy."

"Every armed element in Greece, to whatever section of the Greek nation they belong, should be disarmed," Greenwood said.

When Sforza returned to Italy from exile in the United States, Churchill said, he pledged support to the government of Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio for the duration of the armed struggle but immediately began a series of intrigues against Badoglio.

Stood Pat On Belgium

The Prime Minister stood pat on British troops' intervention in Belgium also. He said the troops, under orders of General Eisenhower, had patrolled the streets of Brussels and prevented a November *Putsch* to destroy the Pierlot Government, and "General Eisenhower's decisions were absolutely right."

Churchill's statement about Sforza and Italy brought shouts of "de Gaulle" from Labor benches.

Churchill replied: "I certainly never felt about de Gaulle the sentiments which experience has engendered in me about Count Sforza. De Gaulle is a man of honor and has never broken his words."

Free Election Pledge

Declaring again his pledge to "stand upon the foundation of a free election based upon universal suffrage" in the liberated lands, he referred indirectly to criticism of his policy from both at home and abroad, and said:

"We are marching along our onerous and painful path alone. Perhaps I ought to say 'poor old Britain.' We have to assume the burden and the most thankless tasks, scoffed at, abused and criticized from every quarter."

In a broadside defense of his policy, as he concluded an 80-minute address, Churchill declared:

"I have no fear at all that the most searching inquiry into the policy we have pursued in Belgium, Holland, Italy and Greece will entitle any man in whose breast fairness and fair play reside to accuse us of pursuing reactionary policies or hampering the free expression of the national will."

Assailed King Of Greece

Cocks assailed the British Ambassador in Greece, Reginald Leeper, as "the evil genius of modern Greece"—a remark he later withdrew—and called King George of Greece a dictator and a "Hohenzollern prince."

Churchill said that as long ago as the Quebec conference he had told President Roosevelt that the "EAM and Communist extremists would attempt to seize the city of Athens and crush all forces but their own" after the Germans were expelled from Greece.

The ELAS, he said, were "mutineers to the orders of the supreme commander of the Mediterranean under whom all guerrillas have undertaken to serve."

The Prime Minister spoke warmly of Greek Premier George Papandreou, describing him as "a man who lived all the time in Greece without being subservient to the enemy or losing his reputation."

"Helped The Germans"

While declaring it would be unfair to "stigmatize" all the ELAS—army of the Left-wing EAM party—as self-seeking, Churchill said they "did not on occasions hesitate to help the Germans catch and kill representatives of the EDES, the army of the conservatives.

Churchill asserted the British Army had invaded Greece "at the invitation and with the consent of all parties, bearing with us gifts and the assurance of the absolute right to determine their own future."

"We do not feel it compatible with our honor or the obligations into which we have entered," he said, "to wash our hands of the whole business, make our way to the sea as we easily could and leave Athens to anarchy and misery followed by murder."

Mussolini Support Charged

Churchill's whole policy was under fire—one Laborite member raising the allegation that he once supported Mussolini, and others bringing in the name of Spain's Generalissimo Franco.

Swinging at the mention of Mussolini, the Prime Minister replied tartly:

"In 1928 I certainly did support him in the sense of making speeches to say that it was a very good thing that Italy was not plunged into Bolshevism."

"Friends Of Democracy"

"The Government would be unworthy of confidence if his Majesty's forces were being used to disarm the friends of democracy in Greece and other parts of Europe," Churchill said.

"The question arises, who are the friends of democracy?"

Cheers—and some countercheers in the clearly divided House—greeted Churchill's first retort to Cocks's denunciation of the Government for intervening in Greece to keep Papandreou as Premier against opposition of EAM forces.

"How is the word democracy to be interpreted?" asked Churchill.

Picture Of Democracy

He said that his own idea of democracy was that of the ordinary man fighting for his country and then casting his vote.

If that was democracy, Churchill said, he saluted it.

Laborite Emanuel Shinwell interrupted to ask, "In Spain?"

The Prime Minister snapped back:

"This is one of those gross misrepresentations that a certain class of people indulge in—that I have spoken praising words about Franco. All I said was that Spanish politics did not merely consist of writing rude words on a wall."

Then he looked directly at the Laborite leader and said:

"It is really no use for Mr. Shinwell to screw up his face as if he were taking a nasty dose of medicine."

Shinwell shot back: "That is precisely what I am doing and many of the people in the country as well."

Cheered By Conservatives

Churchill was cheered by the Conservatives when he declared: "Democracy is no harlot to be picked up in the street by a man with a tommy gun."

We stand upon the foundation of a fair and free election based upon universal suffrage," said the Prime Minister. "I feel quite different about a swindle-democracy. It takes all sorts to make a democracy, not only a left wing or even communists.

"I do not accept a party as necessarily representing democracy because it becomes more violent as it becomes less numerous.

"The last thing that represents democracy is mob law, with bands of gangs armed with deadly weapons forcing their way into great cities, seizing police stations and key points of government, endeavoring to introduce a totalitarian regime and clamoring to shoot everyone who is politically inconvenient, as part of a purge of those who are said to have collaborated with the Germans during the occupation."

Use Of "Our Weapons"

"When countries are liberated," he said, "it does not follow that those who receive our weapons should use them to engross to themselves by murder and bloodshed powers and traditions many countries had slowly developed and to which the great majority of their people were firmly attached."

Churchill said he trusted "the mass of the people in almost every crisis," but that he wanted first "to make sure that it is the people, not a gang of men from the mountains or countryside who think that by violence they can overturn constituted authority, in some cases ancient parliaments, governments and states."

Churchill said it was "quite untrue" that the British had "vetoed" the appointment of Sforza as Foreign Minister.

"Not A Good Choice"

"The British Minister did say to an Italian inquirer that we did not think Count Sforza would be a particularly good choice, and he had a perfect right to say that," Churchill asserted.

Churchill said that without the "solemn promises" given by Sforza "we would have been able to convince our American friends that it would not have been a good thing for him to go back to Italy."

Praise For Eisenhower

Churchill referred to General Eisenhower as "that remarkable American supreme commander, whose wisdom and good fellowship we admire and whose orders we have promised to obey."

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, recently made Allied commander in Italy, was mentioned as "that daring and skillful general under whom we have confidently placed an army which is at least three quarters British or British controlled."

Cocks asserted that as victory approached "British policy has been inclined to support many of the old worn-out regimes in Europe against the new popular emerging forces."

Cocks contended that the EAM was not a Communist party organization.

But the House laughed heartily when he added: "It has a firm communist core, like the United Nations themselves."

Cries of "no, no" met his suggestion that the EAM was supported in its republican ideas by 90 per cent of the Greeks.

Labor Protests

Even as Commons opened its historic debate, labor organizations throughout the country were adopting resolutions protesting against British troops' firing upon Greek guerrillas.

A delegate meeting of the Birmingham Borough Labor party, claiming to speak for 300,000 workers, demanded in a resolution that "in the future neither British arms nor the distribution of food relief should be used to thwart popular will in liberated countries."

Pierlot Called Reactionary

The London district committee of the Electrical Trades Union called upon the British Government to "give every support to the Belgium Liberation Forces," and described the Pierlot Government as reactionary.

From the London Fire Brigades Union came a resolution demanding "an end to intervention on the side of reaction, the retracting of the Prime Minister's statement labelling the Greek resistance as 'Communist,' the disarming of the so-called security brigades, the arrest and punishment of all collaborationists, and the withdrawal of General Scobie," the British commander of Allied forces in Greece.

DAILY WORKER
DEC 9 1944

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Main Passages of Churchill's Speech

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP).—A partial text of Prime Minister Churchill's speech follows:

The value of Sir Richard Acland's speech (Acland had risen just before Churchill) was that it showed how extremely complex these Greek politics are. He made a very large number of assertions, some of which were accurate and some of which, according to my information, are the reverse.

I address myself to the amendment as a whole.

I must point out that it does not only deal with Greece, but with other parts of Europe and with the suppression of these popular movements which have valorously assisted the defeat of the enemy in other countries besides Greece.

The House will therefore, I am sure, permit me to deal with the whole of this question of our intervention in Europe —the tone, the character, the temper, the object of our intervention where we have to intervene by dealing with other countries besides this one.

Before I come to particular countries and cases, let me present to the House the charge which is made against us.

It is that we are using His Majesty's forces to disarm the friends of democracy in Greece and in other parts of Europe and to suppress these popular movements which have valorously assisted in the defeat of the enemy. Here is a pretty direct issue and one on which the House will have to pronounce before we separate this evening.

Certainly the British government would be unworthy of confidence if His Majesty's forces were being used by them to disarm the friends of democracy in Greece and other parts of Europe. The question, however, arises and one may be permitted to dwell on it for a moment: Who are the friends of democracy and also how is the word democracy to be interpreted?

Foundation of Democracy

My idea of it is that the plain, humble common man—just the ordinary man who keeps a wife and family, who goes off to fight for his country when it is in trouble and goes to the poll at the appropriate time and puts his cross on the ballot paper showing the candidate he wishes to be elected to Parliament—that is the foundation of democracy.

If that is democracy, I salute and work for it. (Emanuel Shinwell, Laborite, interjected a reference to Spain).

I am not at all afraid to go into that discussion but I have a great deal of ground to cover. It is one of those great misrepresentations that I have said pleasant words about Franco. All I said was that Spanish politics did not really consist in drawing rude cartoons about it. It is really no use for my honorable friend to screw up his face as if he were taking a nasty dose of medicine.

(Shinwell: That is precisely what I and my people in the country are doing.)

Every one can have their opinion about that, but so far as the honorable gentleman is concerned, I expect there are some other nasty gulps to follow.

We stand upon the foundation of fair, free elections based on universal service and suffrage. That is what we consider the foundation of democracy. I feel quite different about a swindle-democracy—a democracy which calls itself a democracy because it is left-wing.

It takes all sorts to make democracy, not only left-wing or even communists. The last thing that resembles democracy is mob law with bands of gangsters armed with deadly weapons forcing their way into Greek cities, seizing police stations and key points of the government, and endeavoring to introduce a totalitarian regime.

Mob Laws Not Democracy

The last thing that represents democracy is mob law that attempts to introduce a totalitarian regime and clamors to shoot every one who is politically inconvenient as part of a purge of those who are very often said to be—but often have not been—collaborators with the Germans during the occupation.

Do not let us rate democracy as low as if it were merely grabbing power and shooting those who do not agree with us. That is not democracy. That is the antithesis of democracy.

(William Gallacher, Communist: That is what happened.)

Democracy is not based on violence or terrorism, but on reason, on fair play, on freedom, on respecting other people's rights as well as your own ambition. Democracy is not a harlot to be picked up in the street by a man with a tommygun. We have trusted the mass of the people in almost every country, but we would like to make sure that it was the people and not a gang of bandits from the mountains or countryside who thought that by violence they could overrun state authority.

That is a general description of the foundation upon which we should approach the various incidents on which I am going to dwell.

During the war, of course, we have had to arm any one who could shoot a Hun. We accepted them as friends and tried to enable them to fulfill their healthy instincts. We are paying for it in having this debate today which personally I have found rather enjoyable so far. We are paying for it also with our treasure and our blood. We are not paying for it with our honor or by defeat.

But when countries are liberated it does not follow that those who have received our weapons

d use th in order to en- themsel y violence and er and odshed in all ose powers and traditions, the continuity of which many countries have highly developed.

Thinks House Will Be United

If what is called in this amendment the action of the friends of democracy is to be interpreted as a carefully planned coup d'état by murder gangs and by the iron rule of ruffians seeking to climb into the seats of power without a vote ever having cast in their favor—if that is to masquerade as democracy, I think the House will be united in condemning it as a mockery.

The betrayers of their countrymen, the men who sincerely wish Germany might win—these may be the object of popular disgust, of boycott and, maybe, in extreme cases should be brought before the courts of law and punished with death.

But I hope they will be courts of law with fair trials, not mere expressions of mob juries or political rivals. But let me try to establish this point: that these men who went up into the hills with rifles and machine-guns given them by the British government have, by fee simple, claimed the right to govern vast complex communities such as Belgium, Greece, or Holland—it may be next. I say I repulse that claim. They have done good service and it is for the state and not for them to judge the rewards they should receive. It is not for them to claim ownership of the state. It cannot be admitted. That is what is being fought out now.

I say we march along our onerous and painful path. Poor old England, perhaps I should say poor old Britain, we have to assume the burden and the most thankless tasks and be shot at, criticized and abused from every quarter. But at least we know what is our aim, our object. It is that these countries shall be freed from the German armed power and that, under conditions of normal tranquillity, they shall have a free universal vote to decide the government of their country, except the Fascist regime, and whether that government shall be to the left or to the right.

Repulses Critics' Claims

That is our aim and we are told to seek to disarm the friends of democracy. Because we do not allow gangs of heavily armed guerrillas to descend from the mountains and install themselves in the great capitals and in power and office we are told we are traitors to democracy. I repulse that claim, too. I shall call upon the House as a matter of confidence in His Majesty's Government and confidence in the spirit with which we have marched from one peril to another until victory is in sight. I shall call upon them to reject this with the scorn that they deserve.

The amendment on the paper has particular reference to Greece, but it is a general attack on the whole policy of His Majesty's Government as supporting reactionary forces everywhere, trying to install by force dictatorial governments contrary to the wishes of the people.

I deal, therefore, not only with Greece. I pin myself at this moment in the first instance to other parts of Europe, because this theme is also to some extent opened up in the last sentence of an American press release with which we were confronted a few days ago.

It is not only in Greece that we appear to some eyes to be disarming the friends of democracy and those popular movements which have assisted the defeat of the enemy. There is Italy, there is Belgium—let me come to Belgium.

Belgium is another case of what the amendment calls the friends of democracy being disarmed in favor of the organized constitutional administration. If so, that is grave and deserves scrutiny. At the end of November there was to be what the Germans called a putsch organized in Belgium to throw out the government of M. Pierlot, which government was the only constitutional link with the past and the only link we have recognized during the war. This government has received a vote of confidence of 132 members to only twelve, with six abstentions, from the Belgian Parliament.

Situation in Belgium

However, the friends of democracy, the valorous assisters in the defeat of the enemy, took a different view. They organized an attack upon the Belgian state. A demonstration largely attended by women and children marched up to the Belgian Parliament House and lorry loads of friends of democracy came along from Mons and other places heavily armed. Here you see the hard-worked Briton, whom we are asked to censure. What did this reactionary undemocratic government do? Its orders were sent to stop the lorries on the way and to disarm their loads. Moreover, we British placed light tanks and armored cars in the streets near the front of the Parliament House which the Belgian gendarmerie were defending in the name of the Belgian constitutional government.

Now here was interference in a marked form. Here was an attempt to stand between the friends of democracy and the valorous anarchic overthrow of the Belgian state. And we Brit-

ish stood in the way of that I have to admit these things to you, but on whose orders and under whose authority did we take this action? General Erskine, a British officer, made various proclamations like those General Scobie (commander in Greece) has made under the

press of the situation. These proclamations had a highly salutary effect, and those concerned in the movement of the Allied force acted accordingly.

Who is General Erskine? He represents, he is directly responsible to, and derives his authority from, General Eisenhower, that remarkable American supreme commander, whose wisdom and good fellowship we admire and whose orders we have promised to obey.

I have no hesitation in saying not only did we obey General Eisenhower's orders but we thought those orders were wise and sensible.

After all, we British who are now said to be poor friends of democracy lost 35,000 to 40,000 men in opening up the great port of Antwerp. And our navy has cleared the Schelde River. The sacrifice of these men has also to be considered as well as the friends of democracy advancing in lorries from Mons to start up a bloody revolution.

On Basis of Law and Suffrage

[Aneurin Bevan, Laborite, asked whether the Belgian Premier had not been unwarranted in asking for the intervention of British troops, since there was "no such threat as the Prime Minister pretends."]

I should have thought it was hardly possible to state the opposite of the truth with more precision.

I back up all those who seek to establish democracy and civilization on a basis of law and also popular untrammeled, unintimidated, free universal suffrage voting. It would be pretty hard on Europe if, after four or five years of German tyranny, she liquefied and degenerated and plunged into a series of brutal civil and social wars. If there is a democracy and its various defenders believe they express the wishes of the majority, why can't they wait until the general election—a free vote of the people which is our sole policy in every country into which British and American

That, they say, is one of their fundamental rights and it belongs naturally to any country which has unconditionally surrendered even if it has done most grievous injuries to the Allied cause. We have not attempted to put a veto on the appointment of Count Sforza. If tomorrow the Italians were to make him Prime Minister or Foreign Secretary, we have no power to stop it except with the agreement of the Allies. All that we should have to say about it is that we do not trust the man and we do not think he is a true and trustworthy man nor would we put the slightest confidence in any government in which he is a dominating member.

The story of Belgium, which I submit with the utmost respect and affection to the American people as well as to the House of Commons, carries many lessons which are applicable to other parts of the world.

Now I come to the case of Italy, which, as I gather, oddly enough embodies in it the case of Count Sforza. It is a great mistake, as the Foreign Secretary has said, and not only a mistake but quite untrue to say that we have vetoed Count Sforza's appointment to be the Prime Minister or the Foreign Secretary of the Italian government. The Italians alone could do that. The Italians, having unconditionally surrendered, have a perfect right to choose any one they please for any office of the state.

I think we shall have to put a great deal of responsibility for what might happen on those who called him to power. (Emanuel Shinwell, Laborite, interrupting, asked whether the Prime Minister had not previously made a statement reflecting upon General de Gaulle).

How little helpful it is to our debate to have such interruptions! I am not speaking about France today. I certainly never felt about De Gaulle the sentiments which experience has engendered in me about Count Sforza.

De Gaulle is a man of honor and has never broken his word, and that is what I am coming to, because these things have to come out. I say we should have to put a great deal of responsibility on those who called Sforza to power. We are not avid of becoming deeply involved in the

politics of the liberated countries. All we require from them is a government which will guarantee us the necessary protection and facilities for the lines of communication from Naples to Ravenna, lately taken, and to the north.

Our interest in Italy is the front where we have armies engaged under General Alexander and General Mark Clark, that daring and skillful American general under whom we have confidently placed the army which is at least three-quarters British or British-controlled.

We have a joint arrangement with America about Italy, and we should be very sorry if it were proved that we have broken away from this joint arrangement. We have not done so in any way.

"A Right to Say Our Say"

When in the shifting tangles and contortions of Italian politics, with six parties ruling over one another, with all their personal and political interests, none of them being hampered by having been elected by any one, in this confused scene we were suddenly told that Count Sforza was to become Foreign Secretary. The British minister did undoubtedly say to the Italian inquiry that we did not think Count Sforza a particularly good choice, or words to that effect.

We had a perfect right to say this. We could not stop him being chosen, but we had a right to our say.

I must go back to the time of the Italian collapse and surrender in 1943. Count Sforza had been living for twenty years in America. He was very anxious to go back to Italy. We did not think this would be a good thing in the disordered and tumultuous state in which Italy was left on the morrow of her revolt against Germany. On Sept. 23 Count Sforza sent the following message to Marshal Badoglio and repeated it in a letter to Mr. Berle (Adolf Berle), then an American Assistant Secretary of State, from which I have the President's permission to quote.

[Churchill quoted Count Sforza as writing that he would support Marshal Badoglio fully and that "the only way to destroy the last criminal remnants of Fascism" was to adjourn the matter of internal Italian politics for the period of the struggle. Sforza added that "I pledge my honor to do this myself and urge this course upon my many friends and associates."]

When Count Sforza passed through London I was anxious to ascertain whether this was his sincere resolve. I went through this letter with Count Sforza almost line by line and he assured me that it was his most profound conviction.

But no sooner, however, had Count Sforza got back to Italy than he began a long series of intrigues which ended in the expulsion of Marshal Badoglio from office.

Now I come to Greece, which forms the mainspring of the vote of censure we have to meet today. I have taken great responsibilities for our foreign policy toward Greece and also in respect of what has taken place in Athens and the Foreign Secretary and I have worked in the closest agreement.

Cites British Casualties

We have a right to express this point of view on the Greek question because in an attempt to redeem our pledged word we had sustained 30,000 casualties in what might perhaps be called the chivalrous resolve to share the miseries of Greece when she was invaded by Germany and Italy in 1941. At that time we were all alone.

My honored friend, the President, was of the opinion we should certainly have plans made and accordingly at the Quebec conference it was proposed by the combined chiefs of staff that the British should prepare the forces to occupy the Athens area and pave the way for the establishment of law and order and for the installment of the Greek government which we and the great bulk of the United Nations had formally recognized. The Americans and ourselves began to accumulate large masses of food and shipping and U. N. R. R. A. began to grow up in Alexandria and other arrangements for food distribution were actively made at the cost of the food of this country.

A large part of this food supplies for medical relief were provided by America out of her riches. The rest of the burden fell upon us. The proposal of the combined chiefs of staff was initialled by the President and myself, and on Sept. 14 a directive was issued.

Expedition Secretly Prepared

When he (Papandreou) came out he restored order to the Greek government, which is the constitutional government of Greece and can only be displaced by the free vote of the people. At the same time we prepared in deep secrecy our British expedition. We did not think it necessary to tell any one about it, not even the Greek government.

Meanwhile the forces of ELAS were planning to descend upon Athens as a military political operation and the seizure of power by armed force. ELAS is a mixed body and it is unfair to stigmatize them all as being self-seeking in their aim and action. Nevertheless during the years of Greek captivity ELAS devoted more attention to beating up and destroying representatives of EDES, commanded by Colonel Zervas, a man of the left by our standards but less extreme than EAM.

For the last two years ELAS have devoted themselves principally to preparations for seizing power. As to ELAS, they did not hesitate on occasions to help the Germans catch and kill supporters of EDES.

From the depredations and ravages of ELAS there developed, as we can now well see, a well organized plot by which ELAS should march down to Athens and seize it by armed force and establish a reign of terror under the plea that they were purging collaborationists.

How much the Germans knew about this beforehand I cannot tell, but a number had been left behind and are acting in ELAS ranks.

We came therefore to Greece with American and Russian consent at the invitation of the government of all parties, bearing with us such good gifts as liberty, order, food and the assurance of an absolute right to determine their own future as soon as conditions of normal tranquillity were regained.

I told the House I would be frank with them. I have stated our action in detail. I must admit that not every one agrees with the course we have taken, for which I accept the fullest responsibility. But the government agreed that we should see what we could do to give this unfortunate people a fair chance of extricating themselves from their misery and starting on a clear road again.

Cannot Quit With Honor

I repudiated the idea that democracy can stand upon the violent seizure of power by unrepresentative men or by terrorism and the killing of political opponents. No doubt there are others who take a different view. Moreover, I do not feel compatible with our honor or with the obligations into which we have entered with many people in Greece in the course of our presence there to wash our hands of the whole business, make our way to the sea, as we easily could, and leave Athens to anarchy, misery and tyranny.

We have always been ready to risk our blood in defense of our honor. In the small hours of Tuesday morning I directed General Scobie to assume control in Athens and the districts around and to use what force was necessary to drive out and if necessary to extricate E. L. A. S.

I also directed our ambassador to do his utmost to prevail on Papandreou, who seemed to wish to resign, to remain in power.

If I am blamed for this action, I will gladly accept the dismissal of the House, but if I am not dismissed, make no mistake, we shall persist in this policy of clearing Athens and the Athens regions of all rebels to the constitutional government of Greece.

They are mutineers to the order of the supreme commander in the Mediterranean, under whom all guerrillas have undertaken to serve.

I hope I have made the position clear both generally and as it affects the world and the war, and the government. I have no fear at all that the most searching inquiries into the policy we have pursued in Europe, in Belgium, in Holland, in Italy and in Greece, will entitle any man in whose breast fair play enters to accuse us of a reactionary policy, of hampering the free expression of the national will or not endeavoring to enable countries which have suffered the curse of German occupation to resume again the normal free democratic life which they desire and which, as far as this House can act, we shall endeavor to secure for them.

ELAS Masses 2 Divisions At Town North Of Athens

Athens, Dec. 8 (AP)—The 2d and 13th divisions of the Leftist ELAS army tonight were reported massing at the village of Hassia, 15 miles northwest of the port of Piraeus on the Elevsis road, as British troops and tanks continued to clear out snipers in Athens.

The ELAS forces at Hassia were reported to be under the leadership of General Serapis. British troops prepared to interdept this force and other ELAS groups disposed to the north and east of Athens. One ELAS battalion is kown to be equipped with 75-mm. guns.

During today's fighting, the ELAS troops employed mortars and heavier bombs against British tanks without success.

[Cairo radio broadcast a dispatch from Athens tonight saying that a Leftist EAM member had met a Government representative to discuss cessation of fighting.]

Clear weather this afternoon brought a renewal of the general conflict after a night of comparative quiet in which a drizzling rain dampened the ELAS ardor.

British patrols went outside the city on the northeast to intercept the new force of 700 ELAS who were reported approaching Athens with an armored car of their own.

Snipers Still Active

British riflemen were busy in the wooded park east of the Royal Palace, digging out ELAS forces that had infiltrated during the night and taken up strong positions, notably around a concrete stadium in the park.

Parachute troopers gave the British patrols protective fire with heavy machine guns mounted on the roofs of the palace and the former Communist headquarters building in Constitution Square. Sniper bullets still sang across the square.

Other parachutists were holding the Acropolis heights and were making a house-to-house cleanup of ELAS snipers in residential districts.

British Planes Stand By

British Beaufighters and Spitfire planes, which wounded ELAS men said had caused a number of casualties, stood by for further strafing use.

It was announced that a Greek court-martial as soon as possible would try those charged with being authors of the revolt.

The Greek police thus far have lost in killed, wounded and missing 600 out of their 3,000 members. British casualties have not yet been announced officially.

The British and Greek Government forces now have taken prisoner nearly 1,000 of the ELAS fighters, it was reported reliably. British ambulances are bringing in the wounded from both sides. Some drivers said they had been fired on by the ELAS and had been stopped at some ELAS road blocks only to be asked for cigarettes and then sent on.

Hospitals, handicapped by lack of supplies and blankets, were caring impartially for the wounded, but even they were not safe refuges. The director of one was wounded in the leg by a stray bullet, and a nurse also was hit.

Germans Among ELAS

In Rome, General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, outgoing commander of the Mediterranean theater, said deserters from the German and Bulgarian armies had been found among the "irresponsible extremists" who brought on the fighting in Athens, and that some possibly were "planted there for the purpose of causing trouble."

He said such "plants" had been encountered before, and reminded, "a lot of people have forgotten that there are Germans within 100 miles of Athens, on Crete and in the Aegan Islands," and that "we are using the air and naval bases of Greece to carry on a war."

The Allied aim in Greece is to carry on the war against the Germans and bring relief to the Greek people, he said, but "relief to the Greeks has been brought to a standstill and operations against the Germans are being hampered."

700 ELAS Troops March On Athens

Athens, Dec. 8 (AP)—British patrols in tanks and armored cars pushed out from Athens today to meet 700 insurgent ELAS militia men advancing from the northeast on the Greek capital, where general firing was resumed.

Clearing skies broke the overnight lull in the civil strife.

From heavy machine-gun positions atop the Royal Palace and captured Communist headquarters in Constitution Square, British parachute troops covered patrols fanning out through the wooded park behind and east of the palace.

Take Up New Positions

ELAS patrols infiltrated the woods and took up new positions during the night, despite constant fire. The ELAS were reported dug in strongly around five concrete stadia deeper in the park.

Parachute troops continued the house-to-house cleanup in the residential section across the main road to Pireaus from the park to the foot of the Acropolis. Parachutes held the heights of the Acropolis.

The ELAS strategy appeared to be to bring up forces from the southeast suburbs around back of the Royal Palace to reinforce insurgents engaging a Greek mountain brigade to the northwest. Reserves also were reported coming in from the northwest to join the engagement.

British Beaufighter planes stood by with propellers whirling for use if needed. A wounded ELAS man said in a hospital that Spitfire and Beaufighter fire caused a number of ELAS casualties yesterday.

Snipers were reported giving considerable trouble in some residential quarters.

Nearly 1,000 members of the ELAS had surrendered up to this morning to British forces.

[The Paris radio reported, however, without confirmation that leftist forces were in control of the Greek provinces of Thrace and Macedonia.]

Greek hospitals are working at top pressure patching up hundreds of casualties, including women and children, as a result of the Athens fighting.

The International Red Cross and the British Army medical services are rushing in drugs and hospital equipment.

British Red Cross-marked ambulances have been fired upon while bringing in wounded from both sides. Some ambulance drivers said, however, they had stopped where the ELAS had roadblocks and had been waved on after passing out cigarettes.

One wounded EAM member said: "Why did the British bring in Papandreou? This nightmare would have been averted if an Anglo-American-Russian commission had come in and run the country until elections."

A couple of youngsters in civil-

30. 24 — 2073

ian clothes, one a Briton of 12 and the other an American who gave his name and address as Philip Macripples of 75 Warhurst Road, Campbell, Ohio, said they had been here throughout the German occupation.

"We lived together and scraped along the last four years," said 17-year-old Macripples. "Both of us came over to Greece on a holiday to see parents and relatives and got stuck here when the war started."

ance because in the Mediterranean command "I got to know American friendship and American co-operation."

Russian Press Silent on Greece

Moscow, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Russian newspapers have refrained from commenting on the Greek civil war although they continued today to quote British dispatches describing Major-Gen. Ronald M. Scobie's efforts to crush the ELAS revolt. No Russian newspaper has commented since fighting started in Athens.

Wilson Accuses Nazi Deserters In Greece

DEC 9 1944

Rome, Dec. 8 (AP)—Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson declared today that the fighting in Greece was caused by "irresponsible extremists," among whom the British had found deserters from the German and the Bulgarian armies.

"I can see little difference between the actions of these extremists and the actions of the ex-Gestapo," the supreme Allied commander in the Mediterranean declared at a farewell party for the press.

DAY

Possibly "Planted There"

Wilson expressed belief that some of the Germans and Bulgarians rounded up during the past few days in Greece possibly were "planted there for the purpose of causing trouble."

"We've run into that before," he said.

Disarming Irregulars

British forces in Greece are disarming "all irregulars without regard to what army they belong to" the general added. He described the turmoil as "a disease grown up from the war which I think we will find in other countries too."

"Until irresponsible people are eliminated, the Greek people cannot have freedom from want or political freedom," he said. "We are still at war with Germans in Greece.

Greece Used In War

"A lot of people have forgotten that there are Germans within 100 miles of Athens, on Crete and in the Aegean Islands. We are using the air and naval bases of Greece to carry on a war."

Wilson is the new chief of the British joint staff mission in Washington. He said he was going to Washington with increased assur-

RUSSIAN FORCES PERIL BUDAPEST

DEC 9 1944

Crash Through to Danube to Half-Encircle Hungarian Capital.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 9—(AP) Berlin said last night that Russian tank forces had crashed through to the Danube river north of Budapest, half-encircling the Hungarian capital garrison already imperilled by other Soviet units which crossed the river 13 miles southwest of the city.

NIGHT

A German broadcast intimated that the important railroad junction of Aszod, 15 miles northeast of Budapest's outskirts, had fallen, saying that "superior" Red army forces attacked the village and that "most of the German garrison fought its way out while the rest resisted to the last round of ammunition."

Break Through to Danube

Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine army units broke through to the Danube in a three-day 27-mile drive from Hatvan, 10 miles east of Aszod, Berlin said, and were threatening the east bank communications center of Vac, on the Danube bend 13 miles north of Budapest.

Berlin also declared that other Second Ukraine army units had linked up with Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine army at Ercsi, on the west bank of the Danube 13 miles southwest of the capital, after a crossing from the Danube island of Csepel.

Moscow's regular communique did not mention the northern action which Berlin admitted put the Budapest garrison in a critical situation, but it did announce a powerful drive toward Vienna through the Budapest-Lake Balaton defense line southwest of the capital.

In that area Tolbukhin's forces smashed ahead 11 miles and captured the rail station of Kiscseri and Csosz village, only nine miles south of Szekesfehervar, fortress city 32 miles southwest of Budapest and 110 miles southeast of Vienna, Austrian capital.

The fall of Szekesfehervar, a great 13-way road and rail junction controlling all communications southwest of Budapest, would threaten the complete encirclement of the Hungarian capital.

A midnight Soviet bulletin said that an entire Hungarian infantry regiment comprising 29 officers and 1,390 men, surrendered as a unit on the Danube front, and that 300 others were captured and 1,500 Germans and Hungarians killed in southwestern Hungary.

Szekesfehervar, a bastion astride a direct invasion route to Austria, was menaced by several Soviet columns which swept through 40 localities in gains of 10 miles on a 31-mile front.

DEC 9 1944

Curving around to the northeast side of Lake Balaton, one Soviet group captured Balatonfokajar, 15 1-2 miles southwest of Szekesfehrvar, outflanking the great rail city and pushing into the foothills of the Bakony mountains, last big natural hurdle before the Austrian frontier 78 miles beyond.

Seizure of the lake town represented a six mile advance as the Russians pushed within 115 miles of Vienna, Austrian capital on that front. On a line extending northwest to the Danube the Russians also rolled through Mezoszentgyorgy, Csosz, Soronty, Aba, and Sarosd, all from nine to 13 1-2 miles from Szekesrehervar.

The Russians did not announce any further gains beyond Abony, 22 miles southwest of Budapest, a town taken Thursday, but Berlin said Soviet spearheads had driven on eight miles into Ercsi, where they joined other Red army units holding a bridgehead west of Csepel island.

At the southwestern end of the western Hungary front the Russians, who are within 41 miles of the Austrian frontier and less than 110 miles from Vienna, captured 30 localities, the bulletin said, but did not name any villages beyond the lower end of Lake Balaton.

In this area the Germans were putting up terrific resistance, aided by divisions brought hurriedly from the Western front and northern Italy, Moscow dispatches said.

Among the points captured in gains up to six miles were Nagykorpad and Rinyaszentkiraly, five miles northeast and southeast of the junction town of Nagyatad, which is 22 miles southeast of the major bastion of Nagykanisza.

Farther south the Russians took Smogyaracs, seven miles northwest of Barcs, Drava river crossing town seized the day before.

Berlin said Budapest was the focal point of the present fighting, and told of increasing Russian pressure on the eastern suburbs as well as the northern and southern outposts.

A Bold Maneuver

The Soviet stroke above the capital was termed by Berlin a "very bold mancuver because strong German units continue to operate in the enemy's rear."

Cutting the Budapest-Bratislava-Vienna trunk railway the Russians were in a position to force the Danube and surround the entire capital or fight their way westward over the plains leading to Bratislava and Vienna.

Vac, a crossroads town at the top of the Danube bend, where the river turns sharply westward to Vienna, is only 14 miles from the old southwestern Slovakian frontier. The Slovak capital, Bratislava, is 95 miles to the northwest, and Vienna is 125 miles from Vac.

A 27-Mile Gain

The Russian breakthrough represented a 27-mile gain through strong German-Hungarian defenses between Vac and Hatvan, another key junction town captured November 26.

Malinovsky's troops were "favored by fog" in their big assault, Berlin said, and were freshly reinforced with crack armored units.

Fierce fighting also was reported east of the city, and southwest of Budapest, Tolbukhin's troops, attacking through western Hungary, were closing in on the two big strongholds and important communication centers of Szekesfehervar and Nagykanizsa, bastions guarding the routes to Austria around the ends of Lake Balaton.

Gains In Yugoslavia

In Yugoslavia Red army units operating with Marshal Tito's forces gained fifteen miles in their northwestward thrust between the Danube and Sava rivers, capturing Otok, 80 miles northwest of Belgrade, and cutting the Vinkovci-Brcko railway, a Yugoslav communique said.

These troops were within nine miles of Vinkovci on the south and 28 miles south of Osijek, big transit center on the south bank of the Drava near its confluence with the Danube, after capturing sixteen localities and killing 2,527 Germans, the bulletin said.

Tolbukhin's western Hungary invaders already were more than 70 miles northwest of outflanked Osijek after taking the Drava crossing town of Barcs and other localities beyond there on Thursday.

GERMANS RUSH MORE TROOPS TO SAVE BUDAPEST

But Third Ukraine Army Is Only 15 Miles From Hungarian Capital.

DEC 9 1944

REDS BY-PASS RAIL CENTER

Hastily Built Nazi Fortifications Between Lake Balaton and Danube Are Overrun.

L DAY

Moscow, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—The heavily armored right wing of the Russian Third Ukraine Army was reported little more than fifteen miles from Budapest today in the fiercely sustained drive to cut off the Hungarian capital from Austrian communications.

Field dispatches said that the forces of Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin were pounding a big wedge in the enemy's flank west of the Danube, but resistance by the Nazis, reinforced by troops rushed from Vienna, increased as the battle surged toward Budapest.

[Fresh German reinforcements rushed up to plug the widening gap in Hungary, include divisions from the western front and from Italy, the London radio reported today. The broadcast as recorded by CBS, also quoted Stockholm reports as saying that 300,000 German prisoners and foreign workers are hurriedly building fortifications around Vienna.]

Szekesfehervar, junction of six rail lines thirty-six miles southwest of Budapest, was temporarily by-passed by the Russians in their accelerated drive up the Danube's bank.

The Soviet Supreme Command was still silent on what operations Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine Army may be undertaking to seal off Budapest from the northeast, but he and Tolbukhin appeared certain to co-ordinate closely their assaults to complete the investment of Hungary's greatest city.

Taking prisoners at the rate of 2,000 a day, Tobulkhin also widened his grip along the Drava River within 70 miles of the Croatian capital of Zagreb, through which German divisions in the Balkans hope to escape into Austria.

Croatia's Partisans were also reported to have stepped up guerrilla warfare in expectation of early relief by the Red Army and Marshal Tito's regular formations of the Yugoslav National Liberation Army.

DEC 9 1944

Three new German divisions were identified as facing Tolbukhin—the Forty-fourth and Seventy-first Infantry from Italy and the 271st Infantry from the Western Front. Dispatches said that these had been shifted hurriedly when the danger of the Russian Danube bridgehead was realized.

Storms Slow Progress.

Despite the enemy reinforcements and continued storms which made a morass of the countryside, virtually all of the Third Ukraine Army columns scored advances.

Soviet front-line correspondents declared that new, hasty fortifications between Lake Balaton and the Danube have been overrun by the Russian attacks in the Budapest direction. South of the lake Russian units were last reported spearheading to within thirty-five miles of the Austrian border.

The Germans dug in for a prolonged stand in the vicinity of Szekesfehervar, astride the short, direct invasion route to Austria north of Lake Balaton. The Russians were now south, east and northeast of this historic bastion, however, with prospects of encircling it soon.

Northern Front Comes To Life

On the northern end of the Eastern front, German nervousness over winter developments in Poland and East Prussia was displayed in increased reconnaissance raids yesterday against what are currently static Russian positions.

Obviously fearing a Russian build-up for an offensive, the Nazis were staging attacks in company strength in an attempt to get prisoners for information.

An East Prussian action was broken up with a score of Germans killed, while an enemy probe into the Narew River bridgehead in northern Poland was caught by Russian artillery which slaughtered 80 Germans.

Churchill Also Heckles

DEC 9 1944

London, Dec. 8 (AP)—Winston Churchill, one of history's greatest orators, obviously enjoyed himself today in his foreign-policy speech, heckling his hecklers, swapping oral punches and spicing solemn declarations with touches of humor.

Only once did he seem angry and the butt of his retort was Communist William Gallacher, who had interrupted him.

DAY

"You are treated with extraordinary tolerance and great consideration in this House and you should learn to keep your mouth shut, at any rate for a few minutes," he snapped at Gallacher. Other MPs cheered.

At one point when members of the House cried "speak up," the Prime Minister raised a glass of water and remarked he would have to have a little lubricant.

DEC 9 1944

Sipping briefly, he turned to Lady Astor, a foremost prohibitionist, and observed:

"I know it will please the honorable lady to see me drinking water."

CHURCHILL LAUDS U. S. COMMANDERS

London, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—In his House of Commons speech today Prime Minister Churchill referred to Gen. Eisenhower as "that remarkable American supreme commander, whose wisdom and good fellowship we admire and whose orders we have promised to obey." Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark, recently made Allied commander in Italy, he mentioned as "that daring and skilful American general under whom we have confidently placed an army which is at least three-quarters British or British controlled."

Sforza Replies To Churchill

Rome, Dec. 8 (AP) — Friends of Count Carol Sforza quoted him today as saying in comment on the speech of Prime Minister Churchill:

"I did pledge support to Badoglio (former Premier), but on condition that he fight the Germans and clean out the Fascists. When I arrived recently I found he was doing nothing to fight the Germans, and instead of destroying fascism was creating neo-fascism. So I worked against him."

NAZI ROCKETS 'INACCURATE'

British Say Germans Cannot Aim Them Well

London, Dec. 8 (AP)—German long-range rocket operators, despite approximately three months of target practice on the British Isles, have not achieved "very great accuracy" with their vengeance weapon, the British Air Ministry announced tonight.

Air Intelligence experts, in the first official, comprehensive statement on Germany's V-2, admitted that "the design and the construction is undoubtedly a considerable technical achievement," but added:

"The military value of the weapon at present is extremely doubtful. Accuracy at present is not very great."

Doubt It Is Fully Developed

Use of the cautious phrase "at present" was coupled with the statement that "there is evidence that the Germans were forced to use the V-2 before it was fully developed."

These were the official facts the Ministry made public to a southern England that has been under fire for weeks from the lethal weapon so swift in flight that it gives no warning of its approach.

"The noise of its approach is frequently heard after the explosion as a rumbling sound like that of thunder," the official statement said.

"Rockets being fired against this country at present have a range of about 200 miles. The total time of flight from launching to impact on the ground in this country is about five minutes."

How It is Launched

Here's how it's launched:

"The rocket stands in a vertical position on a concrete platform or hard surface. The turbine, which is driven by super-heated steam produced by mixing very concentrated hydrogen peroxide with calcium permanganate solution, is started up and drives the pumps which force the liquid oxygen and the alcohol into the combustion chamber.

"The mixture is then ignited electrically from some distance away and the rocket takes off. The energy so liberated creates a thrust of about twenty-six tons which propels the rocket forward.

Rises At 45 Degrees

"The mechanism is so arranged that the rocket is pointing upward at an angle of about forty-five degrees about one minute after launching. At this time the fuel supply is cut off, either by remote radio control from the ground or by preset automatic instruments in the rocket.

"The point at which the fuel is cut off determines the range.

"If the fuels burn for a longer time a higher speed and a longer range is obtained."

Slowed By Air Resistance

"As it descends through the atmosphere from a height of 60 miles, the V-2 is slowed considerably by the resistance of the air and at the same time becomes heated by friction to such an extent that it has actually been observed blowing dull red," the Ministry statement said.

The rocket was standardized after twenty years of research by German scientists. It weighs 13½ tons.

BRITISH PLANES HAMMER DUISBURG

LONDON, Dec. 8—(AP) Upwards of 500 RAF Lancasters spread 300 tons of bombs on the jammed freight yards of Duisburg today and several hours later another force of British bombers attacked a synthetic oil refinery at the strategic transportation center on the northern perimeter of the Ruhr industrial area.

Flying in wintry continental weather, which for two days had kept American Liberators and Fortresses grounded, RAF heavyweights, escorted by Mustangs and Spitfires, spilled their bombs through clouds on Duisburg to sustain the aerial blitz against Germany's rail system.

Duisburg's railway yards were crowded with vital war equipment ready to be speeded to the Western front, particularly to the Venlo and Julich sectors which are under attack by the British second and U. S. Ninth armies.

Meanwhile, more than 150 fighter bombers of the U. S. Ninth air force based on the continent ripped Nazi pillboxes and trenches southeast of Saarbrucken to help explode a path for the advancing U. S. Third army. Thunderbolts whipped down from the clouds to hammer canal and Erst river bridges east of Julich. Other Thunderbolts disabled six locomotives and cut several rail lines in the Landau-Pirmasens area, some 40 miles east of Saarbrucken.

Last night the oft-bombed city of Cologne, the main distributing center for the Ruhr, was pounded by block-busters laid by RAF Mosquitos making their first night attack on the industrial center in more than a month.

'Ike' Promises 'Rule Of Justice' In Reich

London, Dec. 8 (AP)—General Eisenhower told the German people today "the rule of justice and equality before the law" will be established in Germany by the Allied Military Government and that every person accused of crime will be given an opportunity to defend himself in open court.

A proclamation, issued in Eisenhower's name and broadcast by Allied transmitters, said that special military government courts will be established in occupied Germany to punish offenses against the interests of the Allied forces and the United Nations.

No death sentence will be carried out, said the proclamation without written confirmation by the supreme commander or a representative nominated by him. The broadcast was reported by the Office of War Information.

No Christmas Trees In Germany This Year

London, Dec. 8 (AP)—Germany is facing its "hardest, grimmest Christmas," the German Transocean news agency said tonight, and for Berlin and other big cities "there is no Christmas spirit, no Christmas trees, no decorations, and presents will be very rare."

"The railways have to carry more important goods than Christmas trees," Transocean added, "although there will be some relaxation of the travel ban to permit working fathers to return home.

"If anyone wants to give a present he has to part with his own things. It's not easy to buy toys. Germans have been given a half pound of meat, two eggs and a quarter pound of sweets for the children, and perhaps half a bottle of *Schnapps* or a small bottle of wine—just to make grownups feel that there is a Christmas."

Germany Sends Protest To America And Britain

London, Dec. 8 (AP)—Germany has sent notes to the American and British governments protesting "recent violations of international law, including attacks on German hospital ships in Italian waters and German field hospitals in Italy," the official German news agency DNB announced today.

DNB said the protests, transmitted by the Berlin Foreign Office through Switzerland as the protecting power, demanded "thorough investigations and punishment of those found guilty."

DNB said the notes cited twelve alleged violations.

The German high command cited the alleged sinking of a hospital ship in its recent threat to abandon the rules of international war.

ALLIES WILL UTILIZE COURTS OF GERMANY

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Ordinary German criminal courts will function under Allied authorities' control after they have been purged of Nazi officials, a spokesman for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said today in a message broadcast to the German people.

Any court sentence may be annulled by the Allied Military Government and any court official may be suspended, he said.

The courts would not try any offenses against members of the Allied forces or citizens of the United Nations forcibly deported to Germany.

Any law enacted to enforce National Socialist principles will be annulled.

Every German judge, prosecutor, notary or lawyer must take the following oath:

"I swear by Almighty God that I will apply and maintain the laws at all times, to nobody's disadvantage, fearlessly and without prejudice, with justice and fairness toward everyone without taking into account religion, race, descent or political conviction.

"That I will obey German laws and all laws of the Military Government in letter and spirit. And that I will always do my best to maintain the equality of all before the law. So help me God."

Allies Urged to Invade West Coast of Norway

Norse Minister Wants Nazi Devastation Halted

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP).—Terje Wold, Norwegian Minister of Justice, suggested today that an Allied sea-borne operation against the west coast of Norway is "imperative and essential" to prevent the Germans from wrecking the country completely.

Wold, who recently toured liberated Norway, hinted that Russian land operations against the Germans in northern Norway had been brought to a standstill because of bad weather and disrupted communications.

"With Finnmark province completely devastated," he said, "the country in the immediate vicinity of Narvik faces the same fate unless the Allies cut off the German retreat—a retreat in which the Nazis are destroying ev[illegible]g."

Leading Robot Killer Downed Over Holland

London, Dec. 8 (AP)—Squadron Leader Joseph Berry, RAF fighter pilot whose destruction of 60 flying bombs during the Nazi Blitz won him the title of Britain's ace buzz bomb killer, is missing and believed killed, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

His Tempest fighter was seen plunging to earth in flames over northern Holland during an offensive patrol early on October 2, and it was believed a chance shot from a small gun got his ship as he was strafing at only 50 feet.

His squadron mates reported Berry's last words over the radio telephone were: "I've had it," chaps. You go on."

France And Russia Alliance Predicted

Paris, Dec. 8 (AP) — France and Soviet Russia will sign an alliance before General de Gaulle returns from Moscow, well-informed officials of the Quai d'Orsay predicted today.

The proposed pact now under discussion would be along lines of the British-Soviet 20-year military-assistance agreement, but would provide for closer relations, these sources said.

Foreign military quarters heard the pact perhaps would provide for establishing a Soviet military delegation in Paris to co-ordinate the two armies and for re-equipping some French units with Russian material.

FAENZA'S FALL HELD CERTAIN

British And Polish Troops Virtually Outflank Town

Rome, Dec. 8 (AP)—British and Polish troops, fighting forward through rain, fog and mud, widened their bridgehead across the Lamone River southwest of Faenza to nearly 5 miles, virtually outflanking that highway town between Bologna and the Adriatic Sea.

The Allied forces pushed their line through the town of Pideura, 4½ miles almost due west of Faenza, after capturing Castel Raniero and Olmatello on the way. Early fall of Faenza appeared certain.

Germans Retire On Imola

German troops already were reported pulling back west of the town toward the next large highway center of Imola, 8 miles from Faenza and only 19 from Bologna. Pursuing Indian forces seized Monte Bitella.

North of Faenza the Nazis remained firmly bulwarked along the west bank of the Lamone. Although no Allied crossings yet had been made in that area, 8th Army artillery maintained a steady fire on enemy positions and set numerous blazes.

North of captured Ravenna Allied patrols found the Germans attempting to establish a new defense line in marshland near the shores of a big lagoon, Valli Di Comacchio.

Foulkes Commands Canadians

It was disclosed that the 1st Canadian Corps, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Charles Foulkes, scored the breakthrough between the Lamone and Montone rivers which resulted in the fall of Ravenna on Monday.

Foulkes, who succeeded Lieut. Gen. E. L. M. Burns as Canadian commander in Italy, earned a reputation as a master of surprise attack when he led the 2d Canadian Infantry Division breakthrough at Bretteville in France which gained 6 miles through German positions south of Caen.

EIGHTH CAPTURES THREE MORE POINTS

Rome, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—British and Polish troops driving on through rain, fog and mud continued to enlarge their bridgehead over the Lamone River, southwest of Faenza, today, and captured Castel Raniero, Olmatello and Pideura.

Simultaneously the Allied command disclosed that the First Canadian Corps, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Charles Foulkes, is in action on the Eighth Army front and scored the breakthrough in heavy fighting between the Lamone and Montone rivers which resulted in the fall of Ravenna.

Screened by a morning fog which limited visibility to 100 yards, Allied troops enlarged the bridgehead southwest of Faenza to a depth of more than two miles with the capture of Castel Raniero, three miles from Faenza. Pideura is a mile and a half farther southwest and Olmatello is less than a mile south of Castel Raniero.

The ridge 1,000 yards beyond Castel Raniero was cleared of the enemy and Allied spearheads were within a half mile of the Senior River, next water barrier.

The deepening of the bridgehead has outflanked Faenza, on the Bologna-Rimini highway, and the early fall of that stronghold appeared certain.

North of captured Ravenna Eighth Army patrols found the Germans attempting to establish a defense line in the marshland near the south shores of a big lagoon, Valli di Comacchio.

ANGRY CROWDS STORM THREE STORES IN ROME

ROME, Dec. 8 — (AP) Angry crowds broke into three stores on a square in Rome today in a renewed demonstration against the black market.

Three stores were raided yesterday by men, women and children who overturned carts and trampled on the expensive foods displayed.

Few of the crowds stole anything as they described their anger as stronger than hunger.

Another demonstration sponsored by housewives is scheduled for Sunday, and still another, including a hunger march, for Dec. 16.

30. 24— 21075

3 More Rome Food Stores Attacked

Rome, Dec. 8 (AP)—Demonstrators raided three stores on a square in Rome today following yesterday's attack on three black markets, when food was spilled into the streets and trampled.

Yesterday's and today's demonstrations are regarded as "patrol activity" preceding the big "hunger march" scheduled for December 16 by a new organization calling itself "The Movement of the Famished."

CHINESE ROUT JAP COLUMN

4,000 of Foe In Headlong Flight; Tuhshan Retaken

Chungking, Dec. 8 (AP)—Counter-attacking Chinese troops have recaptured the important railroad town of Tuhshan, 75 miles southeast of Kweiyang on the old Burma road, and are pursuing battered Japanese invasion forces toward the border of Kwangsi province, the Chinese high command announced today.

Electrifying this capital with its first good news in many weeks, the announcement said a crack Chinese division hit the Japanese at dawn today and sent the enemy "fleeing south in disorder with our victorious troops hot on their heels."

Papers Issue Extras

Several Chungking newspapers issued extras telling of the victory and predicting that the Japanese would be driven from Kreichow province.

A Chinese military spokesman declared that "for the moment there is no threat to Kweiyang," but cautioned that "the situation still is serious and we should not be too optimistic."

News of the victory came with added impact because of an alarming report only yesterday that the Japanese had seized the rail terminal of Tuyun, 33 miles farther north than Tuhshan and only 53 miles from Kweiyang.

Report In Error

Flyers of the 14th United States Air Force reported that they had bombed Tuyun and left it burning—giving the unmistakable impression that the town was in Japanese hands—but American army headquarters said today the report was in error and that inquiries were being made as to what town actually was bombed.

The Chinese conceded that the turning point of the battle along the railroad was "near Tuyun," but declared that the town never was occupied by the Japanese.

So confident were the Chinese that their counterassault would succeed and the Japanese be hurled back into Kwangsi province that they recently had limited their demolitions to blowing up bridges in the enemy's path, the military spokesman disclosed. They did not want to be unduly hampered in their pursuit.

It was estimated that approximately 4,000 Japanese troops were in full retreat southward toward Liuchai, rail town in Kwangsi 40 miles from Tuhshan. The Chinese said they were counting "numerous enemy dead and war trophies."

While great hope was expressed here that the threat to Kweiyang might be completely eliminated, it was pointed out cautiously that the Japanese might only have overextended themselves with small forces and would rebound with a full-scale offensive.

No News Of Other Column

Other towns retaken by the Chinese in recent days include Pachai, 65 miles southeast of Kweiyang, and Sanho, some 90 miles from the provincial capital.

There was no news of another Japanese column which had been reported pushing northwest from near the Indo-China border toward Kunming, key city on the proposed India-China supply route.

The original Burma road ran from Kunming 300 miles northwest through Kweiyang and on to Chungking. An alternate route now is ready for duty direct from Kunming to Chungking, so that Japanese capture of Kweiyang would not close the supply road. Should Kunming fall, however, the chances of ever reopening the Burma road would be dim.

muniqué announced that Chinese troops had "whittled down" Japanese forces fleeing southward from Sanho, 31 miles northeast of Tushan.

Japs Intercepted

This war bulletin said the Chinese had pushed on twelve miles after recapturing Sanho Thursday. Fleeing Japanese troops were reported intercepted northeast of Lipo, 90 miles southeast of Kweiyang, which is the capital of Kweichow and a Burma Road strongpoint.

The Chinese had expressed hope that their counterassaults might result in a few days in the recapture of Tushan, which the Japanese seized in an offensive mounting a two-fold threat to Kweiyang and Kunming.

Loss of Kunming by the Chinese would cut the prospective new China-India supply route. Other Japanese units were reported driving up the Yu River Valley from captured Nanning in another thrust apparently aimed at Kunming, 225 miles distant.

Foe Reported Fleeing

Official reports from Chinese field headquarters said Tushan was retaken at dawn. The enemy was pictured as in headlong retreat southward toward Liuchai, rail town inside the Kwangsi border, 40 miles distant.

Further favorable light was thrown on the Chinese military situation today by American headquarters which reported that yesterday's United States 14th Air Force communique, detailing an air attack on Tuyun, was in error.

Tuyun, important rail terminal, is only 53 miles east-southeast of Kweiyang and 33 miles north of Tushan. S[illegible] an attack would have

from Kweichow province, Chungking newspapers issued extra editions.

Chinese reports claimed the Japanese both on and east of the Kwangsi-Kweichow railroad were being pushed back.

Chinese Retake Key Kweichow Rail Town

Chungking, Dec. 8 (AP)—Attacking Chinese have reached a point only 7½ miles from Wanting, last Burma road town on the Chinese side of the border, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

Chungking, Dec. 8 (AP)—Chinese field dispatches reported today that counterattacking Chinese troops have recaptured Tushan, important railroad town 75 miles southeast of Kweiyang in Kweichow province.

There was no immediate confirmation from the Chinese high command, but earlier a special com[illegible] indicated the town was in Japanese hands.

Still 75 Miles Away

Thus, with the report of the Tushan victory, it appeared that the Japanese were still at least 75 miles from Kweiyang instead of 53.

Believing these developments pointed to a rout of the Japanese

CHINESE FORCES DRIVE ON WANTING

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 8. — (AP) A four-pronged offensive east of the Chindwin river moved along a 100-mile front today with the aim of driving the fagged Japanese out of all north Burma.

British Tommies, British African and Indian troops were pushing east and south on the front north of Kalewa and were near a juncture with the British 36th Division which was pressing south of Pinewe along the main north-south Burma railway.

(The Chinese high command in Chungking announced that its forces in the southwestern China province of Yunnan had reached within seven and one-half miles of Wanting, Burma roadborder town, against slight opposition in most cases.

(Brig. Gen. Robert M. Cannon, chief of staff of the northern area of the combat command in Burma, said the Chinese in Burma were within 35 miles of the old Burma road and intimated that clearance of the route into China might come quickly.

(While the Chinese have estimated that the road will be cleared by Jan. 1, there is little prospect of its immediate use for fast military traffic, as much construction work will be required.)

Evidence continued to pile up that the Japanese were withdrawing from north Burma as a bad job. They have shown willingness to fight only small delaying actions and are destroying bridges as they fall back toward Mandalay.

JAPS RETREAT IN BURMA AREA

Ledo Route to Be Cleared Soon, but Too Late.

New Delhi, India, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Japanese withdrawals in Burma are on such a large scale that it appeared today the Ledo route to China would be cleared possibly within a week or ten days, but it was increasingly likely that it would be too late.

Already the Japanese in China are in positions to threaten Kumming, which is a huge airline hub and the only really effective terminus for the Burma Road.

Kunming, in the line of Japanese advances in Kweichow and Kwangsi provinces, is more important militarily even than the Chinese provisional capital, Chungking.

The Japanese retreat in Burma, coupled with the advances in China, pointed to the reframing of the entire Japanese plan of defense.

A summary of the best information available here indicates:

1. A fighting Japanese withdrawal from northern Burma with a cleanup possible before the next monsoon in April.

2. If Burma is cleared, the Japanese probably will withdraw from Thailand (Siam) because it then would be difficult to defend.

3. They would continue to defend Indo-China, Malaya and Sumatra.

4. They probably will attempt to take Kumming with the aim of locking the back door to their continental defense position.

The whole thing fits in with what observers here believe is the new Japanese defensive strategy that would indicate eventual abandonment of all their Southwest Pacific conquests that do not contribute to continental defense.

Java is a question mark in this picture, but some observers assume that it too is slated for evacuation without a serious fight.

While the situation in China is increasingly menacing, the overall situation is not looked upon as serious by observers here.

"The more troops Japan pulls out of other territory and concentrates in China, the better it will be on the other fronts," one observer commented.

Flyers in Burma Mark Dec. 7

UNITED STATES 10TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Myitkyina, Burma, Dec. 7 (Delayed) (AP).—The Fighting Crow squadron, based in Burma, had a "Revenge Pearl Harbor party" of its own today, dropping thirty tons of bombs in a ten-hour shuttle raid on the Japanese supply base of Male, seventy-five miles north of Mandalay. It was a target the squadron had been saving for today.

AMERICAN FORCES RIP THROUGH JAP LINES AT ORMOC

Slash to Outskirts of Main Enemy Stronghold on Leyte

BIG BATTLE RAGES

U. S. Troops Cut Yamashita Line in Half After Surprise Landing.

MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Dec. 9 — (AP) Three years from the day the Japanese first struck at the Philippines U. S. 77th division troops slashed through the Nipponese defenders of Ormoc to reach the outskirts of that enemy stronghold, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

The advance by the veterans of Guam in the first 24 hours after their surprise landing in the rear of the Yamashita line exceeded two miles.

Close Jap Trap

At the same time the 7th division to the south pushed up the coast to narrow the gap between it and the 77th to five miles, and MacArthur reported "substantial enemy forces" caught in the squeeze play were facing annihilation.

All along the wide front, over the mountains, in the valleys and along the coast the Americans observed the third anniversary of the war in the Philippines — it was December 8 when the Japanese struck — by moving forward. Most eyes, however, were on the 77th division.

Reports from this force were fragmentary because while it cut off the Japanese to the south it was at the same time faced on the north and south by strong Japanese forces. There was no report on the intensity of its opposition, but it had pushed to the former U. S. army base of Camp Downs on Ormoc's outskirts.

The ground situation substantially was this:

From the north, where the fighting had been intense for weeks, the U. S. 32nd division was advancing slowly southward along the road to Ormoc.

To the southeast of Ormoc other troops were pushing over the mountains toward the Japanese stronghold and had reached a point only six miles from the coast.

Farther to the south of Ormoc, the U. S. 77th division was pushing northward and had seized Balogo, where earlier in the week a daring surprise landing by Amtracs had punished the Japanese.

Yanks Drive on Ormoc

All these American forces were pointing toward the 77th division, which was not only pushing toward Ormoc but also holding tight against Japanese on the south while awaiting the arrival of the 7th infantry.

In the background of all this activity six small enemy ships were sunk and a seventh set afire the night of December 5 west of Ormoc. They were loaded with personnel and presumably heading for Ormoc in one of many futile attempts to reinforce the desperate Japanese garrison.

Enemy paratroopers dropped near San Pablo inland from the Leyte east coast were being hunted down by organized groups.

(Describing the Dec. 6 Nipponese paratroop landings, Royal Arch Gunnison, Mutual reporter, said in a Dec. 9 broadcast from Leyte that some enemy transports swung in so low that the parachutists could be hit by rocks. He told of one loaded transport going down in flames after which the burned bodies of the paratroopers were found in the wreckage).

Five more Japanese planes were brought down over western Leyte Thursday, bringing the total destroyed since the Ormoc landing to 67.

Planes Blast Legaspi

Today's communique reported a daylight attack December 7 by

Liberators on Legaspi, southern Luzon. A 9,000-ton transport was destroyed by Navy and Marine planes that same day.

(George Folster, NBC reporter, said the 77th's landing "enables us to bring in by sea the all important heavy artillery which we have needed to batter Ormoc. Up to now the heavy rains and typhoon have made it impossible to get these supplies over the mountain trails from our bases on the east coast."

(Folster said the Leyte campaign already has cost the Japanese 1,036 planes, more than 50 transports and fighting ships and around 60,000 troops).

The 24 hours following the U. S. landings on Ormoc were among the wildest of the war in the Pacific thus far.

The communique also listed the downing of 14 other Nipponese aircraft attacking American shipping in Leyte gulf on the conquered east side of the island.

25,000 JAP TROOPS TRAPPED BY NEW LANDING ON LEYTE

Enemy Convoy Destroyed With Loss of 4000 Men at Sea.

McDaniel

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Yanks of the veteran Seventy-seventh Division from Guam, daringly put ashore by the Navy to the rear of more than 25,000 trapped Japanese, rolled rapidly northward today toward the enemy's reinforcement port of Ormoc, on the west coast of Leyte, less than three miles away.

DAY

The surprise landing in Ormoc harbor yesterday, under the guns of Seventh United States Fleet destroyers and swarms of fighter planes, cut in half the heavily defended Yamashita defense line.

This bold penetration of the Philippine inland seas to western Leyte, made while other Americans in eastern Leyte were hunting down and killing the bulk of 200 Japanese paratroopers bent on sabotage, caught the enemy strategists unaware.

[The Seventy-seventh Division includes many troops from New York, Connecticut and New Jersey.]

At the hour of landing, a thirteen-ship enemy reinforcement convoy bound for Ormoc, was spotted and promptly wiped out, together with the 4,000 troops and equipment aboard, during the day by fighter planes.

The Leyte campaign, stalemated for more than a month by storms and made more difficult by Japanese reinforcements poured in after the swift conquest of its eastern side, roared into high gear on the third anniversary of Pearl Harbor. In all, nineteen enemy ships, including seven destroyers, were sunk off Leyte in troop-carrying operations yesterday, while planes elsewhere in the Philippines blasted nine cargo vessels.

Sixty-two Japanese planes were shot down over and around Leyte at a cost of five American planes all of whose pilots were rescued. Major Richard I. Bong of Poplar, Wis., celebrating his recent award of the Congressional Medal of Honor, shot down two, to run his score as America's leading war ace in all theaters to thirty-eight.

The Army's Forty-ninth Fighter Group pushed its record toll of enemy aircraft above 500 by downing 15.

DEC 9 1944

Paratroopers Well Handled.

The bulk of the 200 Japanese parachute troopers dropped on Wednesday night behind the American lines on Leyte to sabotage air bases near San Pablo, nineteen miles southwest of Tacloban, were killed in a daylight hunt yesterday.

But the day's outstanding development was supplied by the Navy and the Seventy-seventh Division under Major-Gen. Andrew D. Bruce. Covered by the guns of Rear Admiral A. D. Struble's destroyers, after a bold negotiation of the narrow Surigao Strait, the troops landed with "practically no ground losses," today's communique reported. They thus sprang two traps on the reinforcements Lieut.-Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita has been pouring on Leyte under orders to hold or die while at grips with five other American divisions converging from north, south and east.

Pushing in From North, Too.

One enemy force south of Ormoc is caught in a six-mile area between the Seventy-seventh and Seventh Division infantrymen who earlier in the week broke through the Palanas River line of the veteran Japanese Twenty-sixth Division.

In between those two positions dismounted cavalrymen under Lieut.-Col. O'Neill Kane landed Tuesday at Tabgas after a trip of more than 125 miles around southern Leyte aboard amphibious tanks.

An even larger Japanese force is menaced by possible loss of its backdoor to the Seventy-seventh even as its carries on a forty-nine-day-old ridge fight to hold the rugged corridor north of Ormoc against America's Thirty-second Division troops inching southward from captured Limon. The Thirty-second, moving down from Carigara Bay, is, roughly, twenty miles from Ormoc.

"By this maneuver," today's communique reported on the Seventy-seventh's landing, "we have seized the center of the Yamashita line from the rear and have split the enemy's forces in two, isolating those in the valley to the north from those along the coast to the south. Both segments are now caught between our columns which are pressing in from all fronts."

Destroyers of the Seventh Fleet gave the Ormoc Bay shore a pounding for several hours before assault waves moved in on landing craft with mechanized equipment against light shore fire.

Japanese artillery positions were silenced by the destroyers after being spotted by a Warhawk pilot, Second Lieut. Daniel A. Brattoli of Lorraine, Ohio, who later reported: "It looked like a perfect landing."

At the same hour, another flier, Lieut. Charles I. McElroy of Shreveport, La., saw an enemy convoy off the south tip of Masbate Island, bound for Ormoc.

Army Thunderbolts and War hawks and Marine Corsairs attacked throughout the day, forcing some of the convoy to seek refuge in San Isrido Bay near the nortwest tip of Leyte. Skipping their 500 and 1,000-ton bombs along the sea's surface, the flyers sank four heavily loaded transports, each of 7,000 to 8,500 tons. Today's communique also listed two freighter-transports, each of 2,500 tons, and seven destroyers as "sunk without unloading."

The American air attacks were so fierce that the enemy destroyers abandoned the transports and sped toward Luzon, but were pursued and sent down, an eyewitness said.

The 4,000 troops who perished raised to more than 30,000 the reinforcements Yamashita has lost at sea aboard the more than thirty-five transports and at least twenty-five escorting warships which have been sunk. Six smaller enemy transports, also packed with troops, were destroyed along the northwest Leyte coast late yesterday.

Although the enemy air force was routed over the thirteen-ship convoy, some of its dive and torpedo bombers penetrated the 77th's invasion scene to hit a destroyer and a small converted destroyer-transport. Both had to be sunk by American gunfire after they were abandoned.

Other Japanese dive-bombers, attacking an American convoy off Mindanao, sank a cargo ship but all aboard were rescued.

IWO JIMA RAID OF RECORD SIZE

DEC 9 1944

Land-Based Air Fleet Probably Pacific's Greatest

Eniwetok

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Dec. 8 (AP)—The heavy bomber force that attacked 5-mile-long Iwo Jima in the Bonin Islands yesterday in conjunction with warships probably was the greatest land-based air fleet ever thrown against a single objective in the Pacific war.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said in a communique today that a "sizable" force of Superfortresses joined with 108 Liberators under a shield of 30 fighters in a shattering strike on Iwo, which lies 750 miles south of Tokyo.

AUG

Of six Zeros which rose to intercept, five were shot down and the other was damaged. There was no ack-ack.

Nimitz disclosed the aerial task force operated under the command of Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, the first announcement of Harmon's assignment as commander of Strategic Air Forces in Pacific Ocean areas.

Harmon also is deputy commander of the 20th Air Force, charged with carrying out all B-29 operations.

75 To 100 Planes Meant

The warship task force which shelled Iwo Jima was commanded by Rear Admiral Allan E. Smith. The communique did not specify the composition of Smith's force but almost certainly it included cruisers and possibly heavily gunned battleships with escorting destroyers. They poured a destructive load of bombs on the gourd-shaped island, only 8 square miles in size.

The reference to a "sizable" force has meant from 75 to 100 planes in past official accounts. Each Superfortresses might carry ten tons of bombs on such a run, and the Liberators could carry at least two tons.

The strike at Iwo Jima hit the nearest Japanese base from which the Nipponese have been staging nuisance raids on the Tokyo-raiding B-29's at Saipan.

The communique also reported a raid by the 11th U.S. Air Force on Suribachi on Paramushiro in the northern Kuriles Wednesday.

YANK SUPERFORTS BLAST IWO JIMA IN HEAVY ATTACK

DEC 9 1944

Hawaiian

TWENTY-FIRST U. S. BOMBER COMMAND, Saipan, Dec. 8 — (AP) A sizeable force of Superfortresses carrying capacity bomb loads heavily pounded Iwo Jima, midway between Saipan and Tokyo, today, third anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

(The attack would be Dec. 7, United States time.)

Another B29 of the 21st U. S. bomber command, flying alone on a weather reconnaissance mission, dropped incendiary bombs early this morning on brightly - lighted Shizuoka, rail center 100 miles southwest of Tokyo, starting four fires.

Hit by Earthquake

(Shizuoka was one of the cities which Tokyo radio said were hit by an earthquake and tidal wave. The Japanese said damage from the quake and wave were slight.

(The Tokyo radio also reported four visits by individual Superfortress bombers over the capital city and vicinity during an 18 hour period today. The broadcast said no bombs were dropped.)

The Superfortresses flying from Saipan hit Iwo Jima for two hours around noontime. It was part of a campaign to wipe out that base for Japanese raids against Saipan and other American-held islands in the Marianas.

(Adm. Chester W. Nimitz said at Pearl Harbor naval surface vessels and Liberators of the 7th army air force and fleet airwing one, along with Lightning fighters of the 7th AAF, also participated in the attack on Iwo Jima. It was the first time that B29s have joined with warships and other air units in an assault on a Japanese island base.)

Iwo Jima, about 715 statute miles north of Saipan and 750 miles south of Tokyo, was a target of a distance permitting the B29s to swing their full weight of bombs. The War department has said the lethal load of each of these planes can be at least 10 tons.

The Superforts raided the islands at 10,000 to 13,000 feet lower altitude than was maintained in previous Saipan-based B29 strikes at Tokyo, appreciably increasing the accuracy of their blows.

Iwo Jima, almost five miles long and two and one-half miles wide, is the largest and central of three islands in the volcano group.

Most of the bombs were concentrated on the main landing field at the south end, and a second airfield to the north also was pounded in the effort to demolish every installation, radio station and gun emplacement. A third airstrip still farther north never has been completed.

Rip Installations

Raiding crewmen estimated 80 percent of Iwo Jima's installations, including a sulphur plant and sugar mill, have been destroyed in recurrent bombings. The island previously had been hit by Liberators, and attacked by naval surface craft.

The island had a peace time population of around 1,050 in 1940, centered mostly in the villages of Hagashi, Minami, Motoyama and Nishi.

The only bomber base between Japan and the Marianas, Iwo Jima was a great military depot for probably many thousands of troops be-

fore the United States undertook the Marianas campaign June 14 with landings on Saipan.

There probably are not more than 2,000 Japanese on the islands now. They probably were dug in and little hurt by today's bombing, but the attack is believed to have knocked out installations and put an end to the use of the island for harassing raids on Saipan.

(Admiral Nimitz reported that 10 Japanese twin-engine bombers attacked Saipan Wednesday, Saipan time, destroying one B29 bomber on the ground and damaging two more. Six of the enemy planes were shot down).

Any efforts by the Japanese to put Iwo Jima's installations back into service can be neutralized indefinitely by routine air strikes at the island.

BONINS BLASTED BY SEA AND AIR

DEC 9 1944

Washington, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—A sizable task force of B-29's dropped a "record load of bombs" on Iwo Jima, in the Japanese Bonin-Volcano islands yesterday.

The strike was in co-ordination with attacks by Navy surface ships and other aircraft in an obvious effort to neutralize the airfields in the Volcano Islands from which the Japanese have launched raids on Saipan.

[A dispatch from Saipan stated that one American Superfortress bomber on a weather reconnaissance dropped incendiary bombs on Shizuoka, important Japanese rail center 100 miles southwest of Tokyo, early today. Shizuoka was in the area hit by yesterday's earthquake. The crew returning to their Saipan base reported their incendiaries started four fires visible for forty-five minutes of flight from the target.]

The Japanese base is 750 miles north of the Superfortress base at Saipan.

Record Tonnage.

Informally, the Twentieth Air Force announcement explained that the "record load of bombs"

30:24 — 21077

meant that it was the bigges tonnage per plane dropped so fai by any B-29 on any raid. Bomb ing was done through heavy clouds without interference from either Japanese fighters or anti-aircraft, it was announced.

Iwo Jima is regarded as the likely takeoff point for ten Japanese bombers which raided Twenty-first Bomber Command Headquarters on Saipan Wednesday, destroying one Superfortress and damaging two others.

First word of retaliation for that raid came from Saipan itself, with an announcement that the far-flying B-29s had added Iwo Jima to their target schedule.

Later the Navy in Washington said a "heavy force" of Liberators of the Seventh Army Air Force and Fleet Airwing 1, escorted by P-38 Lightnings, hit Iwo while surface units were bombarding shore installations in a co-ordinated blow.

"These operations were carried out in co-operation with a heavy attack by the Twenty-first Bomber Command," the Navy said.

17 B-29's Bagged, Berlin Says

New York, Dec. 8 (AP)—Berlin radio, quoting a Tokyo dispatch, said last (Friday) night that seventeen United States Superfortresses out of a force of 29 raiding Manchuria Thursday were shot down in air engagements.

The same radio quoted a second Tokyo claim that the Japanese air force sank a medium United States transport and damaged a large transport and a destroyer in attacks on American convoys in Philippine waters Thursday in Ormoc Bay, off northern Leyte Island.

NEW JAP FIGHTER

A new Japanese fighter plane — the "Tenzan"—is in action in the Philippines, a Japanese news agency broadcast from Tokyo said today.

The broadcast to occupied Asia, recorded by the Federal Communications service, identified the fighter as a Navy monoplane "capable of carrying torpedoes or bombs as the occasion demands."

Seamen Say

By James Hutcheson

Aboard a U.S. Destroyer En Route from Ormoc, Dec. 7 [AP—*Delayed*]—The weary, unshaven, bleary-eyed crew of this hard-hitting destroyer chorused tonight, "take us back to Normandy."

That was the unanimous response of crewmen in comparing action in today's Ormoc beach landing of the 77th Division with German gunfire which hit their ship off Normandy last June.

Rain Brings Relief

Black clouds and pouring rain brought relief tonight to seamen who had remained at battle stations continuously for more than sixteen hours in the face of plummeting bombs and falling planes. For nine hours of that time it was a running battle with the most determined Japanese dive bombers yet encountered in the Philippines campaign.

The landing was an outstanding tactical success.

There was no enemy naval reaction as the amphibious action caught the foe by surprise. Even enemy artillerymen apparently were caught asleep or away from their guns when the ships began bombarding the shoreline at 6.40 A.M.

One Gun Returns Fire

Only one three-inch gun returned the ship fire. Its few shells steadily crept toward us until one whined over the bow. No ships were hit.

Spotters scanned the shore closely for gun positions. They finally saw flashes from a battery of about a dozen guns on a treeless hillside. Ships guns poured shells into the area and quickly silenced the battery.

The enemy never had a chance to use his big guns.

Seaplanes Set Afire

Columns of smoke soared from naval gun hits. Two seaplanes on the beach north of Ormoc were set afire by P-40 fighters.

An hour after the first wave went ashore the radio sang out: "All landing ships returned safely." It was another hour before the Japanese started their violent air reaction. In the meantime the parade of amphibious vehicles streamed ashore. The convoy started homeward four hours after the first landing.

By MURLIN SPENCER.

Aboard a Rocket Ship at Ormoc, Leyte, Philippines, Dec. 7 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Rocket Ship 71, as lethal for her size as any ship in the American Navy, pointed her stubby, green prow toward the Japanese ashore and shook violently as streams of red flames swept back along both sides. There was a crashing swish unlike anything you ever heard before as over two-score rockets flashed toward the beach. Here was war at its deadliest—for the Japanese.

Twelve times this little craft shuddered as salvo after salvo leapt from their green steel launchers. Twelve times streams of fire swept backward. And ashore an ammunition dump exploded with a solid sheet of flame.

Rocket Ship 71 was on a mission of death and destruction along the sloping green beach four miles south of Ormoc. She was paving the way with high explosives for the landing of the Seventy-seventh Division at the very center of the Japanese stroughold in Ormoc valley which Gen. MacArthur has been trying for weeks to crack.

This ship has been getting ready ever since Lieut. Robert E. Sarget of Boston, Mass., commanding the group of rocket ships, and Lieut. Gordon R. Macdonald of Ironwood, Mich., commander of 71, fitted her out. All night the ship and a convoy of a half hundred ships sailed straight into the enemy's front yard and in the darkness before dawn were well within Ormoc's white buildings and water tower.

Rocket Ship 71 loafed through the water as a destroyer escort opened up at dawn with its pre-landing bombardment. But this ship's turn and the turn of other rocket ships with her came soon.

The gunners were under the command of Ensign Marvin R. Weiss of 196 Atkins avenue, Brooklyn; Ensign Richard Smith of Des Moines, and Ensign Carlos Danville of Detroit.

By The Associated Press.

ABOARD A FLAGSHIP IN ORMOC BAY, Leyte, Dec. 8—Maj. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce, commanding the Liberty Division in the drive on Ormoc, isn't exactly superstitious, but he's partial to sevens.

His own outfit—the Seventy-seventh—arrived at Ormoc yesterday morning, Dec. 7, and at exactly 7:07 A. M. (Manila time) the first wave of his small landing craft hit the beach.

General Bruce, a tall, square-jawed, mild-speaking Texan from Temple, had the support of the Seventh Division on his right flank.

"Only one thing is out of kilter," he said, his gray eyes sparkling, "this is my thirteenth general field order—but I like 13's too."

JAPS ADMIT LOSS OF 168,000 IN YEAR

Japanese Imperial Headquarters today issued a tally of war casualties during the past year admitting that the Japanese Army and Navy had suffered a loss of 168,000 men in killed and wounded, the Associated Press reported.

The communique then claimed that the United States had lost 226,000 casualties and Great Britain 78,000 "of which 20,000 were Britishers."

These figures do not purport to show losses for the preceding two years of the war.

In another communique, intercepted by the FCC, Japanese Imperial Headquarters claimed that Japanese air units during the past three days in the Philippine theater had sunk twelve and damaged nine American ships.

This report, without Allied confirmation, added that units of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps had "heavily damaged" two cruisers yesterday in the Camotes Sea, between Cebu and Leyte islands.

Other attack units, said the communique, struck against a convoy force of eighty vessels in Philippine waters on Tuesday and Wednesday (Tokyo time). This, too, was not confirmed by United States Headquarters.

80-Ship Ormoc Convoy Battles Jap Planes 9 Hours Without Letup

By Spencer Davis

Aboard Admiral Struble's Flagship, Ormoc Bay, Leyte, Dec. 7 [AP—*Delayed*]—The Japanese are not likely to shout *banzais* on the third anniversary of their Pearl Harbor attack.

For on this day American warships sailed boldly into Ormoc Bay to land a large 6th Army task force at the very gates of the enemy's strongest garrison on western Leyte.

Magnificent Support

Then, after achieving complete tactical surprise, the amphibious force of more than 80 ships under command of Rear Admiral Arthur A. D. Struble, Portland, Ore., who participated in the Normandy invasion, withdrew under a ferocious nine-hour air assault by Japanese planes.

American Army fighter planes gave magnificent support and the battle was commensurate to any fought on the long runs to Murmansk, Malta or Guadalcanal.

Both sides suffered losses. Japanese pilots, flying with the reckless abandon of buzz bombs, left the eastern fringe of the Camotes Sea strewn with the wreckage of at least 42 fighters and bombers.

American forces lost one converted destroyer-transport which had seen service in every campaign since New Georgia in the Solomons, and one picket-duty destroyer. Both were sunk by American guns after they had been set afire and floated dead in the water from repeated enemy hits.

Bay Sealed Off

The landing phase of the operation caught the enemy flat-footed. Shortly after dawn, destroyers sealed off Ormoc Bay on two sides from Ponson Island and then proceeded with a twenty-minute bombardment as assault waves formed offshore. Five minutes before troops went ashore, rocket boats loosed their barrage, clearing away all vestige of life along a thousand-yard front.

When troops, veterans of the Guam campaign, swarmed ashore they met no initial opposition and quickly formed the anvil on which the 7th Division, pushing northward from Baybay, will hammer the trapped Japanese 26th Division.

Record Unloading Time

Only four miles to the north the red roofs of Ormoc seemed to shield the deserted town, though its port has been the entry point for four Japanese divisions in the past six weeks.

The Japanese were not long in retaliating. They apparently were determined to exact as high a toll in United States shipping as possible, regardless of loss.

This had been anticipated by Admiral Struble, who unloaded the transports in a record time of two hours and consequently most of the American troops were on the beach when the heavy Japanese air attack came at 8.45 A. M.

For the next nine hours there scarcely was a lull in incessant dog fights, bombing raids and roar of ack-ack batteries.

From the sky control of this warship I watched 26 Japanese planes plunge to destruction during the day. A like number fell outside of our range of vision.

Eight Down In 6 Minutes

Repeatedly, Lightning pilots led by Major Richard Bong, of Poplar, Wis., the Army's top fighter pilot, dashed through American flak to ride enemy planes into the sea. There were at least twenty dog-fights during which the P-38's bagged 34 Japanese planes.

At times there were two or three Japanese "flamers" in the air simultaneously. In an attack at 9.45 A.M., three Tojos and five bombers were downed by the Americans in six minutes.

It was during this attack that the destroyer transport was hit twice, bursting into flames. A minesweeper stood by to pick up survivors when the ship was abandoned.

Flagship Escapes

The Japanese attack was more deadly than the numbers might indicate, so eager were the Nipponese pilots to inflict mortal damage on American ships.

Only the quick thinking of this flagship's skipper, Commander Ellis B. Rittenhouse, avoided disaster. A Japanese dive bomber poised overhead for a vertical swoop as the ships started to pass through narrow Canigao Straits in midafternoon.

Rittenhouse ordered a violent turn to starboard and a high speed fishtail maneuver.

Lieut. (jg) Allen Curtis, of Alameda, Cal., sky control officer, sang out the range for the 20 and 40 millimeter automatic ack-ack guns and as the Japanese plane swooped low, tracers went through his tail and fuselage.

Smashes Into Sea

The dive bomber missed his mark by perhaps 150 yards, and Curtis stopped to wink at me as the plane exploded before smashing into the sea.

Robert G. Dickinson, signalman 1/c, Bridgeport, Conn., regarded as an outstanding recognition expert, identified most of the enemy planes as army type fighters and bombers.

Nelson Confers In Australia

Canberra, Australia, Dec. 8 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, President Roosevelt's personal adviser who is returning to the United States from meetings in China, and United States Minister Nelson Johnson conferred with Australian Government officials today on economic matters of mutual interest to the United States and Australia.

'Lucky 7's' Aided Landing, Commander of 77th Says

French Landing Easier, Ormoc

Rocket Ships Cleared Way for Leyte Landing

Confidence Vote Closes Canadian Draft Issue

Ottawa, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Canadian Parliament gave Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King a decisive vote of confidence today in a move indorsing his decision to conscript troops for replacements in Europe and apparently burying the nation-splitting conscription issue for the duration of the war.

The vote was 143 to 70, with nationalistic French Canada, traditionally opposed to conscription for fighting overseas, dividing to give the Government a measure of support regarded as a personal triumph for King.

Some Break Tradition

After a plea for unity by King, 21 members from the French-speaking province of Quebec and from other French-speaking constituencies abandoned the historic French-Canadian position and voted for the Government, including the five Quebec Cabinet members. Thirty-six Quebec and other French-speaking members voted against the Government.

The vote, announced at 1.22 A.M., ended a special session of Parliament which had run into its thirteenth day.

It climaxed a 38-day crisis over the conscription issue, during which the ancient racial cleavage between English and French Canada had burst emotionally into one of the most threatening situations in the Dominion's modern history.

Government's Motion

Parliament's vote was on the Government's motion "that this House will aid the Government in its policy of maintaining a vigorous war effort."

In particular, it was approval of King's decision to conscript from Canada's Home Army an initial 16,000 men for service on the Western front and in Italy.

In earlier votes the House of Commons supported the Government by defeating, 168 to 43, a motion in favor of all-out conscription, and by 170 to 40 a French-Canadian resolution opposing any conscription for overseas.

Compromise Effected

King's policy to draft only 16,000 was a compromise. The men are expected to fill Canada's reinforcement needs at least until late spring. After that, more men may be drafted as needed by executive order.

The official opposition party, the Progressive Conservatives, cast all their 31 votes on the floor against the Government. The Government won the full support of the Socialistic co-operative Commonwealth Federation and the Social Credit party.

U.S., British Harmony Seen On Foreign Policy Disputes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 — (AP) The United States and Britain achieved only partial agreement today on political policies for liberated Europe.

The long distance dispute, stemming from British intervention in Italy and Greece, was reported authoritatively to have had these two results:

1. British Ambassador Halifax and Secretary of State Stettinius, in a conference at the State department today, agreed on the need for the closest consultation between Washington and London on all future political as well as military questions involving the common interest of the two countries.

Stand Firm on Policies

2. Both Washington and London stood on their basic policies with respect to liberated countries, the United States insisting on complete freedom of political action for the people where it does not interfere with the progress of the war and Britain equally insisting on the right to help shape the governments of liberated countries.

How much — if any — the decision to consult will allow this country to modify Britain's course in Europe remains to be seen. Prime Minister Churchill won a vote of confidence in Commons today for the British policy.

Halifax, leaving Stettinius' office, was evidently in an unworried mood laughing and jesting with newsmen as he usually does. "I don't think we need be unduly excited about what has happened," he said. He declared that the "basic unity of the Allies" had not been affected — "not a bit." He said that "understanding has been achieved," but when asked whether he and Secretary Stettinius had been able to reach an "agreement", he replied inconclusively, "I think so."

American diplomatic officials described the American-British exchanges as having "cleared the atmosphere." It was learned, however, that the United States intends from now on whenever the opportunity arises to drive home the point that American policy favors letting the liberated peoples of Europe handle their own problems of government without outside interference.

Had Not Consulted U. S.

This policy which had been stated as a long-range objective by President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull on many past occasions was given its most pointed application Tuesday when Stettinius issued a statement in effect protesting against a British veto of Count Carlo Sforza as either Prime Minister or Foreign Minister of a new Italian government. One of the factors behind the pointed way in which the statement was written was that Britain had acted upon Sforza without consulting the United States.

Wednesday Foreign Secretary Eden defended the action in Commons and said that the London government reserved the right to help shape the course of the new governments of liberatd Europe.

Yesterday Stettinius came back with a statement on the situation in Greece where British armed intervention has resulted in bloodshed. The statement was so phrased that it neither condoned nor condemned this intervention but it did reiterate the point that the Greek people should have the right to work out their problems of government for themselves.

One aspect of the situation emphasized here is that the principles of which Britain was reminded in the case of Italy and Greece could equally well be called to the attention of Russia. A case in point is the situation in which Poland finds itself by virtue of the break between Moscow and the exiled government at London.

British Ambassador Says London and Washington Are in Accord.

DOES NOT DEFINE AGREEMENT

Declares Anglo-American Unity Will Be Strengthened as Result of Discussion.

Washington, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—The British Ambassador, Lord Halifax, said today that the American and British governments had arrived at an "understanding" on the Greek and Italian political issues.

He spoke to reporters after leaving a conference with Secretary Stettinius at the State Department.

He did not define the understanding nor did he say whether there is now agreement between Washington and London on the future handling of political issues in Italy and Greece.

He said he believed the result of the current clash of views would be to strengthen Anglo-American unity by making both sides more careful hereafter to consult each other on every issue of common interest.

"I don't think we need be unduly excited about what has happened," Lord Halifax said. "The note now should be one of substantial understanding in the certainty that it will be the pupose of the two governments to consult together on all future occasions and to share their friendly counsel at all times."

The situation which brought Lord Halifax to the State Department also sent Prime Minister Churchill to the House of Commons today to defend his policy in Italy and Greece.

Lord Halifax, who said he thought that Mr. Churchill's speech in the Commons stated the facts on Greece as the British see them, declared without equivocation that the Greek situation boils down to this: "It is a choice whether the Greek people are to have a free hand in selecting their government through free elections or whether it is to be anarchy or a minority coup d'etat in Greece. I don't myself favor anarchy or a coup d'etat."

ALLIES MAY USE DARDANELLES

Work to Shorten Route for Goods to Red Armies.

Washington, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—The United States, Britain and Russia are working at top speed to get a short-cut route for lend-lease supplies to the Red armies through Turkish waters.

They want to shift from the long Persian Gulf route through Iran to the direct passage of the Dardanelles.

When this change is accomplished, say responsible estimates here, it will mark the greatest improvement in supply shipping since the Mediterranean was opened from Gibraltar to Suez the summer of 1943.

The ships that pass through Suez loaded with guns, planes and other equipment for the Russians will save approximately 3,500 land miles by going directly to Odessa or some other Russian Black Sea port. They have been going through Suez and around Arabia to Persian Gulf terminals.

Also a land haul of possibly 2,000 miles from the ports through Iran and southern Russia to the Red Army's supply centers will be eliminnated. The total effect of savings in land and sea transport should mean a cut of many weeks in the time required to deliver the production of British and American factories to the eastern front. This in turn should ease the shipping pinch which now limits the amount of supplies which can be delivered across the Atlantic and Pacific to combat areas.

Under-Secretary of War Patterson said yesterday at a news conference that only the clearing of mines is necessary to permit the movement of Allied convoys through the straits into the Black Sea.

There is no legal barrier which Turkey could raise to prevent the use of the Dardanelles, even if she desired. Turkey merely holds the Dardanelles in a sort of trusteeship, under a treaty known as the Montreux convention. This treaty states that any belligerent country may send its vessels through the Dardanelles, provided they are not warships.

Jap Massacre Of Americans In Sea Described By Survivor

New York, Dec. 8 (AP)—The massacre by the Japanese of hundreds of weakened American service men, struggling in the ocean after the transport on which they had been imprisoned was sunk, was described today by one of the survivors of the ordeal, Capt. Fred J Gallagher, of Tucson, Ariz.

Only 82 Americans of the 750 who were aboard the transport survived, Captain Gallagher said in an interview, after he and two other survivors were introduced at the convention of the National Association of Manufacturers.

500 Naked Men In Ship's Hold

Five hundred prisoners were jammed into a hold measuring 50 by 40 feet, when the trip began last August 19, Gallagher said.

"We were naked, and the first three days we exhausted all the moisture in our bodies and couldn't perspire," he said. "It was hell to be in that trap."

For nineteen days the prisoners were so crowded that a man had to stand up to permit the man behind him to stretch his legs, the captain continued. "Those are the kind of times when men get religion, and lose it."

At one time, 140 men who had lost consciousness were removed from the hold, he declared, adding: "They were going pretty fast."

Captain Gallagher told this story of the torpedoing:

The transport he was aboard was one of a convoy of seven which were attacked by a group of American submarines. All the transports probably were sunk.

Thrown into the water by the explosions, Americans were killed by Japanese machine gunners who patrolled the area in small boats. Others were cut down by saber-wielding Japanese who resorted to knives when their wet guns did not fire.

Slaughtered On Reaching Shore

Those who managed to reach the shore of Mindanao, 2 miles away, were slaughtered by Japanese machine gunners the following day. Eighty-three eventually were aided by Filipino guerrillas, but one died later of his wounds. An American submarine rescued the survivors and took them to New Guinea and Australia.

The captain said American prisoners of the Japanese "who lasted the first six months" after their capture "have every chance to get back; they're a pretty tough bunch of boys—they had to be."

Gallagher's companions were First Lieutenant Harvey Deuso of Granger, Texas, and Sergt. Charles Johnstone, of Cleveland. All three are patients at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington.

SENATE RECEIVES NEW NOMINEES AS STETTINIUS AIDES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP) The Senate received two new nominations for top aides to Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius today as its Foreign Relations committee decided on a public quizzing of the four already nominated.

Chairman Connally (D-Tex.) announced that the committee would begin public hearings next Tuesday on the qualifications of the nominations, and would call Stettinius as the first witness to "tell us about these gentlemen."

The nominees include Joseph C. Grew, named as undersecretary of state, and W. L. Clayton, Archibald MacLeish and Nelson Rockefeller, nominated to be assistant secretaries.

To these four, once approved by the committee but sent back by a Senate publicly curious about their records and opinions, President Roosevelt today added two more. They were James C. Dunn and Brig. Gen. Julius C. Holmes, named as assistant secretaries under a bill passed by Congress this week creating two new posts of this

30 24 — 21079

character.

Connally said Dunn and Holmes would have to face the senatorial question-firing squad, along with the others. Anticipating the selection of Dunn, Senator Langer (R-N.D.) already had lumped him with Grew, Clayton and Rockefeller in an attack on the "rich men" he said were getting the bulk of appointments these days.

A career diplomat, Dunn is now serving as chief of the State department's division of European affairs. He is 53 and a native of New York. Holmes, 55, is a Kansas-born reserve officer who has been assistant to the army chief of staff at Supreme Allied headquarters in charge of political affairs. He was in the State department's foreign service from 1925 to 1937 when he entered private business.

DEC 9 1944

Connally said the committee was unanimous in ordering public hearings but there seemed little doubt from the private comment that some members thought they were letting themselves in for a circus performance. The hearings will be held in the Senate's caucus room, which seats about 500.

The committee chairman said the State department was pressing for action on the appointments so that the sweeping reorganization undertaken by Stettinius could be completed.

He would not predict when the committee might act. Should the appointments not be approved or rejected by the Senate before a holiday adjournment, the President could fill the offices temporarily and resubmit the names to the next session.

Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) said he wanted to ask Clayton about his attitude toward cartels in view of Clayton's background of world-wide business dealings before the war through the cotton firm of Anderson, Clayton and Company.

Clayton resigned as head of this firm four years ago and came to Washington to offer his services to the government. His latest job was that of surplus property administrator.

Asked by a reporter today about his position on cartels, Clayton's answer was:

"I am definitely opposed to cartels. You might say 'period'."

DULLES PRESENTS VIEWS ON PEACE TO STETTINIUS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—(AP) In a renewal of bipartisan effort for world security, John Foster Dulles today presented to Secretary Stettinius his ideas on settlement of the one organizational disagreement among the big powers.

Russia on one hand and Great Britain and the Unites States on the other have failed thus far to agree on whether a large nation should have veto power if it is accused of aggression.

Dulles refused to say what suggestions he made but told reporters after seeing the Secretary of State that he had "plenty of ideas" on the subject.

"I deplore the tendency of the American people to judge the proposed organization entirely in terms of the force which will be available to it," he said.

He asserted that such features as the international court, the assembly of all nations and the economic and social council will prove far more important.

As Foreign affairs adviser to New York Governor Thomas Dewey, Dulles held three meetings on the Dumbarton Oaks peace organization plan with Secretary Hull during the Presidential campaign. Dulles said today that Secretary Stettinius was equally as determined as Hull to prevent political squabbles over American participation in permanent peace machinery.

He said he had no information on when a full-dress United Nations conference would be held. It was learned elsewhere that attempts were being made to settle the one important question through diplomatic channels rather than await a meeting of Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt, so that plans for the conference can proceed.

Diplomatic circles are not optimistic that this can succeed unless the United States and Britain decide that the issue is of secondary importance and give Russia the assurances she asks.

Dulles said he came representing only himself but disclosed that he had had a talk with Governor Dewey Monday and will see him again on his return to New York.

He also conferred with Republican Senate leaders Austin of Vermont and Vandenberg of Michigan.

He said he had come to find out what he could do to help in the drive for United States participation in a constructive peace organization.

He was optimistic about keeping the peace out on politics and said that "if it once become a partisan situation, it will be rather hopeless."

FRANCE, RUSSIA SEEN SIGNING ALLIANCE

PARIS, Dec. 8—(AP) France and Soviet Russia will sign an alliance before Gen. De Gaulle returns from Moscow, well-informed officials at the Quali D'Orsay predicted today.

The proposed pact now under discussion would be along lines of the British-Soviet 20-year military assistant agreement but would provide for closer relations, these sources said.

Foreign military quarters heard the pact would perhaps provide for establishing a Soviet military delegation in Paris to co-ordinate the two armies and for re-equipping some French units with Russian material.

DEC 9 1944

HAYES IS EXPECTED TO LEAVE MADRID

Washington, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Carlton Hayes is expected to resign shortly as American Ambassador to Madrid, it was learned today.

In all probability, Norman Armour, now head of the State Department's Office of American Republics Affairs, will be named to succeed him.

Persistent rumors also that Juan Francisco de Cardenas, Spanish Ambassador to Washington, will be replaced indicated a possible early shift in Spanish-American relations to a new basis looking toward post-war conditions.

Senor Cardenas said yesterday that he had received no word from his government asking him to return to Madrid, but the possibility of his recall was not discounted among other diplomats.

Mr. Hayes, a former Columbia University professor, has been the target of criticism from some groups here who say that he is inclined to deal too kindly with the Government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Mr. Armour has a reputation for dealing directly and bluntly with the government to which he is accredited. His last diplomatic post was that of Ambassador to Argentina, which has never since been filled because the United States refused to recognize the present Buenos Aires Government.

PHILIPPINE BILL VETOED

Plan to Extend Insurrection's End Ruled Out by President

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt vetoed today a bill to declare the Philippine Insurrection ended ten and one-half years after the date which has been regarded since 1902 as official.

The legislation would extend the period of insurrection from July 5, 1902, to Dec. 31, 1913.

This, Mr. Roosevelt said in a message to the House, would give recognition as wartime service for engagements described as "comparable to other campaigns or expeditions in which the military or naval forces have participated in times of peace."

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 1984 casualties in the Asiatic, Central Pacific, European, Mediterranean and Southwest Pacific areas

HARMON NAMED HEAD OF PACIFIC AIR FORCE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—(AP) Lt. Gen. Millard F. Harmon has been named to command the strategic air force, Pacific ocean areas, the Navy disclosed tonight.

A communique from Admiral Chester Nimitz, Pacific fleet commander, said Gen. Harmon was in command of aircraft which struck at the strategic Jap base on Iwo Jima in a raid announced earlier today.

The force, Nimitz reported, included "a sizeable force" of B-29s, 108 Liberators and 30 Lightnings.

The raiders shot down five Zeros and damaged another.

The strategic air force headed by Harmon will include shore-based aircraft of the Pacific ocean areas normally employed in offensive operations. Harmon also is deputy commander of the 20th air force.

DEC 9 1944

strated publicly for the first time here today.

The details of this military secret were revealed in two turrets and their control electronic apparatus, set up at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, and operated by AAF officers.

The controls were developed by engineers of the General Electric Company and officers of the Army's Air Technical Service Command.

There are gunners for each of the fire turrets. They all sit in a fairly comfortable, warmed, pressurized cabin. Their skill is not hampered by freezing and cramped movements. It is not necessary that they wear their flying suits.

Robot Guns Foolproof

Each can direct his own gun. But in emergency and in other situations, where desirable, a single gunner, by the turn of a switch can take over two or three guns. The guns under his control then operate as a unit, all firing in unison and with the same aim.

The Superfort turrets are situated so that their fire can be concentrated, in some circumstances all of the guns on a single target. Always most of them are able to concentrate in any desired direction.

The gunners need not worry about the robot guns turning upon their own plane. If that happens, electrical fire interruptors stop the guns. Cartridges sometimes "cook off" prematurely in a hot barrel. Even then, the personnel is protected by mechanical contour followers which prevent a gun from pointing in their direction.

Each gun turret has a black box, named a computor, which functions as an electronic and mechanical "brain" to aim the guns and turn the turrets.

How The Gunner Sights

In the pressurized cabin, a gunner sights through a small box, open at both ends, with an inclined glass that images the enemy plane. He pushes a button that projects a circle of red dots of light on his glass, and after that has only to keep the enemy plane image inside the red circle, and to press the trigger that fires the gun or guns under his control.

The red circle and the movement of the sighting box automatically telegraph the computor the distance away and the speed of the approaching enemy.

At the same time, the navigator gives the computor, by electric signals, the speed of the Superfort, the altitude and the outside temperature.

Distance Allowances

The computor almost instantly moves the gun for the variables like these:

1. If the enemy plane is 800 yards away, the altitude 30,000 feet, and the enemy moving at 400 miles an hour, the "brain" knows it must aim 110 yards in front of its target.

2. If the bullet is fired broadside while the Superfortress is flying at 250 miles an hour, the wind will curve the bullet 35 yards and the "brain" knows and allows for that, and other similar air variations. If the Superfort were above 30,000 feet, in less dense air, the wind curve might be only 12 feet.

3. Gravity pulls a bullet downward. At 30,000 feet this drop at 800 yards is 4.6 yards.

4. The "brain" even computes the parallax. This is a very slight error in aim, due to the fact that the gunner is sighting from a position different than the turret.

"Metal Fence"

Due to the superior fire concentration, the Superforts carry relatively few guns and save much weight in ammunition—thus increasing their bomb capacity.

Two feats were cited to prove the effectiveness. The Superforts made fourteen major bombing missions before a single one was shot down by an enemy fighter.

A lone Superfortress battled four hours against 79 Japanese fighters, shot down seven and was itself undamaged.

DEC 9 1944

"The gunners," said an officer on board, "put a metal fence around their Superfortress."

Army Unveils Secrets Of Electronic Shooting By B-29 Superfortresses

By Howard W. Blakeslee

New York, Dec. 8 (AP)—The B-29 Superfortress all-electronic shooting—in which no human hand is laid on a gun, and turrets turn without any gunners was demon-

It's Ready 'Just in Case'

TOLEDO, Dec. 8 (AP).—An American version of the Nazi V-1 robot bomb is in production at the Willys-Overland motors plant here, Charles D. Sorenson, president, disclosed today.

An experimental model of the weapon was jet-propelled through the air Oct. 11 just sixty days after junk parts of a Nazi bomb were flown here from England, the Air Service Technical Command said in an earlier announcement, which did not disclose the location of its proving grounds.

American scientists improved on the German version which terrorized London last summer, the A. S. T. C. stated. "Its launching ramp is better because it can be built in four days, whereas the Nazis require two weeks."

Mass production was started sixty days after receipt of the contract, Mr. Sorenson reported. "The aerial bomb, shipped complete except for the engine and controls, has a twenty-seven-foot fuselage and a wing span of seventeen feet. The fore section houses the war head, magnetic compass, gyro equipment and a 'windmill' timing device which throws the weapon into a spin over the target," Mr. Sorenson said.

DEC 9 1944

"Fuel tanks containing ordinary low-test gasoline which give the bomb a range of about 150 miles are amidships. Compressed air bottles and master control equipment occupy the aft section of the fuselage and a rear wing and tail assembly complete the structure."

Without its bomb charge, the unit weighs about 2,500 pounds, welded from five sections of sheet steel, the fuselage is thirty-three inches in diameter at its greatest girth. Aluminum is used in the nose, elevators and rudder.

Neither the A. S. T. C. nor Mr. Sorenson's statement disclosed when use of the weapon was planned. "We may never need the bomb," the A. S. T. C. said, "for the Army Air Forces do not go in for indiscriminate bombing attacks, but if we do need it, we've got a good one."

U. S. V-1 Model In Production At Toledo Plant

Tests Show That American Robot Outdoes German;

HOW BIG BOMB COULD HIT U. S.

To Start It Would Damage Germany First.

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE.
Associated Press Science Editor.

A rocket that could be fired from Germany to New York would need an initial weight of 2,500 tons to carry just one ton of explosive.

To start off the ground it would have to burn about 100,000 pounds of fuel a second, and the damage in Germany from this blast of fire might be 100 times greater than the one-ton explosive could inflict here. Each such rocket would cost $10,000,000 and up.

These calculations were reported last night to the aviation division of the metropolitan section, American Society of Mechanical Engineers by Alfred Africano of Cumberland, Md. A member of the society, he was one of the leading American experimenters with rocket propulsion before the war.

The estimates for the V-3, the threatened trans-Atlantic bomb, are based on performance of the V-1 and of the V-2, plus the engineering principles of known driving power to be obtained from rocket jets.

Such estimates, before the V-1 London's buzz-bomb, was captured and examined, agreed closely with the final verified facts. Not so much is known about the V-2, the "flying telegraph pole" bomb, but again the calculations agree with what little is known.

Would Cross in Pieces.

The 2,500-ton V-3 which Mr. Africano calculated would have to be built to span 3,000 miles, would not cross all in one piece but would be the three-step rocket proposed originally by the Belgian, Dr. Andre Bing.

This rocket is made in four parts, three of them being fuel carriers and the fourth a warhead. After part one has used its fuel, it drops off. Parts two and three successively do the same thing. Finally, there is left only the warhead, traveling under its own momentum, like an artillery shell.

[Such rockets were written about frequently before the war, but then the idea was that the rocketeers were aiming at the moon.]

If the three steps of acceleration by rocket fuel have given the warhead enough velocity during its flight, it would shoot across most of the Atlantic. The velocity required would be almost five miles a second.

This speed, Mr. Africano said, is all a body would need to keep flying in a circular path around the earth as a satellite at the 500-mile altitude level.

Such velocity does not seem feasible at present. Nevertheless, the speed of 8,000 feet a second for a jet of flame which was obtained before the war by Mr. Africano is sufficient to warrant speculation on the seemingly fantastic speed of a satellite.

FIRST WOMEN MARINES ARRIVE IN HONOLULU

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8—(AP) The First women marines to be permanently assigned to duty outside the continental United States have reached Honolulu, the Marine corps here announced today.

The advance party consisted of four officers of the Marine corps women's reserve. Eventually some 1,500 will be on duty there.

The four include Major Marion Wing of Brookline, Mass., who will command the group and First Lieut. Ruby Virginia Bishop of Boydton, Va.

To Block Tugwell Ouster Bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Democratic leaders of the House will block any attempt to obtain unanimous consent for consideration of the Cole bill which would end the tenure of Governor Tugwell of Puerto Rico, it was learned today. Under House rules, there appeared to be no chance for consideration of the bill if unanimous consent were denied.

NEW TOP RANKINGS VOTED FOR SERVICES

4 'Generals of the Army' and 4 'Admirals of the Fleet' Created in House Bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—The House passed a bill today to create eight five-star Army and Navy commanders.

The legislation was regarded as a possible forerunner of a move to give the Navy a permanent admiral with a rank high enough to match Gen. John J. Pershing's "General of the Armies of the United States"—highest military title in the country.

"Every other major power has these ranks," said Representative Vinson, Democrat, of Georgia, chairman of the Naval Committee in the brief debate which preceded today's voice vote. "It is very essential on the basis of the size of our Army and Navy."

Mr. Vinson went on:

"The strength and pride of the United States justify making this the high rank when the Army and Navy are reorganized" after the war. There has been talk of creating an "Admiral of the Navies" to correspond with General Pershing's Army rank.

The bill, which now goes to the Senate, provides four appointments each of "General of the Army" and "Admiral of the Fleet" for the duration.

Mr. Vinson predicted the posts would go to the following:

For the Army: Generals Marshall, Chief of Staff; Arnold, head of the Air Forces; Eisenhower and MacArthur. All are now four-star generals.

For the Navy: Admirals Leahy, the President's Chief of Staff; King, Commander in Chief of the Navy; Nimitz and Halsey.

"But I'm merely guessing," Mr. Vinson told the House.

Mr. Vinson said he intended to propose early in the new Congress legislation which would raise the Commandant of the Marine Corps to the rank of full general.

The House measure preserves the position of General Pershing as the highest ranking military officer of the country by providing specifically that the new titles shall not disturb his rank.

The five-star bill retains the present basic pay of top commanders—$8,000—but increases the personal money allowance from $2,200 to $5,000 a year.

House Is Told U. S. Overpaid For Ten Ships

Committee Says Morgan Line Vessels Were Old and Not in Good Repair

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP).—A House committee said today the government came out a heavy loser in a ten-ship transaction between the Maritime Commission and the Southern Pacific Company.

The ten coastwise vessels were purchased by the commission in June, 1941, for $4,733,952, in addition to which the commission spent $2,653,611 for repairs and alterations necessary to make them suitable for off-shore voyages. They had been operated by the Southern Pacific Company in Atlantic Coast service as the Morgan Line.

In a report to the House, the Merchant Marine Committee said the commission had purchased the vessels virtually sight unseen without knowing the amount of repairs they needed. It described the Southern Pacific Company's presentation of evidence to the committee as "deliberately intended to mislead" and as being "most reprehensible."

Evidence given it, the committee said, showed that the ships averaged twenty-four years of age and were purchased "on the unwarranted assumption that they were in good condition and could readily be made suitable for off-shore service." The committee said the price paid "considerably exceeded their fair market values."

In San Francisco, A. T. Mercier, Southern Pacific president, made this statement: "The government took over the entire fleet of Southern Pacific Company's Morgan Line ships in 1941 at a valuation agreed upon openly and fairly. The price paid was not excessive and, in fact, was less than what the company regarded as the then fair market value of the ships."

The Maritime Commission has authorized the sale of a new tanker vessel for $2,850,000 to the Cities Service Oil Company. The ship, to be named French Creek, is now under construction for the commission at the Chester, Pa., yard of the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Company. The oil company will turn in two old tankers to provide a down payment of $900,000 on the new vessel.

AMERICA TOPS WAR LOAN QUOTA

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 — (AP) America passed its $14,000,000,000 quota in the Sixth War Loan today and kept right on going because the drive could not yet be considered a success.

As individuals, Americans had reached only 60 per cent of the quota for individual sale, and only 46 per cent of their series E Bond goal.

Treasury Undersecretary Daniel W. Bell announced the quota-busting figure of $14,052,000,000.

He said the war picture has changed since the goal was set. The armed forces need more supplies and ammunition than was expected, he said, and more money must be borrowed from the people.

Therefore, Bell said in a statement, "we should not be satisfied with anything else than a substantial over-subscription."

The bulk of Sixth War Loan money has come from corporations, $11,031,000,000.

Individual sales were announced as $3,021,000,000, compared with the individual quota of five billion dollars. The drive runs another week, to Dec. 16. Bond sales will continue to count through December, with final Sixth War loan totals to be announced Jan. 2.

Series E Bond sales were $1,166,000,000, about 46 per cent of the E Bond quota of $2,500,000,000.

Ted R. Gamble, National War Finance director, said "every state now is feverishly working to meet its E Bond and individual quotas. If the drive continues at the same accelerated pace of the last 48 hours, we can make not only the individual but the E Bond quota."

He said Harry Brandt, Sixth War Loan chairman for the motion picture industry, reported that 16,250 theaters took part in a special bond-selling program Pearl Harbor day, and sold approximately one million E Bonds.

WMC SAYS SPEED VITAL IN SOLVING LABOR PROBLEM

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 — (AP) Speed is essential in solving the manpower problem, the War Manpower commission said today as it prepared to steer "straying" workers back into war production.

Charles M. Hay, deputy manpower chairman, told the Senate War Investigating committee that if Congress acts swiftly to put more "teeth" in manpower controls, all well and good. But if it does not, he added, WMC will proceed to use "voluntary" methods in tackling the shortage of 300,000 workers.

He opposed a labor draft, but said the WMC would like statutory authority to enforce "employment ceilings" on civilian industry.

But even that legislation, he said, will not be helpful if it isn't passed quickly.

The "voluntary methods" the WMC has in mind, it was learned, include tracking down workers who leave war plants without a certificate of availability" and leading them back. Experience has shown, WMC sources said, that one or two such instances will deter other workers in a plant from leaving.

As for employment ceilings, the idea is to enforce a tight limit on the number of employes a night-club or other non-essential establishment may have. A ceiling would be established for each individual establishment with a view to "squeezing out" able-bodied workers for employment in war plants.

Defending Manpower Chairman Paul V. McNutt's refusal to endorse national service legislation a year ago when it was urged by the Army, Navy and the War Production board, Hay told the Senate group:

"In my judgment, we can do this job without statutory penalties. If you provide a measure to put statutory penalties behind our ceiling program, it would be immensely helpful.

"If time is taken up in discussing whether it should be passed, it would be unfortunate. The public's attention would be concentrated on our lack of authority to enforce the regulations."

Hay said many factors entered into the WMC's opposition a year ago to a labor draft. Consideration had to be given, he added, to opposition by labor and many in management as well.

"But if you framed a law to invest power in the commission to require civilian industries to release men to war plants, it would be helpful," he said. "We are limited to moral pressure."

He agreed to submit legislation for congressional consideration.

As to the period after the war in Europe ends, Hay said, "grave consideration should be given to more effective controls."

Men at home, he said, will be going to peacetime jobs, and the shortage at war plants will be accentuated.

He endorsed a suggestion by Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) that the Selective Service act be amended to encourage returning soldiers to enter war plants.

Under the present law, the veteran has 90 days in which to assert his priority to the job he left behind in civilian industry.

Ferguson would have the 90-day period begin from the time the veteran leaves a war plant job.

WAR POWERS ACT PASSED BY SENATE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 — (AP) The Senate voted today to continue the Administration's broad war emergency authority through 1945, passing without change the House-approved extension of the Second War Powers Act.

Senate approval was by a voice vote. The bill now goes to the White House.

The act is the legislative cornerstone of the War Production board's authority over the nation's wartime economy, and carries the government's powers to impose rationing. It also gives President Roosevelt the authority for the War Food Administration and various other emergency agencies.

The Senate accepted a House amendment giving Federal courts power to review and enjoin War Production board orders suspending individual allocations of critical materials.

The administration did not oppose the judicial review rider, but its opponents in the House contended it might hamstring the WPB at a time when the agency is attempting to hike war production in a number of fields.

Supporters of the amendment said it would protect individuals against "abusive and tyrannical" administrative rulings.

WAR PRODUCTION UNTIL VICTORY IS

PLEDGED BY NAM

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—(AP) The National Association of Manufacturers, pledging war production "until the last shot is fired," declared today preparation nevertheless must be made for reconversion if job goals are to be reached after the war.

That, in a resolution adopted at its 49th annual meeting, was NAM's answer to pleas from a score of top military leaders for increased output of weapons, and from other speakers who stressed the importance of postwar employment.

Urges 4-Point Program

Calling for a "proper relationship" of wartime programs, the NAM urged:

1—War production until victory.

2—Maintenance of essential civilian goods.

3—The small amount of pre-reconversion work that must be completed to prepare for reconversion in the few converted industries on which substantial employment depends.

4—Reconversion—Expansion and resumption of civilian production which does not interfere with war production.

"Reconversion realities and home front requirements must not interfere with military requirements," the business leaders specified.

Looking further into the peace period, other speakers told the manufacturers this country is going to have to sell more goods abroad to keep its workers busy.

To achieve this, the businessmen were urged to knock down barriers to trade, and to pave the way to permanent peace by stimulating an interchange of ideas through the world's newspapers.

Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, called for a World Wide Press communications rate of one or two cents a word for the transmission of news between any two capitals of the world, "not," he said, "for the benefit of the American press which does not need it, but for the newspapers in all the countries where, because of transmission expense, governments have substituted their propaganda for truthful news exchange."

Cooper declared such a reduced and standardized rate could help weld the world into a community of interest.

As a further step leading to better international relations, he suggested:

"It would be easier to impose upon our enemies the boon of a free press and an adequate communications system which would advance the cause of peace than it would be to impose harsh penalties that would breed another war."

Dean Acheson, assistant Secretary of State, also emphasized the importance of international interchange, stressing the necessity of expanding trade.

Acheson said the United States would have to revise past policies affecting international trade, and explained:

"We can make our total employment, production and income greater if for some years we are prepared to make a portion of our production and of our savings available to foreign countries through an excess of exports."

He estimated export sales of $10 billion a year might mean 3,000,000 jobs in industry and 1,000,000 in agriculture.

Credit Exports Scored

Edward Riley, vice president of General Motors Corp., declared however, that exports "will not for long be tolerated by our own people here unless a reasonable prospect is seen to exist for receiving payment for them."

Riley also called for "a positive, dynamic foreign economic policy" to replace a prewar "hit or miss course."

Wilbert Ward, vice president of the National City Bank and president of the Bankers Association for Foreign Trade, underlined Riley's comment with a declaration that:

"Credit extension which outruns the solution of the broader problems of security, of trade, and of money, simply dissipates its funds, postpones ultimate solutions and accentuates their gravity. Credit can usefully play a relatively minor role in world reconstruction."

On this question of payment for goods sent abroad there divergent views came from businessmen of other countries.

K. P. Chen, chairman of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings bank of Chungking and chairman of the Chinese delegation to the recent international business conference at Rye, N. Y., foresaw greater U. S. - China trade if "convenient terms" were offered. He also proposed that American business invest more money in Chinese industry.

Similar views came from Dr. Gervaseo A. De Posadas, Uruguayan delegate to the Rye meeting. As far as Latin America is concerned, he said, U. S. businessmen must help South American industries with technical knowledge and avoid competing with them if trade is to expand.

3 Tobacco Firms' Conviction Upheld

Cincinnati, Dec. 8 (AP) — The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today affirmed conviction of three of the nation's largest tobacco companies on charges of violating the anti-trust laws.

Fines aggregating $255,000 were assessed in United States District Court in Lexington, Ky., in October, 1941, after a five-and-one-half-month trial.

Defendants Named

Defendants in the original actions were:

The American Tobacco Company, American Suppliers, Inc., George Washington Hill, James E. Lipscomb Jr., Paul M. Hahn and Vincent Riggio, in one case; Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, James W. Andrews, William A. Blount, Edward H. Thurston and George H. Whitaker, in the second case; R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, William N. Reynolds, S. Clay Williams, James A. Gray, James W. Glenn and Edward A. Darr in the third.

The three appeals were grouped before the Court of Appeals.

Production Decreased

Today's opinion related that the three firms together produced 91 per cent of the nation's cigarettes in 1929, but that, according to evidence in the case, this percentage decreased until, in 1939, it was only 68 per cent, or 123,000,000,000 cigarettes of the 181,000,000,000 produced.

Net profits that year after payment of expenses, taxes, interests and depreciation, amounted to more than $26,000,000 for American, $20,000,000 for Liggett & Myers and $25,000,000 for Reynolds.

Judges Upheld Verdict

The opinion, written by Judge Thomas F. McAllister, and concurred in by judges Xen Hicks and Elwood Hamilton, declared in part:

"As in all cases requiring proof by circumstantial evidence, the conclusion of guilt must follow beyond reasonable doubt from the facts and circumstances proved; but where there is substantial evidence to support every essential ingredient of the crime charged, the question is for the jury.

Violate Sherman Act

"Upon a consideration of the proofs in the case, and an application thereto of the appropriate legal principles previously discussed, we are of the opinion that the verdict was clearly disclosed on the trial, the jury was clearly justified in drawing inferences from which it could find, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the appellants had combined, agreed, conspired and acted in concert in violation of Sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman Act."

The cases stemmed from price reductions effected during so-called depression years, by manufacturers of 15-cent cigarettes so that they competed with 10-cent brands.

La Follette Sees Utilities Aiding Foes of Seaway

Says Agency They Finance Supplies Editorials That OppoSeSt.LawrencePlan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP).—Opponents of the St. Lawrence River development were accused by Senator Robert M. La Follette, Progressive, of Wisconsin, today of conducting an "underground campaign" to scuttle it.

Senator La Follette told his colleagues he had proof some American newspaper editors were using "canned" editorials against the development. He said they were supplied by a "utility-financed agency" and identified it as E. Hofer & Sons, of Portland, Ore.

Railroads and private utilities which previously had indorsed private development of the St. Lawrence now are opposing the project, Senator La Follette said. He attributed the changed attitude to altered government policy toward the development of water power and because President Roosevelt "would not relinquish the public heritage for private benefit."

Senator Clyde M. Reed, Republican, of Kansas, referring to the half billion-dollar Rivers and Harbors bill, which was sidetracked temporarily to permit action on Social Security taxes and extension of emergency war powers, questioned the wisdom of spending huge sums for any river improvements. Most present navigation projects have had a disappointing showing on traffic, Senator Reed said, adding that traffic actually has declined during this emergency rather than increasing as a war aid.

Senator John H. Overton, Democrat, of Louisiana, before the harbors bill was laid aside, said he was anxious to reach a vote on the measure and asked whether there were more amendments or pending speeches. Senator George D. Aiken, Republican, of Vermont, said there was at least one amendment, presumably the St. Lawrence seaway proposal, and that four or five more Senators wished to speak.

3 ST. LOUIS NEWSPAPERS RESUME PUBLICATION

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—(AP) Publication of St. Louis' three newspapers was resumed this evening but a shutdown of theaters spread to include approximately two-thirds of its moving picture houses.

The afternoon Post-Dispatch and Star-Times went to press with their first publications since Wednesday and the morning Globe-Democrat resumed operations after missing all editions last night. Members of the paper handlers, flymen, sheet straighteners and stockroom employes' union (AFL) were told new contract negotiations would be resumed immediately after they returned to work.

Joe Marshall, local union president, said the 125 press room employes took a "recess" because of what he said was unsatisfactory progress in negotiations with the city's three dailies for renewal of a contract which expired August 7.

U. S. TAKING OVER CUDAHY CO. PLANT

DEC 9 1944

Washington, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Government seizure of plants of the Cudahy Brothers Packing Company at Cudahy, Wis., was ordered today by President Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt directed the War Department to take over and operate the facilities because of a threatened interruption of operations due to a "labor disturbance." The company processes large quantities of fresh and canned meat for essential civilian and military use.

The War Labor Board, which has been trying to settle a dispute between the company and a Packing House Workers' Union since last May, turned the matter over to the President on Wednesday.

Lieut.-Col. T. N. Gearreald of the Quartermaster Corps was designated by the War Department to act as its representative in carrying out provisions of the executive order.

The board conducted a strike vote for the union on November 22 and reported 730 workers favored a work stoppage and 315 were against it.

DE MILLE SCORES IN UNION BATTLE

Los Angeles, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Cecil B. DeMille won round one of his battle with the A. F. of L. American Federation of Radio Artists when Superior Court yesterday directed the union to show cause on December 15 why an injunction should not be granted preventing the union from suspending the producer for refusing to pay a $1 assessment.

The court issued an order temporarily restraining the union from suspending Mr. De Mille in the interim. Suspension would bar him from his Monday evening air show, which, he told the court, pays him $98,200 a year.

He contended the union had no power to levy the $1 assessment, made to combat State Proposition 12, the "right to work" amendment defeated in the November 7 election. The proposition was described on the ballot as designed to guarantee the "right of employment, free from interference because an employee does or does not belong to a la[illegible] organization."

Auer Loses Office Only

Hollywood, Cal., Dec. 8 (AP)—The Russian-American Club of Los Angeles says Mischa Auer, Russian-born film comic, was not ousted from the organization because of political differences, as he had asserted, but only deprived of his office as vice-president.

A statement, issued by the club following a meeting last night, said a radio speech Auer made November 4 in which he advocated Thomas E. Dewey's election as President was "calculated to undermine the United Nations' unity by sowing the seeds of hatred and mistrust for our ally, Russia.

Auer had said he was ousted as a member because he quoted statements of the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, John W. Bricker.

Senate Group Studies Plan To Ration Cigarettes

Washington, Dec. 8 (AP)—Senators investigating the cigarette shortage sought today to determine the feasibility of increasing production and of rationing available stocks.

These are two questions raised by a preliminary inquiry made by staff investigators for the Senate War Investigating Committee. The answers will be pursued at a public hearing Wednesday.

The preliminary investigation indicates that while troops overseas have suffered along with their folks back home, Chairman Mead (D., N.Y.) reported, adequate supplies have been earmarked for them.

Difficulties Ironed Out

Difficulties in shipping which have kept smokes from reaching the front lines are being ironed out by the War Department, Mead said.

The shortage, he said, apparently is due in large measure to doubling of the armed forces' requirements since last year.

As a result, shortages at home likely will continue, Mead said, and added:

"The principal question with respect to civilian supplies concerns the fair distribution of available stocks."

Minor, Hatch Says

While he believes some increase in production is desirable, Mead said the committee wants to look into manpower and facility problems facing manufacturers.

Meanwhile, Senator Hatch (D., N.M.), one member of the committee, said that he considers the home front cigarette shortage of "minor importance."

"Many years ago, I learned to roll my own, and I can do a very good job," he said.

LONDON--~~FIRST ADD SECOND~~ LEAD COMMONS X X X ~~GOVERNMENT.~~ against Badoglio.

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"WE BRITISH WHO ARE NOW SUGGESTED TO BE POOR FRIENDS OF DEMOCRACY LOST 35,000 TO 40,000 MEN IN OPENING UP THE PORT OF ANTWERP," THE PRIME MINISTER OBSERVED.

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IN BELGIUM, HE SAID THERE WAS TO BE A PUTSCH IN NOVEMBER TO OVERTHROW THE PIERLOT GOVERNMENT, "THE ONLY CONSTITUTIONAL LINK WITH THE PAST." BRITISH TROOPS PATROLLED THE STREETS UNDER ORDERS OF GENERAL EISENHOWER, CHURCHILL SAID, AND ADDED:

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"I CONSIDER THAT GENERAL EISENHOWER'S DECISIONS WERE ABSOLUTELY RIGHT."

NIGHT LEAD REPARTEE, WITH CHURCHILL

LONDON, DEC 8-(AP)-THE FREQUENT INTERRUPTIONS OF WINSTON CHURCHILL'S DISCUSSION OF FOREIGN POLICY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY FOUND THE PRIME MINISTER A FAST MAN WITH A COMEBACK.

ONCE WHEN MEMBERS SHOUTED, "SPEAK UP," CHURCHILL LIFTED A GLASS OF WATER AS A TOAST, SAYING HE NEEDED "A LITTLE LUBRICANT." AFTER SIPPING BRIEFLY HE TURNED TOWARD LADY ASTOR, A LEADING PROHIBITIONIST, AND REMARKED, "I KNOW IT WILL PLEASE THE HONORABLE LADY TO SEE ME DRINKING WATER."

DEC 9 1944

ENJOYING HIMSELF AND GENERALLY IN GOOD HUMOR, CHURCHILL NEVERTHELESS CUT OFF COMMUNIST MEMBER WILLIAM GALLACHER SHARPLY.

AT ONE INTERRUPTION HE SAID, "MR. GALLACHER MUST NOT GET SO EXCITED, BECAUSE HE IS GOING TO HAVE MUCH THE WORSE OF THE ARGUMENT AND MUCH THE WORSE OF THE DIVISION (THE VOTE). FOR 11 YEARS HE WAS FAIRLY SOLITARY BUT HE DID NOT BREAK HIS HEART ABOUT IT."

WHEN GALLACHER TRIED AGAIN, CURCHILL TURNED ON HIM WITH:

"YOU ARE TREATED WITH EXTRAORDINARY TOLERANCE AND GREAT CONSIDERATION IN THIS HOUSE AND YOU SHOULD LEARN TO KEEP YOUR MOUTH SHUT, AT ANY RATE FOR A FEW MINUTES."

LABORITE EMANUEL SHINWELL TRIED TO INTERJECT THE QUESTION OF SPAIN, WHICH CHURCHILL DECLINED TO GO INTO AT THIS TIME, ADDING, AS SHINWELL SCOWLED, "IT IS REALLY NO USE FOR MY HONORABLE FRIEND TO SCREW UP HIS FACE AS IF HE WERE TAKING A NASTY DOSE OF MEDICINE."

"THAT IS PRECISELY WHAT I AND MY PEOPLE IN THE COUNTRY ARE DOING," RETORTED SHINWELL.

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RE SOME OTHER NASTY GULPS TO FOLLOW."
LABORITE F.G.BOWLES AT ANOTHER POINT INTERRUPTED WITH, "YOU UPPORTED MUSSOLINI."
"IN 1928 I CERTAINLY DID SUPPORT HIM IN THE SENSE OF MAKING PEECHES TO SAY THAT IT WAS A VERY GOOD THING THAT ITALY WAS NOT PLUNGED INTO BOLSHEVISM," SAID CHURCHILL. "I AM NOT A BIT AFRAID OF WHAT I HAVE SAID. AFTER 45 YEARS OF PUBLIC LIFE I THOUGHT AT THAT PARTICULAR TIME THE KIND OF REGIME SET UP IN ITALY WAS BETTER THAN A GNERAL SLUMP OF ITALY INTO FEROCIOUS BOLSHEVIK WAR WHICH WAS RAGING IN MANY OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE."
SB1045PEW

DEC 9 1944

THIRD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN (320)
BY W.W.HERCHER
LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC 9-(AP)-BERLIN SAID LAST NIGHT THAT RUSSIAN TANK FORCES HAD CRASHED THROUGH TO THE DANUBE RIVER NORTH OF BUDAPEST, HALF-ENCIRCLING THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL GARRISON ALREADY IMPERILED BY OTHER SOVIET UNITS WHICH CROSSED THE RIVER 13 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE CITY.
A GERMAN BROADCAST INTIMATED THAT THE IMPORTANT RAILROAD JUNCTION OF ASZOD, 15 MILES NORTHEAST OF BUDAPEST'S OUTSKIRTS, HAD FALLEN, SAYING THAT "SUPERIOR" RED ARMY FORCES ATTACKED THE VILLAGE AND THAT "MOST OF THE GERMAN GARRISON FOUGHT ITS WAY OUT WHILE THE REST RESISTED TO THE LAST ROUND OF AMMUNITION."
MARSHAL RODION Y.MALINOVSKY'S SECOND UKRAINE ARMY UNITS BROKE THROUGH TO THE DANUBE IN A THREE-DAY 27-MILE DRIVE FROM HATVAN, 10 MILES EAST OF ASZOD, BERLIN SAID, AND WERE THREATENING THE EAST BANK COMMUNICATIONS CENTER OF VAC, ON THE DANUBE BEND 13 MILES NORTH OF BUDAPEST.
BERLIN ALSO DECLARED THAT OTHER SECOND UKRAINE ARMY UNITS HAD LINKED UP WITH MARSHAL FEODOR I.TOLBUKHIN'S THIRD UKRAINE ARMY AT ERCSI, ON THE WEST BANK OF THE DANUBE 13 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE CAPITAL, AFTER A CROSSING FROM THE DANUBE ISLAND OF CSEPEL.
MOSCOW'S REGULAR COMMUNIQUE DID NOT MENTION THE NORTHERN ACTION WHICH BERLIN ADMITTED PUT THE BUDAPEST GARRISON IN A CRITICAL SITUATION, BUT IT DID ANNOUNCE A POWERFUL DRIVE TOWARD VIENNA THROUGH THE BUDAPEST-LAKE BALATON DEFENSE LINE SOUTHWEST OF THE CAPITAL.
IN THAT AREA TOLBUKHIN'S FORCES SMASHED AHEAD 11 MILES AND CAPTURED THE RAIL STATION OF KISCSERI AND CSOSZ VILLAGE, ONLY NINE MILES SOUTH OF SZEKESFEHERVAR, FORTRESS CITY 32 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BUDAPEST AND 110 MILES SOUTHEAST OF VIENNA, AUSTRIAN CAPITAL.
THE FALL OF SZEKESFEHERVAR, A GREAT 13-WAY ROAD AND RAIL JUNCTION CONTROLLING ALL COMMUNICATIONS SOUTHWEST OF BUDAPEST, WOULD THREATEN THE COMPLETE ENCIRCLEMENT OF THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL.
A MIDNIGHT SOVIET BULLETIN SAID THAT AN ENTIRE HUNGARIAN INFANTRY REGIMENT COMPRISING 29 OFFICERS AND 1,390 MEN, SURRENDERED AS A UNIT ON THE DANUBE FRONT, AND THAT 300 OTHERS WERE CAPTURED AND 1,500 GERMANS AND HUNGARIANS KILLED IN SOUTHWESTERN HUNGARY.
SZEKESFEHERVAR, A BASTION XXX 5TH GRAPH 2ND NIGHT LEAD.
SB801PEW

DEC 9 1944

Add London Norwegian xxx declaring everything)."

WOLD ASSERTED THAT THE PEOPLE OF FINNMARK "WILL DEMAND, WHEN HOSTILITIES HAVE CEASED, THAT THE GERMANS REPLACE EVERY HOUSE THEY HAVE DESTROYED, EVERY ARTICLE THEY HAVE STOLEN."

"IF THE ALLIES WERE TO OPEN OPERATIONS IN THE NARVIK AREA AND CUT ACROSS THE COUNTRY TO THE SWEDISH BORDER," WOLD ADDED "IT WOULD GIVE OUR 11,000 POLICE TROOPS A WAY INTO THE COUNTRY FROM SWEDEN."

HE SAID ALLIED NAVAL AND AIR OPERATIONS ALONG THE NORTHWEST COAST OF NORWAY MADE GERMAN RETREAT BY SEA IMPOSSIBLE.

THE MINISTER DISCLOSED THAT THE FATE OF 30,000 NORWEGIANS FORCIBLY EVACUATED FROM FINNMARK WAS UNCERTAIN. MANY HAVE DIED, AND OTHERS ARE FACING DEATH FROM STARVATION AND FREEZING, HE ADDED.

DEC 9 1944

G34OPEW

BROADCASTS

LONDON, DEC. 8--THE FRENCH TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN A BROADCAST TODAY QUOTED THE PARIS NEWSPAPER "LIBERATION" AS SAYING THAT THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT HAD RESIGNED AND THAT CENSORSHIP HAD VEILED THE DETAILS.

IR816AEW

LONDON, DEC.8 ()-- THE FIRST DUTCH MERCHANT SHIP TO RETURN TO THE ~~XXXXXX~~ NETHERLANDS SINCE IT WAS OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS IN 1940 HAS ARRIVED AT THE PORT OF VLISSINGEN (FLUSHING), THE DUTCH NEWSPAPER VRIJ NEDERLAND, PUBLISHED IN LONDON, SAID TODAY.

THE VESSEL WAS THE AMSTELSTROOM, WHICH HAS BEEN WANDERING ABOUT THE WORLD ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ IN ALLIED SERVICE SINCE SHE ESCAPED TO ENGLAND FOUR YEARS AGO.

DEC 9 1944

APW JONES 00610--JA-- 225A

PARIS--INSERT AFTER 3RD GRAF SECOND LEAD WESTERN FRONT XXX SAARBRUCKEN. (Seelmear)

THE 11TH REGIMENT OF THE FIFTH DIVISION WHICH BEGAN AN ATTACK TWO MONTHS AGO UPON THE UNDERGROUND LABYRINTH OF FORT DRIANT, FIVE MILES SOUTHWEST OF METZ, FINALLY CAPTURED THAT STRONGHOLD ALONG WITH 670 PRISONERS.

ON THE THIRD ARMY'S RIGHT XXX 4TH GRAF.

DEC 9 1944

SB324PEW

Add Paris La Font was testified.

WILLIAM CHESTER, 41-YEAR-OLD AMERICAN AND HIS WIFE, ESMERALDA, A SPANISH DANCER, ALSO TESTIFIED ON BEHALF OF LA FONT. CHESTER SAID HE HAD BEEN FREED FROM ST. DENIS PRISON CAMP ON LA FONT'S INTERVENTION.

DEC 9 1944

RC KENNEDYS 1830 SERIES EJD 624PEW

BY GLADWIN HILL

PARIS, DEC.7-(AP)-- A NEW BATTLE ~~BMZMSXSMZXS~~ IS GOING ON IN ALL FRANCE -- A RACE AGAINST TIME, A FIGHT BETWEEN THE PUBLIC HEART AND PUBLIC STOMACH.

WHILE HOUSEWIVES SCROUNGE LABORIOUSLY FOR FOOD AND MEN SCAN THE HORIZON FOR THE NEXT PACK OF CIGARETTES, FRANCE IS SLOWLY PULLING HERSELF

OUT OF A PREDICAMENT THAT EXPERTS MIGHT PRONOUNCE IMPOSSIBLE OF SOLUTION.

HER WHOLE RECOVERY FROM THE NATIONAL PARALYSIS ATTENDENT UPON LIBERATION DEPENDS UPON TRANSPORT --CHIEFLY RAILROADS. IT TAKES ~~MMM~~ RAILROADS TO CARRY FOOD, RAILROADS TO GET FACTORIES GOING AGAIN, AND EVEN RAILROADS TO REPAIR RAILROADS RIDDLED BY PRE-D-DAY BOMBINGS.

DEC 9 1944

THE RAILROADS DEPEND UPON COAL. COAL MINING IN FRANCE DEPENDS UPON SHORING TIMBERS, WHICH MUST BE CARRIED TO THE MINES BY THE RAILROADS. WITHOUT COAL TO RUN TRAUNS YOU CAN'T CARRY TIMBERS TO MINES TO PRODUCE COAL TO RUN TRAINS.

FORTUNATELY FRANCE DIDN'T HAVE TO START COMPLETELY FROM SCRATCH OR SHE MIGHT STILL BE IN THE GRIP OF ~~ZMZXSX~~ THIS VICIOUS CIRCLE. BUT AT BEST IT IS LIKE A LOCOMOTIVE STARTING UP --LOTS OF CHUFFING AND WHEEL SPINNING TO GATHER ANY MOMENTUM.

DEC 9 1944

~~SMZXZS~~ WHICH IS WHY SIX MONTHS AFTER THE INVASION FRANCE IS STILL "CAMPING OUT."

FRENCH MEN AT PRESENT ARE RATIONED TO FOUR CIGARETTES DAILY. FRENCH WOMEN ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO ~~ZXSMSMS~~ GETTING A POUND OF SUGAR - --

NEXT JANUARY. IT LOOKS LIKE A HEATLESS WINTER, AND NO CLOTHING COUPONS HAVE BEEN VALIDATED SINCE THE LIBERATION. THERE IS LITTLE TO BUY WITH THEM ANYWAY.

DEC 9 1944

ERENCHZXXRCHENISZCEXCCCRZCCCR

THE FRENCH ARE FOND OF GOOD FOOD. AT PRESENT THEY ARE GETTING ONE-THIRD OF A POUND OF MEAT WEEKLY, NO FISH INLAND AND NO POULTRY --FOR MOST OF THE LATTER SXXNZ GOES TO THE STILL-FLOURISHING BLACK MARKET.

THEY GET TWO-THIRDS OF A POUND OF BREAD DAILY, A HALF-POUND OF FATS MONTHLY , THREE HALF-POUNDS OF MILK DAILY FOR BABIES UP TO THREE AND A HALF OF ONE-HALF PINT FOR OTHER CHILDREN.

FRENCH HOUSEWIVES ARE THANKFUL THERE ARE NOW PLENTY OF CARROTS, CABBAGE, CELERY APPLES AND A FEW POTATOES AVAILABLE AT NORMAL PRICES. BHEY STILL HAVE TO COPE WITH THE PROBLEM OF ONLY AN HOUR OF GAS AT LUNCHTIME AND AN HOUR AND ONE-HALF AT DINNER. ELECTRICITY IS SHUT OFF DURING A GOOD PART OF THE DAY.

DEC 9 1944

MK HILLS THRU SECOND 0029--JA-- 347A

THE OVERALL COST OF LIVI"G IS UP 300 PER CE"T OVER PRE WAR DAYS. DEPARTME"T STORE PRICES ARE UP 400 TO 2,500 PER CE"T. THIS" IS THE WORST PROBLEM CO"FRO"TI"G THE FRE"CH TODAY.

THE GOVER"M"T HAS TAKE" O"E STEP TOWARD PUSHI@G DOW" PRICES BY ISSUI"G BO"DS TO SOAK UP SURPLUS CASH A"D THE FRE"CH AVE RESPO"DED I" HE FIRST THREE WEEKS BY BUYI"G THE QUIVALE"T OF EIGHT DOLLARS WORTH FOR EVERY CITIZE".

DEC 9 1944

THE EFFECT OF THIS O" I"FLATIO" CA" BE BE GAUGED BY THE FACT THAT THE FRA"C'S VA"UE I" FOREIG" CURRE"CY SI"CE NX THE BO"D ISSUE HAS GO"E UP 15 TO 25 PER CE"T, BUT COMMODITY PRICES ARE STILL HIGH DUE TO THE SCARCITY OF MERCHA"DISE.

SO FAR, HOWEVER, THE DE GAULLE GOVER"ME"T HAS KEPT ECO"OMIC RECOVERY GAI"I"G HEADWAY FASTER THA" PUBLIC DISSATISFACTIO" OVER CO"DITIO"S.

DEC 9 1944

BMK HILLS THRD 0029/KI"/ 230A

BY ROBERT WILSON

WITH THE U.S.SIXTH ARMY GROUP, FRANCE, DEC 8-(AP)-GERMAN DEFENSES ON THE APPROACHES TO THE REICH FRONTIER IN THIS SECTOR STIFFENED CONSIDERABLY TODAY AND LIMITED LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M. PATCH'S U.S.SEVENTH ARMY TO SLIGHT GAINS ALONG A 35-MILE FRONT FROM NORTHWEST OF SARRE UNION EASTWARD TO THE RHINE.

ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE VOSGES, THE YANKS PUSHED TWO MILES BEYOND CAPTURED MONTBROON AND OCCUPIED MICHELSKOOPP. TEN MILES TO THE EAST, OTHER SEVENTH ARMY UNITS FOUND THE ENEMY HAD DUG IN STRONGLY SOUTH OF NIEDERBRONN, SIX MILES FROM THE GERMAN BORDER, AND THERE WAS STIFF FIGHTING IN THIS SECTOR.

TO THE SOUTH, FORWARD ELEMENTS DROVE TO BENNWIHR, FOUR MILES NORTH-WEST OF COLMAR, LAST GERMAN-HELD ALSATIAN CITY, AND OTHER UNITS PUSHED

TO A MILE NORTH OF KEYSERSBERG THROUGH LE BONHOMME PASS. LAPOUTRIE, THREE MILES NORTHWEST OF KEYSERSBERG, WAS OCCUPIED IN A FURTHER CLEARING OF THE HIGH VOSGES AREA.

FRENCH TROOPS, FURTHER SOUTH IN THE VOSGES, SEIZED SEVERAL VILLAGES NORTH OF THANN AND TOOK CRESTS DOMINATING THAT FRENCH TOWN FROM THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

IN THE MULHOUSE AREA, FRENCH PROGRESS WAS SLOW. LUTTERBACH, JUST WEST OF MULHOUSE, WAS ALMOST ENTIRELY CLEARED.

XB1128PEW

DEC 9 1944

PARIS, DEC 8-(AP)-JOSETTE BRANLARD, 23-YEAR-OLD PARISIAN GIRL WHO SHARED A CELL WITH GENEVIEVE DE GAULLE, NIECE OF GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE, TODAY TESTIFIED IN THE COLLABORATION COURT THAT SHE SAW GERMANS STRIKE THE FRENCH LEADER'S NIECE.

"I SAW MADEMOISELLE DE GAULLE REPEATEDLY HIT IN THE FACE BY THE GERMANS, THE GIRL SAID AS SHE APPEARED AS A STATE WITNESS IN THE TRIAL OF HENRI LA FONT, PIERRE BONY AND TEN OF THEIR COLLEAGUES CHARGED WITH COLLUSION WITH THE NAZIS.

THE STATE HAS CHARGED THAT GENEVIEVE DE GAULLE WAS ONE OF THE VICTIMS THE LA FONT-BONY "FRENCH GESTAPO" DELIVERED TO THE GERMANS. LA FONT HAS ADMITTED TRAPPING THE GENERAL'S NIECE BUE DENIED THAT HE WAS AWARE OF HER IDENTITY.

"LA FONT KNEW WHO GENEVIEVE REALLY WAS," MLLE. BRANLARD TESTIFIED. THE WITNESS WAS HELD BY THE GERMANS FOR RESISTANCE ACTIVITIES.

SB915PEW

DEC 9 1944

PARIS DEC 8-(AP)-THE EXILED LEADERS OF IZQUIERDA REPUBLICANA, WHICH WAS ONE OF THE LARGEST POLITICAL PARTIES IN SPAIN BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR, TODAY CLOSED A TWO-DAY CONGRESS BY DECLARING ITS SUPPORT FOR THE 1931 CONSTITUTION AND FOR EX-PREMIER DIEGO MARTINEZ BARRIOS AS THE LEGAL HEAD OF THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

THE GROUP AUTHORIZED PARTY EXECUTIVES TO ENTER INTO A COALITION WITH OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES FOR THE REMOVAL OF GEN.FRANCO.

XB1124PEW

THIRD ARMY

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, DEC. 8-(AP)-THE 35TH DIVISION CROSSED THE SAAR RIVER TODAY UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS NEAR SARREGUEMINES AND PLOWED INTO THE ENEMY DEFENSES OF ENTRENCHMENTS AND TANKS.

THE CROSSINGS WERE MADE AT DIEDING, THREE AND A HALF MILES SOUTHEAST OF SARREGUEMINES, AND WITTRING, FIVE MILES SOUTHEAST, BY ASSAULT BOATS, RAFTS AND A PARTLY WRECKED RAILROAD BRIDGE.

THEN ENGINEERS LAID TREAD BRIDGES FOR OTHERS TO GET ACROSS.

SOME UNITS ADVANCED HALF A MILE AND RAN INTO A THREAT FROM TANKS AND THREE ARMORED HALFTRACKS, WHICH WERE CLOSING IN FROM THE WOODS TO THE NORTH.

THE ENEMY ARMOR WAS HALTED BY DRUMFIRE CONCENTRATING ON THE WOODS HIDEOUT, AFTER WHICH DIVEBOMBERS HOWLED DOWN WITH BOMBS AND BULLETS. BY LATE AFTERNOON THE ENEMY TANKS STILL HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO MAKE CONTACT WITH THE DOUGHBOYS.

AT OTHER CROSSINGS THE 35TH RAN INTO SMALL ARMS FIRE AND MODERATE ARTILLERY OPPOSITION, AND HAD TO MOP UP TRENCH DEFENSES IN A SLOW ADVANCE.

THE ENEMY LAUNCHED A DETERMINED TANK-REINFORCED COUNTERATTACK AGAINST THE 90TH DIVISION WEDGED INTO THE SIEGFRIED LINE ACROSS THE SAAR IN THE DILLINGEN AREA, MORE THAN 25 MILES NORTHWEST OF TODAY'S CROSSINGS.

THE ATTACK BEGAN AT 7:30 A.M. AND STILL WAS UNDER WAY AT NOON. THERE WAS NO REPORT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE BATTLE OR THE STRENGTH INVOLVED, BUT IT SEEMED OBVIOUS THAT THE PERSISTENCE OF THE ASSAULT INDICATED THE GERMANS WERE USING SIZEABLE FORCES IN AN EFFORT TO DRIVE THE AMERICANS FROM THIS DEEPEST PENETRATION OF GERMANY.

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF THE FIFTH DIVISION CAPTURED FORT DRIANT, WEST OF METZ, AND TOOK 670 PRISONERS. THIS WAS THE REGIMENT WHICH BEGAN AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON THE FORT TWO MONTHS AGO.

ITS FALL LEFT ONLY THE FORT OF JEANNE D'ARC STILL HOLDING OUT AS A MENACE TO THE FULL USE OF METZ'S COMMUNICATION LINES.

RECONNAISSANCE ELEMENTS OF THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION MADE A GAIN OF ABOUT A MILE NEAR OETING, FIVE MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAARBRUCKEN.

THE 26TH INFANTRY MADE A SLIGHT ADVANCE AND WAS ATTACKING ACHEN, (CQ) SEVEN MILES SOUTHEAST OF SARREGUEMINES.

IN ADDITION TO ATTACKING TANKS EAST OF SARREGUEMINES, 19TH TACTICAL AIR FORCE THUNDERBOLTS DIVEBOMBED ENEMY ARMOR IN THE DILLINGEN AREA WITH GOOD RESULTS.

DEC 9 1944

TWENTY ME-109'S JUMPED ONE FLIGHT OF FIGHTERBOMBERS NEAR KAISFLAUTERN, BUT TWO WERE KNOCKED DOWN WITHOUT AMERICAN LOSSES. THE DAY'S OPERATIONS COST THE 19TH TWO PLANES.

WD622PEW

WITH SIXTH ARMY GROUP IN FRANCE, DEC 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-EIGHT YEARS AGO PVT. T.E. WATTS, 33, RIVERSIDE, CALIF., LEFT HIS HOME IN OKLAHOMA AND THAT'S THE LAST HIS HALF-BROTHER, PVT. LEO BARTAY, 20, OKLAHOMA CITY, SAW OF HIM UNTIL TODAY.

DEC 9 1944

BARTAY, A PUBLIC RELATIONS DRIVER, WAS IN A NEWS PICTURE WHICH HIS MOTHER, MRS. BETTY O'DAY, NATIONAL CITY, CALIF., SENT TO WATTS, SUGGESTING HE LOOK UP THE HALF BROTHER.

WATTS WAS 50 MILES AWAY WITH COMBAT ENGINEERS, AND MADE ONE UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT. THEN HE HAPPENED TO DRIVE PAST THE PRESS CAMP TODAY, SAW THE CAMP'S SIGN AND 'ALMOST BROKE DOWN THE GATE GETTING IN."

DEC 9 1944

Z60 AEW

PRECEDE LONDON

PARIS, DEC. 8-(AP)-THE SPANISH ENVOY CATEGORICALLY DENIED REPORTS PUBLISHED IN THE PARIS NEWSPAPER LIBERATION THAT ALL OR SOME MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GENERALISSIMO FRANCO HAD RESIGNED.

WD1140AEW

DEC 9 1944

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

NEAR BERGSTEIN, GERMANY, DEC 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IN THIS SECTOR OF THE

FIRST ARMY FRONT, WHERE PATROLS HAVE REACHED THE BANK OF THE ROER RIVER, THE BATTLE OF GERMANY HAS DEVELOPED INTO A SERIES OF SUCCESSIVE SMALL-SCALE FIGHTS FOR HIGH GROUND.

DEC 9 1944

OUR INFANTRY, SUPPORTED BY SOME TANKS AND CONSIDERABLE ARTILLERY, IS FINDING EACH RIDGE AND KNOLL A STIFF OBSTACLE. THE GERMANS DEFENDING EACH ARE BACKED UP BY ARTILLERY AND MORTARS EMPLACED ON THE HIGH GROUND ON THE FAR SIDE OF THE ROER.

THERE IS ONLY THE MOST ESSENTIAL MOVEMENT IN DAYLIGHT AND NONE AT ALL IN SOME EXPOSED POINTS, WHERE EVEN A SINGLE MAN IN MOTION DRAWS ENEMY SHELLFIRE.

AROUND EACH VILLAGE, GUARDING EACH RIDGE THE GERMANS HAVE TO BE DUG OUT OF EXTENSIVE ENTRENCHMENTS.

UNITS COMMANDED BY LTS.HENRY B.WORSHAM, PETERSBURG, VA., AND EDWARD ROTH OF NEW YORK HAVE AN OBSERVATION POST FROM WHICH IT IS POSSIBLE TO SEE EAST AS FAR ACROSS THE ROER AS ZULPICH, SOME 11 MILES AWAY. BUT WE WERE WARNED NOT TO CLUSTER AROUND THE WINDOWS BECAUSE THE GERMANS ALSO HAVE POINTS FROM WHICH THEY CAN OBSERVE THIS O.P.

IN THE CELLAR OF A GERMAN BUILDING WHICH HAD BEEN ENEMY HEADQUARTERS FOR FIVE DAYS, ARE MAJ. ROY W.HOGAN OF MACON, GA., AND CAPT. HOWARD L.BARTHOLOMEW OF MASSILON, OHIO. THEIR TROOPS HAVE HAD TO FIGHT THEIR WAY OUT OF THE HURTGEN FOREST, WHOSE EASTERN FRINGE WAS SHREDDED TO BARE STUMPS BY TREE-BURSTING ARTILLERY, THEN ACROSS THE CLEARING IN WHICH LIE HURTGEN AND KLEINHAU, AND THEN BACK INTO THE WOODS AGAIN.

Z623AEW

U.S.NIGHT FIGHTER BASE IN BELGIUM, DEC 8-(AP)-AMERICAN NIGHT FIGHTERS ARE MAKING IT TOUGH FOR NAZI PLANES ENGAGED IN SNEAK NIGHT RAIDS AND IN THE SPACE OF FOUR MONTHS THESE ONE-TIME "POOR RELATIONS" OF THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE HAVE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES.

ONE NINTH AIR FORCE BLACK WIDOW SQUADRON, COMMANDED BY LT.COL. CRIS B.JOHNSON OF NATCHITOCHES, LA., HAS A SCORE OF 11 GERMAN PLANES DESTROYED, FIVE PROBABLY DESTROYED AND TWO DAMAGED PLUS FIVE BUZZ BOMBS KNOCKED DOWN. THIS NIGHT SHIFT HAS DESTROYED 16 LOCOMOTIVES.

"WHEN WE FIRST GOT HERE THEY DIDN'T KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH US," CHUCKLED CAPT.EDWARD PAGE, JR., OF WAYNE, PA., BESPECTACLED SQUADRON INTELLIGENCE OFFICER WHO IS NICKNAMED "DOC."

DEC 9 1944

THE SQUADRON, FLYING A NEW TYPE OF SHIP, THE TWIN-ENGINED, TWIN-TAILED 61, HAD TO WORK OUT ITS OWN PROBLEMS, SUCH AS STEALING GASOLINE FROM CRIPPLED LIBERATORS IN ORDER TO KEEP ITS FIGHTERS IN THE AIR.

THE AERIAL NIGHT OWLS WON THEIR REPUTATION THROUGH FLIERS SUCH AS LTS.PAUL SMITH, 518 WYOMING AVE., BILLINGS, MONT., AND ROBERT TIERNEY, 435 WEST GREENWAY TERRACE, KANSAS CITY, MO., CHAMPIONSHIP NIGHT FIGHTER TEAM WITH TWO KILLS AND ONE PROBABLE TO THEIR CREDIT.

PILOT SMITH AND RADIO OBSERVER TIERNEY PULLED SO CLOSE TO ONE MESSERSCHMITT VICTIM THAT THEIR BLACK WIDOW TORE OFF THE ME'S WING.

SW1102AEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, DEC.8-(AP)-A SPECIAL GROUP OF AMERICAN SCIENTISTS HAS SOLVED MANY TECHNICAL PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH THE USE OF ROCKETS IN AERIAL WARFARE, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

DEC 9 1944

THE SCIENTISTS, BROUGHT OVERSEAS AT THE REQUEST OF MAJ.GEN.HUGH J.KNERR, COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN AIR SERVICE COMMAND IN EUROPE, INCLUDE DOCTORS CARL ANDERSON, PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS AT CALIFORNIA

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND NOBEL PRIZE WINNER, JOHNL.SYNGE, CHAIRMAN OF THE MATHETICS DEPARTMENT OF OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY; HOWARD M. JENKINS, CHAIRMAN OF THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT OF SWARTHMORE OSWALD D.YEBLEN, RPOFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS AT PRINCETON; H.H.GERMOND, PROFESSOR OF APPLIED MATHEMATICS AT THE UNUVERSITY OF FLORIDA, AND B.L. WEBSTER, CHAIRMAN OF THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT AT STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

THE SCIENTISTS ALSO ARE CREDITED WITH INCREASING THE ACCURACY OF STRATEGIC BOMBING BY WORKING OUT INTRICATE BOMBING TABLES FOR 28 DIFFERENT TYPES OF BOMBS, INCLUDING RUSSIAN.

RH15REW DEC 9 1944

BY ROGER D.GREENE

BRUSSELS, SEPT 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IN THE LUXURUOUS LOBBY OF THE HOTEL METROPOLE SEVEN UNSHAVEN AMERICAN AIRMEN IN TATTERED, SCARECROW GARB TOLD TODAY HOW THEY ESCAPED FROM A TROOP-JAMMED GERMAN TRAIN WHICH WAS TAKING THEM TOWARD GERMANY.

THE AIRMEN MADE GOOD THEIR ESCAPE SHORTLY AFTER THE BRITISH CAPTURED BRUSSELS. (TWENTY-ONE WORDS CENSORED.)

"ON THE TRAIN WE ESCAPED FROM THE MORNING AFTER BRUSSELS FELL," SAID LT.THEODORE H.KLEINMAN, 1350 ALDER ST., EUGENE, ORE., "THERE WERE 43 ALLIED AIRMEN WHO HAD BEEN CAPTURED IN BELGIUM WHEN THEIR PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

DEC 9 1944

"WE WERE JAMMED IN AN OTHERWISE EMPTY BAGGAGE COMPARTMENT 20 FEET LONG, WITH NOTHING TO SIT ON AND ONLY THREE SMALL WINDOWS OPEN FOR VENTILATION. WE WERE KEPT THERE FROM SATURDAY MORNING UNTIL MONDAY, AND GOT A THIRD OF A LOAF OF GERMAN BLACK BREAD A DAY APIECE. ONCE WE GOT A BIT OF BOLOGNA SO SOUR AND MOULDY IT MADE US RETCH. WE WERE GIVEN NO WATER."

"WE HAD BEEN IN ST.GILLES PRISON IN BRUSSELS SINCE WE WERE CAPTURED, SOME OF US AS LONG AS NEARLY A YEAR AGO," SAID LT.WILLIAM GROSVENOR, 23 EAST WASHINGTON ST., COLFAX, IOWA, WHOSE PLANE HAD HIT A TELEGRAPH POLE WHILE HE WAS STRAFING A GERMAN LOCOMOTIVE IN BELGIUM NOV. 30, 1943.

DEC 9 1944

"IN PRISON WE GOT THE SAME FARE AS THE GERMAN TROOPS--SOUP THREE TIMES A WEEK, USUALLY PEA SOUP; STEW ONCE A DAY--YOU COULD TASTE SOME KIND OF MEAT IN IT BUT NEVER SEE IT--AND BLACK BREAD. WE SLEPT ON STRAW FILLED BAGS FULL OF FLEAS AND LICE. THERE WAS NO SOAP. WE GOT SHAVED ONCE A WEEK BY A GERMAN ARMY BARBER WHO RUSHED US THROUGH WITH THE THINNEST COAT OF LATHER. WE GOT A BATH ONCE A MONTH."

THE TRAIN ON WHICH THEY WERE BEING SENT TO GERMANY WAS DERAILED BY BELGIAN PARTISANS AND THEIR BAGGAGE CAR WAS DAMAGED SO THAT THEY WERE LEFT BEHIND IN THE RAILYARD ON THE EASTERN OUTSKIRTS OF BJUSSELS. ONE BY ONE, AS THEIR GERMAN GUARDS DOZED FROM TOO MUCH COGNAC, THEY MANAGED TO SLIP AWAY. THEY GHATERED AT THE HOTEL METROPOLE, A PRE-ARRANGED RENDEZVOUS, WHERE THEY NOW ARE ENJOYING REAL FOOD. THEY ARE EATING BEEFSTEAK, MASHED POTATOES, BREAD AND BUTTER, AND DRINKING WINE AND BEER, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MANY MONTHS.

DEC 9 1944

451

LT.JOHN W.BROWN, 77 EAST 11TH ST., EUGENE, ORE., WHOSE PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN NEAR LIEGE APRIL 2, 1944, SAID THERE WERE NO CIGARETTES FOR AMERICAN PRISONERS.

[illegible] DRIED HOLLYHOCK LEAVES AND STRA[illegible]

"WE SMOKED [illegible] AND EVEN TRIED TO SMOKE THE ERSATZ GERMAN COFFEE GRAINS, BUT THEY WERE SO TOUGH YOUR LUNGS JUST BACKED UP AND WOULDN'T TAKE IT," SAID BROWN, WHO HAD AVOIDED CAPTURE UNTIL JUNE 20. "I AM AN OFFICER IN THE AMERICAN ARMY AND I UNDERSTAND THERE ARE GENEVA CONVENTIONS ON THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS, BUT I, A FIRST LIEUTENANT, HAD TO SNAP O ATTENTION TO A GERMAN CORPORAL OR GET SMASHED WITH A RIFLE BUTT.

DEC 9 1944

"THE GERMANS WERE BRUTAL BEYOND ANYTHING I BELIEVED POSEIBLE," SAID STAFF SGT.CHARLES HILLIS OF 3818 CLARKE ST., OAKLAND, CALIF., WHOSE PLANE RAN OUT OF FUEL ON A MUNICH RAID AUG. 12. "I LOST 18 POUNDS IN PRISON. WE HAD FIVE MEN IN ONE CELL EIGHT FEET WIDE BY 15 FEET LONG, WHICH MEAT ONE OF US HAD TO SLEEP HUDDLED AROUND A SLOP BUCKET."

GROSVENOR SAID HE WAS THROWN INTO A BLACKED OUT CELL FOR 29 DAYS--A CELL SO TINY HE SCARCELY COULD STIR.

OTHERS IN THE GROUP WERE STAFF SGT.DONALD H.SWANSON, 2015 SOUTH HUMBOLDT ST., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., WHO WAS SHOO DOWN WITH HILLIS IN A LIBERATOR BOMBER; TECH.SGT.KENNETH HOLCOMB, 63 WEST PLEASANT ST., FREEPORT, ILL., WHO WAS SHOT DOWN JULY 20 AND CAPTURED AUG.18, AND TECH SGT.ROBERT J.PIAROTE, 38 SOUTH ST., LEBANON, PA., WHO WAS SHOT DOWN JAN.29 AND CAPTURED AUG.8.

MT&C333PEW

BRUSSELS, DEC 8-(AP)-NEARLY 100,000 CASES OF ALLEGED COLLABORATION WITH THE GERMANS NOW ARE UNDER PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION BY BELGIAN COURTS MARTIAL, IT WAS DISCLOSED OFFICIALLY TODAY.

ABOUT 150 PERSONS HAVE BEEN CONDEMNED TO DEATH AND TWO HAVE BEEN EXECUTED, A BELGIAN SPOKESMAN SAID, ADDING THAT MANY BIG FIGURES IN BELGIAN INDUSTRIAL, ECONOMIC AND FINNCIAL CIRCLES WOUL

IN BELGIAN INDUSTRIAL, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CIRCLES WOULD BE PUT ON TRIAL IN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS.

ABOUT 70,000 SUSPECTED COLLABORATORS ALREADY ARE IN PRISONS AWAITING TRIAL, THE MAJORITY BEING MEN, HE SAID. ABOUT 1,000 ALREADY HAVE BEEN TRIED.

DEC 9 1944

SIXTEEN PRIMARY COURTS AND SEVEN APPEALS COURTS ARE SITTING THREE TIMES A WEEK TO TRY TO HASTEN THE CLEANUP OF A SITUATION WHICH HAS DEEPLY AGGRAVATED BELGIUM'S INTERNAL CONDITION.

G353PEW

BY EDWARD D. BALL

HERLEBACH, FRANCE, DEC. 8-(AP)-FOUR AMERICANS BEAT 12 GERMANS TO A COUPLE OF MAGINOT LINE PILLBOXES WEST OF SAARBRUCKEN AND DISPOSED OF THE GERMANS AS WELL.

LATER, A GERMAN COLONEL COMMANDING A BATTALION, WHO SENT OUT THE 12, WAS CAPTURED AND LEARNED FOR THE FIRST TIME WHAT HAD HAPPENED TO HIS MEN.

"WE DIDN'T GET THERE WITH THE MOSTEST, BUT WE GOT THERE FUSTEST," LT. GEORGE G. BORK, MORENCI, ARIZ., COMMANDER OF CAVALRY RECONNAISSANCE, SAID TODAY.

DEC 9 1944

"WE PULLED UP AT THE TOP OF A HILL AND SENT OUT A DISMOUNTED PATROL OF CPL. BENNY KLUCINEC, TARENTUM, PA., CPL. ED KAMMARATH, CHICAGO, CPL. LONMAN BAILY, JAMESTOWN, N.D., AND CPL. ROBERT COSTDYK, RAVENNA, OHIO.

"THE BOYS SAW A SCOUPLE OF PILLBOXES, ONE ON EACH SIDE OF THE ROAD, AND THEY RUSHED THEM, BUT FOUND NOBODY HOME.

"THEN THEY SPIED 12 GERMANS COMING TOWARD THEM 300 YARDS AWAY

CARRYING BAZOOKAS AND SMEIZERS AND SENT WORD BACK THEY MIGHT NEED SOME HELP.

"SGT. LAWRENCE GULAR, LANSDALE, PA., CPL. HENRY WATKINS, PITTSBURGH, AND PVT. THOMAS FANNING, PROVIDNECE, R.I., STARTED FORWARD TO LEND THEM A HAND. CPL. RALPH MOORE, RICHMOND, IND., RACED UP WITH A JEEP ON WHICH A MACHINEGUN WAS MOUNTED AND PARKED IT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD.

DEC 9 1944

"THE GERMANS WHO WERE COMING TO MAN THE PILLBOXES SPOTTED THE JEEP AND THE OFFICER IN CHARGE STOPPED THEM AND BEGAN GIVING ORDERS TO FLANK THE JEEP. THAT WAS THEIR MISTAKE. OUR BOYS IN THE PILLBOXES OPENED UP."

PFC ROBERT LOCKLEAR, GUNTERSVILLE, ALA., WHO WAS MANNING THE COVERING MACHINEGUN SAID THAT "OUR GUYS KEPT YELLING TO THE GERMANS TO KAMERAD, BUT THEY WOULDN'T KAMERAD. THEY FOUGHT UNTIL THE LAST ONE WAS CUT DOWN."

--BASH--

A COUPLE OF DOUGHBOYS WHO HID IN A ROADSIDE DITCH ROSE UP AND KILLED TWO GERMANS WHO WERE MARCHING 20 CAPTURED AMERICANS TO IMPRISONMENT.

THE INCIDENT WAS RELATED BY LT. PAUL SMITH, BALTIMORE, MD., AND LT. PHILLIP WAGNER, CINCINNATI, OHIO, OF AN ARMORED OUTFIT WHICH WAS HOLDING A TOWN NEAR HERE WHEN IT HAPPENED.

"THOSE 20 GUYS GOT THEMSELVES SOME GUNS AND WENT TO FIGHTING AGAIN," SMITH SAID. "WE NEEDED THEM TOO, FOR WE HAD ONLY A CORPORAL'S GUARD IN THAT PLACE AND THERE WERE A LOT OF GERMANS AROUND."

--BASH--

SIXTY-SEVEN GERMAN DESERTERS WHO HAD ENOUGH OF WAR PUT ON CIVILIAN CLOTHES AND SURRENDERED WHEN LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON'S TROOPS CAPTURED THIS LORRAINE TOWN ON THE GERMAN BORDER.

"LIKE BARKIS, THEY WERE ONLY TOO WILLING," SAID MAJOR EDWIN ALLEN, WORCESTER, MASS. "THEY CAME UP IN THE MORNING AT A TIME WHEN WE DIDN'T HAVE ANY TRANSPORTATION SO WE TOLD THEM TO COME BACK AT 3 P.M. THEY ALL CAME."

DEC 9 1944

TWO 15-YEAR-OLD GERMANS, ALL DECKED OUT IN HITLER YOUTH MOVEMENT UNIFORMS AND WITH ONE HAND GRENADE BETWEEN THEM, GOT THEMSELVES LOST BEHIND THE AMERICAN LINE LAST NIGHT AND WERE CAPTURED. THEY SAID IT WAS DULL AT HOME AND THEY WERE LOOKING FOR EXCITEMENT.

ROME, DEC. 8--(AP)--THE 15TH AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE LEGION OF MERIT HAS BEEN AWARDED MAJ. WALTER A. SMITH, JR., 309 RADIO DRIVE, MACON, GA., FOR LEADERSHIP OF AMERICAN AIRMEN HELD IN A BULGARIAN PRISON CAMP.

DEC 9 1944

THE CITATION SAID SMITH'S COURAGE AND INITIATIVE AS A SENIOR OFFICER IN THE CAMP WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPROVING CONDITIONS FOR THE 225 PRISONERS. HE WAS BEATEN SEVERAL TIMES BY THE BULGARIANS.

WHEN BULGARIA CAPITULATED SMITH WENT TO SOFIA AND ARRANGED FOR A TRAIN WHICH TOOK ALL THE PRISONERS TO THE TURKISH BORDER.

RCA NORGAARDS 01122 CCC 820A

30. 24 — 21091

GREEK SEPARATE (200)

BY STEPHEN BARBER

ATHENS, DEC 8-(AP)-BRITISH AND GREEK FORCES HAVE TAKEN PRISONER MORE THAN 900 MEMBERS OF THE ELAS, INCLUDING A NUMBER OF WOMEN. THE LATTER WERE DISARMED AND RELEASED.

THE PRISON WHERE THE MAJORITY OF ELAS CAPTIVES HAVE BEEN TAKEN NOW IS UNDER STEADY MACHINEGUN FIRE FROM TWO SIDES.

AS I WATCHED PRISONERS BEING BROUGHT IN THIS AFTERNOON ONE HAD THE LOBE OF HIS EAR SNIPPED OFF AS THE ELAS POURED BULLETS INTO THEIR OWN MEN SHUFFLING THROUGH THE GATES OF THE PRISON.

THE PRISONERS ARE BEING GUARDED BY BRITISH MILITARY POLICE AND THE GREEK GENDARMERIE.

THE ELAS ARE FIRING FROM HOUSES IN A WASTELAND A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE FROM THE PRISON, WHICH LIES ADJACENT TO THE GREEK MOUNTAIN BRIGADE BARRACKS NORTHEAST OF THE TOWN. THE LATTER IS ONE OF THE MAIN ELAS OBJECTIVES.

THE ELAS TROOPS, REPORTEDLY, EXCPECT TO ATTACK THIS BARRACKS SHORTLY AND IT IS NOW IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

THE ELAS APPARENTLY HOPE TO WIPE OUT THE MOUNTAIN BRIGADE AND LIBERATE THEIR PRISONERS. THEY SEEM TO BE PLANNING A SIZEABLE OFFENSIVE, WITH THEIR MEN TAKING UP POSITIONS IN THE BARE SLOPES OF MOUNT HYMETTUS. THE MOUNTAIN BRIGADE IS LAYING DOWN BARRAGES OF FIRE FROM THE 25-POUNDERS WHENEVER THE ELAS ARE SPOTTED MOVING.

SB1103PEW

DEC 9 1944

SECOND NIGHT LEAD CHINESE

CHUNGKING, SATURDAY, DEC. 9-(AP)-COUNTERATTACKING CHINESE TROOPS HAVE VIRTUALLY THROWN JAPANESE INVADERS OUT OF THE SOUTH CHINA PROVINCE OF KWEICHOW, GEN.CHEN CHENG, NEW CHINESE WAR MINISTER, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

BATTERING THE ENEMY BACK FROM THE IMPORTANT RAILROAD TOWN OF TUHSHAN, RECAPTURED EARLIER IN THE WEEK, THE CHINESE FORCES HAVE CHASED THE RETREATING ENEMY TO LIMING (DAWN) PASS, NORTHEAST OF THE KWANGSI BORDER TOWN OF LIUCHAI, HE SAID. LIUCHAI LIES 40 MILES FROM TUHSHAN.

THE WAR MINISTER SAID THE CHINESE SUCCESSES THUS HAD GREATLY LESSENED THE THREAT TO KWEIYANG AND OTHER IMPORTANT CITIES, BUT CAUTIONED THAT "WE MUST BE PREPARED FOR A RESUMPTION OF THE ENEMY OFFENSIVE."

THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND YESTERDAY ANNOUNCED RECAPTURE OF TUHSHAN, 75 MILES SOUTHEAST OF KWEIYANG ON THEOLD BURMA ROAD.

ELECTRIFYING, ETC X X X SECOND GRAF NIGHT LEAD (MAKING TIME ELEMENT CONFORM)

JR146AEW

DEC 9 1944

BURMA

BY FRANK L.MARTIN

MYITKYINA, BURMA, DEC. 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.ROBERT M. CANNON, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE NORTHERN AREA OF THE COMBAT COMMAND IN BURMA, SAID TODAY THAT CHINESE TROOPS ARE WITHIN 35 MILES OF THE OLD BURMA ROAD AND WITHIN 65 MILES OF OTHER CHINESE ADVANCING DOWN THE HIGHWAY FROM CHINA.

(THE FRIDAY COMMUNIQUE FROM THE SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS SAID THE JAPAN

SE WERE RESISTING STRONGLY NORTHEAST OF KALEWA, 140 MILES NORTHWEST OF MANDALAY AND THAT EAST AFRICAN TROOPS CONTINUED TO CROSS THE CHINDWIN RIVER.

(THE CHINESE 38TH DIVISION GAINED SLIGHTLY ON THE SOUTHWEST PERIMETER OF THE BESIEGED BASE OF BHAMO, 60 MILES FROM THE BURMA ROAD AND 180 NORTHEAST OF MAND''AY.)

GEN.CANNON, U.S. ARMY OFFICER FROM SALT LAKE CITY, DECLARED THAT "IT APPEARS THAT JAPANESE OPPOSITION ALONG THE ROAD IN FRONT OF THE CHINESE WILL BE LIGHT."

"HOWEVER, SMALL FORCES OF JAPANESE LEFT BEHIND TO BLOCK THE ADVANCING CHINESE CAN BE VERY TOUGH WHEN THEY ARE FIGHTING UNTIL DEATH," CANNON SAID.

OFFICERS AT THESE HEADQUARTERS WITHHELD COMMENT ON A CHINESE ESTIMATE THAT THE BURMA ROAD WOULD BE CLEARED BY JAN. 1, BUT INDICATED THE ROAD POSSIBLY COULD BE OPENED SOON. IT WAS POINTED OUT THERE WAS LITTLE HOPE OF EARLY USE OF THE NEW LEDO ROAD FEEDER FROM INDIA AND THE OLD BURMA ROAD FOR SPEEDY MILITARY TRAFFIC. MANY WEEKS WILL BE REQUIRED TO PUT BOTH INTO "MOTORABLE" CONDITIONS, IT WAS SAID.

DEC 9 1944

IF AND WHEN THE CHINESE FORCES MEET, THE MOUNTAIN HAUL TO KUNMING WILL BE 450 MILES AND THERE IS ALMOST NO TRANSPORT AVAILABLE IN CHINA. GROUND CREWS ARE WORKING ON THE JUNGLE ROADS IN THE MOUNTAINS FROM THE TIME MORNING FOG LIFTS UNTIL SUNDOWN.

WD1147AEW

WITH THE R C A F IN INDIA, DEC.8-(AP)-PILOT OFFICER REX SIMMONS, WHO WAS RUNNING HIS OWN 320-ACRE FARM AT PEMBINA, N.D., WHEN WAR BROKE OUT, GAVE HIS AGE AS 26 INSTEAD OF 36 WHEN HE VOLUNTEERED FOR THE R C A F FOUR YEARS AGO. RECENTLY HE WAS COMMISSIONED FROM THE RANK OF WARRANT OFFICER AFTER PARTICIPATING IN MORE THAN 30 BOMBING MISSIONS OVER BURMA AND THAILAND.

SIMMONS COMPLETED HIS OVERSEAS OPERATIONAL TOUR AS CAPTAIN OF A LIBERATOR IN A SQUADRON OF THE STRATEGIC AIR FORCE IN INDIA, AND ONLY AFTER FINISHING IT DID HE ADMIT THAT HE WAS 40 YEARS OF AGE.

SIMMONS TWICE FLEW TO BANGKOK, CAPITAL OF JAPANESE-HELD THAILAND, A TRIP OF MORE THAN 2,000 MILES, AND HE BOMBED RANGOON SEVEN TIMES, IN ADDITION TO HAMMERING NEARLY ALL THE OTHER BURMA TARGETS, INCLUDING MOULMEIN, MANDALAY, PROME AND MEIKTILA.

JP141AEW

Add Avl Rodrct Ship (Spencer) ^^ Detroit, [redacted].

YEOMAN THOMAS GRANT OF LAWRENCE,MASS., WAS AT THE WHEEL AND MALCOLM DICKERSON OF ALEXANDRIA,VA., PAUL N EVEN OF READING, O., AND ARLEN BJERKE OF

MALCOLM BICKERSON OF ALEXANDRIA,VA., PAUL EVEN OF READING, O., AND ARLEN BJERKE OF LANSING,IOWA, WERE AT HIS SIDE.

IN THE CONNING STATION WERE ENS.LEON C.FLETCHER, SAN FRANCISCO, AND LIEUT.(JG) JACK NEIMAN OF SHAMOKIN,PA., WHO WERE TAKING HER IN.

DEC 9 1944

A COMIC STRIP SKYSCRAPER SANDWICH. Add Mac HQ, PI xx the island

THE VICIOUS ACTION--WHICH SOME NAVAL COMMANDERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE INVASION OF FRANCE SAID WAS "WORSE THAN NORMANDY EVER WAS" -- FLARED AT DAWN YESTERDAY.

A STRONG CONVOY OF MORE THAN 80 SHIPS LANDED THE FRESH 77TH INFANTRY DIVISION ON THE LIGHTLY DEFENDED BEACHES THREE MILES SOUTH OF ORMOC WITHOUT TROUBLE.

THEN THE ENEMY SWUNG INTO THE FIGHT WITH A FANATICAL AIR ATTACK THAT LASTED NINE HOURS.

MEANWHILE ANOTHER HEAVY NIPPONESE CONVOY, CARRYING ORMOC-BOUND REINFORCEMENTS, WAS SIGHTED BEHIND THE UNLOADING AMERICAN SHIPS.

ARMY AND MARINE FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS SPED TO THE ATTACK. THEY WIPED OUT EVERY SHIP IN THE ENEMY FORMATION--SIX LOADED TRANSPORTS AND SEVEN ESCORTING DESTROYERS. HEADQUARTERS ESTIMATED 4,00 ENEMY TROOPS WENT DOWN WITH THEIR VESSELS.

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, IN ANNOUNCING THE NEW LANDINGS, SAID THE OPERATION "SEIZED THE CENTER OF THE YAMASHITA LINE FROM THE REAR AND SPLIT THE ENEMY'S FORCES IN TWO." THUS NIPPONESE FIGHTING BITTERLY FOR THE ORMOC CORRIDOR TO THE NORTH WERE ISOLATED FROM JAPANESE DEFENDING THE SOUTHERN COASTAL APPROACH TO ORMOC.

THE 77TH, COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.ANDREW D.BRUCE, ST.LOUIS, MO., FANNED OUT NORTH AND SOUTH FROM THEIR BEACHHEAD AFTER PUSHING A MILE INLAND. THEY FOUND ONLY SNIPERS AND SMALL POCKETS OF RESISTANCE.

CUT OFF TO THE SOUTH OF ORMOC WERE THE CRACK TROOPS OF JAPAN'S 26TH DIVISION WHICH HAVE BEEN ENGAGING THE AMERICAN 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION AT THE PALANAS RIVER DEFENSE LINE. THOSE ENEMY TROOPS NOW ARE SANDWICHED BETWEEN THE 77TH AND THE 7TH DIVISIONS.

A86KX

IN THE 96TH INFANTRY DIVISION SECTOR, THE DOUGHBOYS WERE CLEARING JAPANESE FROM THE HILLTOP COUNTRY FRINGING ORMOC VALLEY ON THE SOUTHEAST. BEHIND THE YANKS WERE REMNANTS OF A BAND OF 200 NIPPONESE PARATROOPS WHO LANDED THE NIGHT OF DEC.6 AFTER THE FIRST PLANE IN THEIR TRANSPORT FORMATION HAD CIRCLED THE SAN PABLO AREA WITH A SMOKESCREEN.

GENERAL MACARTHUR ACKNOWLEDGED IN TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE THAT THE SKY TROOPERS HAD ACCOMPLISHED "SOME SABOTAGE." IT WAS THE SECOND PARATROOP EFFORT BY THE ENEMY. THE FIRST, BY A SMALLER GROUP, WAS A FUTILE STAB TWO WEEKS AGO INTO THE DULAG AREA, ON THE COAST A FEW MILES EAST OF WEDNESDAY'S LANDING.

IN THE ORMOC CORRIDOR, CUT OFF BY THE ORMOC OPERATION, ARE THE BULK OF THE REMAINING JAPANESE FORCES BATTLING THE AMERICAN FIRST (DISMOUNTED) CAVALRY DIVISION AND THE 32ND INFANTRY DIVISION. THE FRONTLINE AREA IS SOUTH AND EAST OF LIMON, ENEMY STRONGPOINT CAPTURED A FORTNIGHT AGO BEFORE TROPICAL RAINS STALEMATED THE GROUND CAMPAIGN.

THERE IS NO DEFINITE FIGHTING LINE IN THE CORRIDOR. EACH SIDE HOLDS A SERIES OF STRONG POINTS AND HAS BEEN MAKING THRUSTS INTO THE OTHER'S TERRAIN. THE 32ND HAS CUT THE ENEMY'S SUPPLY ROAD BELOW LIMON, ISOLATED SOME ENEMY UNITS TO THE NORTH. STILL FARTHER NORTH AMERICAN TROOPS ARE SOLIDLY IN CONTROL.

AP WAR CORRESPONDENT MURLIN SPENCER, WHO HAS RIDDEN FIVE INVASION CONVOYS IN THE PACIFIC WAR, SAID HE HAD "NEVER SEEN ANYTHING LIKE THE JAP AIR ATTACK ON THIS ONE." THE JAPANESE, HE ADDED, EVIDENTLY WERE READY TO THROW AWAY ANY NUMBER OF THEIR SCARCE PILOTS MERELY TO ADD TO THE BLOODY PRICE AMERICANS MUST PAY FOR ADVANCES.

ENEMY PILOTS "FLEW WITH ALL THE ABANDON OF BUZZ BOMBS," SPENCER DAVIS, AP WAR CORRESPONDENT, REPORTED FROM A CONVOY FLAGSHIP. HE SAID THE CAMOTES SEA WAS STREWN WITH THEIR PLANES AND SOMETIMES TWO OR THREE WERE DROPPING IN FLAMES SIMULTANEOUSLY.

ONE U.S.DESTROYER AND A SMALL TRANSPORT WAS LOST IN THE SAVAGE ENEMY AIR ATTACK. AMERICAN AIRMEN, IN FLASHING ACTION THROUGHOUT THE DAY, SAVED FURTHER DESTRUCTION. SIXTY-TWO ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED WITH A LOSS OF FIVE AMERICAN AIRCRAFT, THE PILOTS OF WHICH WERE RESCUED.

DEC 9 1944

THE NAVY HAD LANDED ANOTHER DIVISION TO BREAK THE WEATHER STALEMATED CAMPAIGN. BUT THE ARMY AIR PATROL SAVED THE NAVY AS IT RETIRED AFTER ACCOMPLISHING ITS MISSION. SAID ONE NAVY OFFICER, "THOSE BOYS ARE SAVING OUR SKINS TODAY."

GG141PCW NM

INSERT IN HAUGLAND'S SAIPAN NIGHT LEAD B29S AFTER SIXTH GRAF:

THE SUPERFORTRESSES XXX THE MARIANAS.

DEC 9 DEC 9 1944

(ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED AT PEARL HARBOR THAT A "SIZABLE" FORCE OF SUPERFORTS JOINED WITH 108 LIBERATORS AND 30 LIGHTNING FIGHTERS TO HIT IWO JIMA. THIS WAS PROBABLY THE GREATEST LANDBASED AIR FLEET EVER EMPLOYED AGAINST A SINGLE OBJECTIVE IN THE PACIFIC WAR.

(HE DISCLOSED ALSO THAT LT.GEN.MILLARD F.HARMON HAD BEEN NAMED COMMANDER OF THE STRATEGIC AIR FORCES, PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS. HARMON ALSO IS DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE TWENTIETH AIR FORCE CHARGED WITH ALL B29 OPERATIONS.)

WARSHIPS JOINED IN THE ATTACK ON IWO JIMA. THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME THAT B29S HAD JOINED UP WITH SURFACE CRAFT IN AN ASSAULT ON A JAPANESE ISLAND BASE.

IWO JIMA, ABOUT XXX ETC., PICKING UP EIGHTH GRAF AND DROPPING SEVENTH TO AVOID DUPLICATION.

EA519PPW

30.24— 2093

TWENTY-FIRST U.S.BOMBER COMMAND, SAIPAN--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD B29S (BY HAUGLAND) XXX AT THE ISLAND.

CAPTAIN LLOYD R. TURK, BREMERTON, WASH., REPORTED THAT IWO JIMA WAS NINE-TENTHS CLOUD COVERED, BUT THROUGH A HOLE HE SAW 160 BOMBS HIT THE TARGET.

DEC 9 1944

"THE JAPS FIRED SEVERAL ROUNDS OF FLAK A MILE AHEAD OF US, WHICH CONVENIENTLY PROVIDED POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION OF THE TARGET," SAID CAPT. WALTER E. KELLY OF NORRISTOWN PA., AND PHILADELPHIA.

KELLY FLEW IN THE FIRST B17 RAIDS ON EUROPE, LATER FLEW IN AFRICA AND WENT ON THE FIRST B29 TOKYO RAID, SAID HIS CREW SAW THE EXPLOSION OF THE FIRST OF THEIR BOMBS.

"MY NAVIGATOR, WHO LOOKS LIKE A YOUNGSTER OF 16, DID SUCH A SWELL JOB I COULD HAVE KISSED HIM," KELLY SAID.

HIS SUPERFORT IS NAMED "BLACK BART'S REVENGE," IN HONOR OF HIS BUDDY, B17 PILOT LT.FRANCIS X.SCHWARZENBACK OF MIAMI BEACH, FLA., MISSING SINCE A RAID ON THE LORIENT, FRANCE, GERMAN SUBMARINE PENS TWO YEARS AGO.

ONE OF THE LAST SUPERFORTS OVER THE TARGET, COMMANDED BY 1ST LT.HAROLD C.CHAPLIN OF CAPPAGUA, N.Y., AND WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT FOREST HOME, ALA., FOUND A HOLE IN THE CLOUDS.

CHAPLIN'S TAILGUNNER, SGT.ROBERT L.LYTTON OF OAKLAND, ILL., SAW THEIR BOMBS HIT AROUND IWO JIMA'S CENTRAL AIRFIELD.

OTHERS WITH CHAPLIN INCLUDED MAJ.CROCKER SNOW, BUZZARD'S BAY, MASS.; 2ND LTS.ROBERT FLEMING, 5043 DUPONT AVE., SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; GEORGE F.DEVEREAUX, 5 VICTORY DRIVE, BELLMOUR PARK, N.J.; GEORGE KDPCW0, 8271 MENDOA AVE., DETROIT, AND CLINTON B. JOHNSON, 4416 SECOND AVE., SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS.

SGTS.MARVIN W.OLIVER, 238 NICOLET BLVD., NENASHA, WIS.; TCH.SGT.BRANLOW M.HAMRICK, MANHATTAN BEACH, CALIF., AND 413 GOVERNMENT ST., GREENVILLE, ALA., AND STAFF SGT.ISADORE MELTZER, 33 FABYAN PLACE, NEWARK,N.J.

HAMRICK IS THE BROTHER OF RAY HAMRICK, PHILADELPHIA BASEBALL PLAYER.

DEC 9 1944

XZRA102PCW

THE AMERICAN FIGHTERS WERE DIRECTED BY RADIO FROM THIS SHIP
BY MAJ. LEO F. PAU
OF IOWA CITY, IA Add Adv. Adm. Struble's Flagship Dimoc Bay (Davis) XX bombers.

BY MAJ. LEO F. PAUL OF IOWA CITY, IA.

WHEN DARKNESS AND A RAIN SQUALL ENDED ANY FURTHER THREAT OF ATTACK, SIGNALMAN DICKINSON STRUCK UP A DITTY AND WAS JOINED BY BOTH ENLISTED MEN AND OFFICERS.

THEY SANG:

DEC 9 1944

"HAPPY IS THE DAY WHEN A SAILOR GETS HIS PAY AND GOES SAILING HOME."

WW218APW

~~AN ESCORT OF LIGHTNING FIGHTERS.~~ All Pac Fl-2nd HQ B-29's x x Wednesday

IT PROBABLY WAS FROM IWO THAT THE JAPANESE WEDNESDAY SENT 10 TWIN-ENGINE BOMBERS TO STRIKE AT THE 21ST U.S.BOMBER COMMAND BASE AT SAIPAN. NIMITZ SAID THAT SIX OF THE ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE BROUGHT DOWN BY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE, BUT NOT BEFORE THEY HAD DESTROYED ONE SUPERFORTRESS ON THE GROUND AND DAMAGED TWO OTHERS.

BEING ALMOST MIDWAY BETWEEN TOKYO AND SAIPAN, IWO JIMA, IN THE VOLCANO GROUP, COULD BE A VITAL STAGING BASE FOR JAPANESE AIRCRAFT FLOWN FROM THE MAIN EMPIRE ISLANDS TO STRIKE AT AMERICAN BASES AND INSTALLATIONS IN THE MARIANAS.

THE 20TH AIR FORCE COMMUNIQUE SAID "A SIZEABLE TASK FORCE" OF THE HUGE SUPERFORTS "STRUCK HEAVILY" AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS ON IWO JIMA, DROPPING A RECORD LOAD OF BOMBS IN THE MID-DAY ATTACK. ALL THE PLANES RETURNED SAFELY TO THEIR BASE.

DEC 9 1944

BECAUSE OF HEAVY CLOUDS, THE BOMBING WAS DONE BY INSTRUMENTS AND RESULTS WERE NOT OBSERVED.

GG214PCW NM

BY CHARLES McMURTRY

CENTRAL PACIFIC NAVAL HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, DEC 8 (AP)-UNITED STATES WARSHIPS, ARMY AND NAVY LIBERATORS AND B29'S BOMBARDED IWO JIMA IN THE VOLCANO ISLANDS 750 MILES FROM TOKYO YESTERDAY IN THE FIRST SUCH COORDINATED BLASTING OF ANY JAPANESE BASE IN THE PACIFIC WAR.

A SUBSTANTIAL TONNAGE OF BOMBS AND SHELLS WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN THROWN AT AIRFIELDS AND SHORE INSTALLATIONS ON LITTLE VOLCANO ISLAND FROM WHICH THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN MAKING NUISANCE RAIDS ON THE B29 BASES AT TINIAN AND SAIPAN, A LITTLE MORE THAN 700 MILES SOUTH.

ADMIRAL CHESTER W. NIMITZ'S COMMUNIQUE REPORTED "A HEAVY

FORCE OF LIBERATORS OF THE 7TH ARMY AIR FORCE AND FLEET AIRWING 4 WAS ESCORTED BY LIGHTNING FIGHTERS" AND "SURFACE UNITS OF OF THE PACIFIC FLEET MADE A COORDINATED ATTACK ON IWO JIMA "IN COOPERATION WITH A HEAVY ATTACK BY THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND."

THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND OPERATES B29S WHICH HAVE BEEN BLASTING TOKYO REGULARLY SO IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE SUPERFORTRESSES PARTICIPATED IN THIS COMBINED ACTION.

ADMIRAL NIMITZ' EMPHASIS ON "HEAVY" ATTACK BY BOTH LIBERATORS AND SUPERFORTRESSES INDICATES THAT IWO JIMA HAS BEEN MADE A TARGET OF PROBABLY THE GREATEST RAID OF THE PACIFIC WAR BY LAND-BASED PLANES.

THE JAPANESE EVIDENTLY HAVE BEEN FEARING SUCH BLOWS AND HAVE BEEN REINFORCING THE VOLCANO AND BONIN ISLANDS FOR THE PAST FEW MONTHS AS EVIDENCED BY THEIR COMMUNIQUES WHICH SAID THAT BOMBER ATTACKS WERE BEING MADE ON THEIR SHIPS IN THAT AREA. IWO JIMA IS ONLY 700 MILES FROM TOKYO AND ALMOST DIRECTLY IN LINE OF THE B-29 BASE ON SAIPAN AND TOKYO.

DEC 9 1944

IWO JIM HAS BEEN BOMBED ALMOST DAILY BY LIBERATORS BUT THIS IS ONLY THE THIRD TIME THAT IT HAS BEEN BOMBARDED BY SHIPS. A SMALL FORCE OF DESTROYERS SLIPPED IN BEFORE DAWN, NOVEMBER 10, AND SHELLED THE ISLAND AND SPED AWAY WITHOUT THE JAPANESE LAUNCHING AN AERIAL COUNTERATTACK, INDICATING THAT IT WAS A COMPLETE SURPRISE. A PREVIOUS BOMBARDMENT IN AUGUST WAS COMBINED WITH A CARRIER STRIKE.

WW751APW NM

PRECEDE UNDATED JAPANESE B29S

BY VERN HAUGLAND

TWENTY-FIRST U.S. BOMBER COMMAND, SAIPAN, DEC.8-(AP)-ONE AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESS BOMBER ON A WEATHER RECONNAISSANCE DROPPED INCENDIARY BOMBS ON SHIZUOKA, IMPORTANT JAPANESE RAIL CENTER 100 MILES SOUTHWEST OF TOKYO, EARLY TODAY.

THE CREW RETURNING TO THEIR SAIPAN BASE REPORTED THEIR INCENDIARIES STARTED FOUR MILES VISIBLE FOR 45 MINUTES OF FLIGHT FROM THE TARGET.

TRESTORVD RADIO REPORTED THAT SUPERFO

FROM THE TARGET.

(TOKYO RADIO REPORTED THAT SUPERFORTRES FROM THE MARIANAS MADE FOUR (CORRECT) SEPARATE VISITS TODAY OVER TOKYO AND OTHER POINTS ON THE COAST EAAST OF THE CAPITAL CITY. IN THE FLIGHTS, WHICH COVERED AN 18-HOUR PERIOD, THE B29S DROPPED NO BOMBS, THE JAPANESE SAID.)

"WE WERE VERY LUCKY," SAID 1ST LT.EDWARD W.MC [illegible],
CASCADE, MICH., BOMBARDIER ON THE PLANE WHICH WAS COMMANDED BY 1ST LT.JOHN SCOTT PICKEREL OF (324 FOREST ST.) MARION, OHIO.

"WE FOUND OVERCAST CONDITIONS OVER TOKYO. IT WAS BAD. SO I GOT PERMISSION TO RETURN TO SHIZUOKA, WHICH HAD BEEN WITHOUT AN OVERCAST AS WE CAME OVER IT ON OUR WAY IN.

DEC 9 1944

"IT LOOKED LIKE A BIG FOOTBALL--NO BLACKOUT THERE. IT WAS LIT UP ALL OVER AND ITS SIZE FROM THE AIR REMINDED ME OF KANSAS CITY.

"WE BOMBED ABOUT 1 A.M. THE TAILGUNNER SAW OUR BOMBS HIT AND THE GUNNERS COUNTED THREE BIG FIRES AND ONE SMALLER BLAZE. WE COULD STILL SEE THEM ALMOST 200 MILES AWAY."

THE B29 ALSO CARRIED MAJ.NORMAN P.HAYES, NEW YORK CITY; AND LT.JOHN E.DYLANDER, BERESFORD, S.D.; STAFF SGT. NICHOLAS B.TALBOTT, (37 EDMONDSON RIDGE ROAD) CATONSVILLE, MD., FAMILY, 1736 HOLLAND AVE., BALTIMORE; SGTS.EDWARD C. BERNZETT (5567 SURREY AVE.) BRIGHTON, CINCINNATI, OHIO; CHARLES E.ANDERSON (605 NORTH JACKSON ST.) HARRISBURG, ILL., AND L.B.BALZARINI (5567 CRANO AVE.) DETROIT.

6630 PCW

DEC 9 1944

BY HAMILTON W. FARON

PELELIU, PALAU ISLANDS, NOV.21 (DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN FORCES ARE MEETING AND DEFEATING SOME OF THE BEST TROOPS OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY MACHINE HERE.

ON THIS LITTLE ISLAND DOMINATED BY MARINES, REMNANTS OF A REGIMENT OF THE ENEMY'S FIRST LINE TROOPS ARE HOLDING OUT IN A RAVINE, FIGHTING BITTERLY TO AVERT EVENTUAL EXTERMINATION--THEY WON'T SURRENDER.

THE ENEMY TROOPS FLY THE FLAG OF ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS REGIMENTS IN JAPANESE HISTORY---A FLAG THAT BEARS MILITARY RECOGNITION GAINED BY THE REGIMENT

MORE THAN 100 YEARS AGO.

DEC 9 1944

BY DAY THERE IS LITTLE ACTIVITY BEYOND AN OCCASIONAL EXCHANGE OF SHOTS ACROSS A NARROW VALLEY; BY NIGHT THERE IS CONTINUAL FIRING AS MARINES CONTINUE THEIR EFFORTS TO WIPE OUT THE APPROXIMATELY 300 JAPANESE HOLED UP IN A RAVINE GUARDED BY HIGH CLIFFS AND DENSE JUNGLE

GROWTH.

WITH A MARINE GENERAL, I RODE TODAY INTO WHAT MIGHT APTLY BE CALLED "DEATH VALLEY" FOR IT IS THERE THAT THE ULTIMATE ELIMINATION OF THE ENEMY FORCE WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED ---BY MARINE MARKSMEN.

SITTING IN A JEEP THE GENERAL POINTED TO THE RIGHT. "THERE ARE OUR LINES." ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE AWAY GUNS POINTED OUT OF AMERICAN DUGOUTS TOWARD AND BEYOND THE JEEP. "THERE," AND HE POINTED TO THE LEFT, "IS THE ENEMY." THE JAPANESE LINES ARE ALONG THE TOP OF A ROCKY RIDGE.

DEC 9 1944

BETWEEN THE LINES IS THE MEANS BY WHICH THE HOLD-OUT FORCE OF JAPANESE, UNDER COMMAND OF A COLONEL, EVENTUALLY WILL BE DEFEATED--A LARGE WATERHOLE. ONLY TROPICAL RAINS PROVIDE DRINKING WATER IN THE RAVINE. THIS MEAGER RATION CAN KEEP MEN ALIVE, BUT MUST BE AUGMENTED.

AS A RESULT JAPANESE SOLDIERS ENDEAVOR NIGHTLY TO SLIP DOWN OVER THE HIGH CLIFFS TO THE WATERHOLE. THEY RARELY SUCCEED. IN MOST INSTANCES THE WATER BEARER IS CAPTURED OR KILLED BY MARINE MARKSMEN.

BUT, THE FIGHTING ISN'T CONFINED TO THE WATERHOLE AREA. ALL AROUND THE GREAT PERIMETER OF THE CLIFF-BOUND RAVINE MARINES ARE ENGAGED IN A STEADY BATTLE TO WIPE OUT THE ENEMY.

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, DEC. 8-(AP)-USE OF BIG FLOATING DRY DOCKS IN THE PACIFIC WAR THEATERS HAS ENABLED THE NAVY TO REPAIR "HUNDREDS" OF DAMAGED SHIPS NEAR THE SCENES OF BATTLE AND HUSTLE THEM BACK INTO ACTION.

DEC 9 1944

THESE DOCKS, OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED AS MARITIME MONSTROSITIES, CAN SETTLE IN THE WATER AND SCOOP UP SHIPS LARGER THAN DESTROYERS. THEY ARE CALLED ARD'S -- AUXILIARY REPAIR DRYDOCKS. A NAVY PRESS RELEASE TODAY DISCLOSED THAT MORE THAN A SCORE ARE IN USE IN FORWARD PACIFIC AREAS.

AN ARD LOOKS SOMETHING LIKE A BIG SHIP WITH A MINIMUM OF SUPERSTRUCTURE. ALONG EITHER SIDE OF HER HULL ARE LIVING QUARTERS FOR THE CREW OF 125, AND HUGE WATERTIGHT COMPARTMENTS WHICH ARE FILLED OR EMPTIED TO RAISE OR LOWER THE CRAFT.

ON APPROACHING A SHIP TO BE DOCKED, A GATE AT THE AFT END OPENS, AND WATER IS LET INTO THE SIDE TANKS TO LOWER THE CRAFT UNTIL ITS BOTTOM IS FARTHER DOWN THAN THE KEEL OF THE "PATIENT." IT THEN BACKS UP UNTIL THE DAMAGED SHIP FLOATS IN THE REPAIR BASIN. THE AFT GATE IS CLOSED, THE WATER IN THE REPAIR BASIN IS PUMPED OUT, THE PATIENT VESSEL IS BRACED ALL AROUND, THE SIDE TANKS OF THE ARD ARE EMPTIED AND THE CRIPPLED SHIP IS HIGH AND DRY, READY TO BE WORKED ON.

ONE OF THE HARDEST WORKING OF THE LOT IS THE ARD-2, FIRST OF ITS KIND TO GO OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL LIMITS OF THE UNITED STATES. IT WAS TOWED TO PEARL HARBOR THEN TO NOUMEA AND FINALLY TO THE ELLICE ISLANDS.

DEC 9 1944

ONCE THE ARD-2 CRADLED THREE SMALL SHIPS AT ONCE IN HER REPAIR BASIN. HER BIGGEST JOB THUS FAR WAS PICKING UP THE 4,300-TON CARGO VESSEL DELPHINIUS, WHICH RAN AGROUND, RIPPED HER BOTTOM AND HAD TO BE TRIMMED CAREFULLY BEFORE BEING SCOOPED UP.

THE ARD-2 FORMERLY WAS SKIPPERED BY CAPT. E. F. ROBINSON, OF NEW CASTLE, N. H., AND NOW IS IN CHARGE OF LT. COMDR. RALPH R. HAYES, ALSO OF NEW CASTLE.

XZ1035PCW

BY AL DOPKING (270)

ATOP HILL 918 OVER ORMOC VALLEY,DEC.7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE JAPANESE ARE STUNNED AND REELING TODAY, BEWILDERED BY THE AMPHIBIOUS LANDING OF THE 77TH U.S.INFANTRY DIVISION A FEW MILES SOUTH OF ORMOC.

THE SURPRISE MOVE FROM THE SEA SPLIT THE NIPPONESE FORCES WIDE OPEN, LEAVING THEM IN DANGER OF ANNIHILATION.

FROM THIS VANTAGE POINT OF THE SEVENTH DIVISION'S FRONT LINE I WATCHED THE LANDING A FEW HOURS AFTER DAWN. THEY SWEPT ASHORE IN SMALL LANDING CRAFT AFTER A DOZEN OR SO DESTROYERS HAD WORKED THE BEACH OVER WITH THEIR GUNS.

LCIS (LANDING CRAFT INFANTRY) RAKED THE BEACHES WITH ROCKET FIRE AS TROOPS WADED ASHORE AND RUSHED INLAND, GAINING 200 YARDS IN THE FIRST FEW MINUTES.

DEC 9 1944

IT WAS EVIDENT THAT THE 77T HAD MET LITTLE OPPOSITION DURING THE FIRST FEW HOURS. BY NOON THEY HAD PRESSED INLAND MORE THAN A MILE.

FROM A HILL OPPOSITE OURS, JAPANESE SOLDIERS WERE WATCHING, TOO, AS THE YANKS HIT THE BEACH. WE COULD SEE THEM THROUGH FIELD GLASSES.

THERE WAS NO DOUBT THEY WERE BEWILDERED BY THIS LATEST OF MACARTHUR'S MOVES. THEY ABANDONED THEIR POSITIONS ON THE HILL AND BEGAN RUNNING TOWARD THE LANDING.

THEN WHEN SHELLS FROM NAVAL GUNS BEGAN SHOWERING ABOUT THEM THEY CAME RUNNING BACK IN OUR DIRECTION, ONLY TO MEET THE FULL IMPACT OF THE ADVANCING SEVENTH.

THE LAST WE SAW OF THEM THEY WERE TAKING TO THE WILD MOUNTAIN COUNTRY.

THE SEVENTH, WHICH HAD BEEN RELENTLESSLY PURSUING THE JAPANESE NORTHWARD ALONG THE WEST LEYTE COAST FOR THE LAST THREE DAYS, PUSHED ON ACROSS THE REMAINING RIDGES TO ORMOC VALLEY.

FROM THIS HILL AND ADJACENT COUNTRY THEY NOW HOLD DOMINATING POSITIONS. FARTHER SOUTH THEY HAVE CLEARED THE ENEMY FROM BANANA GROVES AND THICKETS ON THE RIDGES, AND HAVE CROSSED THE WINDING PALANAS RIVER NEAR THE VILLAGE OF BALOGO WITH FEW CASUALTIES.

FA621PPW NM

BY VERN HAUGLAND

21ST U.S.BOMBER COMMAND,SAIPAN-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-DEC.7 (DELAYED)-(AP)-A SMALL FORCE OF JAPANESE MEDIUM BOMBERS RAIDED

THIS GREAT B-29 BASE EARLY TODAY, SETTING AFIRE AND DESTROYING ONE SUPERFORTRESS AND INFLICTING OTHER DAMAGE.

ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS DOWNED SIX OF THE ENEMY RAIDERS WHICH PENETRATED SAIPAN'S DEATH SPOUTING GUN DEFENSES.

(THIS ATTACK WAS ANNOUNCED THURSDAY AT PEARL HARBOR BY ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ, WHO REPORTED THE LOSS OF ONE B29 AND DAMAGING OF TWO OTHERS.)

DEC 9 1944

ATTACKING SINGLY OR IN PAIRS, FIRST AT TREETOP HEIGHT AND THEN AT MEDIUM ALTITUDE, THE PLANES MADE THEIR INITIAL BOMBING AND STRAFING RUNS IN PALING MOONLIGHT AT 4:15 IN THE MORNING. THEY HUNG AROUND UNTIL ALMOST DAWN, TRYING TO BORE IN, ENCOURAGED BY THE RAGING FIRE OF THE BURNING B-29.

ONE LOW-FLYING "BETTY" BOMBER SWOOPED DOWN AFLAME 150 YARDS FROM THE BURNING SUPERFORT AND EXPLODED WITH A BRILLIANT SHOWER OF FIERY PARTICLES. THE GUN CREW NEARBY SOMEHOW ESCAPED INJURY FROM FLYING DEBRIS.

ANOTHER "BETTY" CAUGHT A GUN BLAST IN ITS COCKPIT, BURST INTO FLAME AND CRASHED BESIDE A CHAMORRO CAMP AT CHARANKANOA, A SHORT DISTANCE FROM AN ENEMY ALIEN CENTER WHERE 13,000 JAPANESE CIVILIANS ARE INTERNED.

COL.C.A.HUSTON, JR., OF PALO ALTO, CALIF., ADMINISTRATOR OF THE CENTER, SAID THE INMATES DURING THIS AND PREVIOUS RAIDS ON SAIPAN RETIRED INTO THEIR HOUSES AN

D REMAINED QUIET AND PLACABLE, ALTHOUGH SOME JAPANESE NATURALLY CHEERED THE APPEARANCE OF THE NIPPONESE PLANES AND THE FIERY RUIN OF THE B-29.

ALTHOUGH PLANE WRECKAGE AND BODIES OF JAPANESE FLIERS WERE STREWN AROUND THE CHAMORRO CAMP, NO ONE WAS INJURED THERE.

ONE ENEMY BOMBER HIT A REEF AT THE OUTER EDGE OF TANAPAG HARBOR AND BURNED FIERCLY. ANOTHER CRASHED AND BURNED FURTHER OUT AT SEA. A THIRD WENT DOWN ABOUT A MILE FROM THE BURNING B-29.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES WERE ONE DEAD AND A FEW WOUNDED. IN THE ENTIRE SERIES OF JAPANESE RETALIATION RAIDS, STARTING NOV. 27, ONLY TWO MEN HAVE BEEN KILLED AND A SMALL NUMBER WOUNDED. ALTHOUGH CASUALTIES FORTUNATELY HAVE BEEN AMAZINGLY LIGHT, IT IS INEVITABLE THAT THE RAIDS WILL RESULT IN DAMAGE -- DAMAGE NOT TO BE SNEEZED AT BUT WHICH IS NOT DISCLOSED IF THE ENEMY IS UNAWARE OF IT.

OPERATIONAL LOSSES UNKNOWN TO THE ENEMY ALSO ARE WITHHELD. THUS, ALTHOUGH THREE B-29 LOSSES OVER TOKYO HAVE BEEN ANNOUNCED, IT IS INCORRECT TO SAY ALL BUT THREE OF THE SUPERFORTS HAVE RETURNED FROM THOSE RAIDS.

EA526PPW

RAIDS (350)

SAIPAN, MARIANAS ISLANDS, DEC.8-(AP)-GIANT SAIPAN-BASED SUPERFORTRESSES PUT JAPAN'S BONIN ISLANDS ON THEIR BOMBING SCHEDULE TODAY WITH A RAID ON IWO JIMA, LIKELY TAKEOFF POINT FOR TEN NIPPON BOMBERS WHICH HIT THE B29 BASE HERE WEDNESDAY.

THE B29S FLEW 750 MILES TO RAID IWO JIMA, A FREQUENT TARGET FOR STRIKES BY U.S. LIBERATORS. USE OF THE BIGGER CRAFT INDICATED A STEPPED UP OFFENSIVE TO KNOCK OUT THREATS TO SAIPAN AND CLEAR THE BOMBING ROUTE TO TOKYO.

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RAID CAME FROM WASHINGTON.

ONE SUPERFORTRESS WAS DESTROYED AND TWO OTHERS DAMAGED IN THE WEDNESDAY RAID BY TWIN-ENGINED MITSUBISHI'S WHICH DROPPED A FEW BOMBS ON SAIPAN AND THEN SWEPT LOW IN STRAFING RUNS.

ONE AMERICAN WAS KILLED, ANOTHER SERIOUSLY WOUNDED AND SEVERAL WERE HURT SLIGHTLY IN THIS HEAVIEST ATTACK YET ON SAIPAN.

SOME SUPERFORTRESS AIRMEN BACK FROM THE FIFTH AND SIXTH RAIDS ON THE JAPANESE CAPITAL THURSDAY NIGHT AND EARLY FRIDAY MORNING TOLD OF FINDING TOKYO SO BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED "IT WAS JUST LIKE FLYING OVER NEW YORK."

(CHINA-BASED SUPERFORTS OF THE 20TH AIR FORCE FIGHTING THEIR WAY INTO MANCHURIA YESTERDAY BOMBED AN AIRCRAFT PLANT AT MUKDEN AS WELL AS OTHER TARGETS AND SHOT DOWN A RECORD BAG OF 63 ENEMY INTERCEPTORS. MANCHURIA HAS MANY IMPORTANT STEEL WORKS, SHIPYARDS AND OTHER WAR INDUSTRIES.)

DEC 9 1944

LT. COL. ROBERT K. MORGAN OF ASHEVILLE, S.C., FLEW HIS B29 DAUNTLESS DOTTY OVER TOKYO FOR THE FOURTH TIME AND WAS FAVORED BY CLEAR SKIES OVER THE TARGET AREA. THE BOMBER LEFT FIVE LARGE FIRES AND TWO SMALLER ONES, VISIBLE FAR AT SEA.

CAPT.J.T.A. ARCHER OF BROWNWOOD, TEX., FLYING THE SECOND B29 OVER THE CAPITAL SEVEN HOURS LATER, FOUND AN OVERCAST BUT DROPPED HIS BOMBS BY PRECISION INSTRUMENTS WITH EXCELLENT RESULTS. HE FOUND LITTLE ACKACK AND NO AERIAL INTERCEPTION.

THE SUPERFORTS FLEW ONE BY ONE OVER THE NIPPON CAPITAL IN WHAT THE 21ST U.S. BOMBER COMMAND TERMED "WEATHER STRIKES."

(TOKYO RADIO SAID "THREE OR FOUR B29S DROPPED INCENDIARIES ON THE CITY IN A "WAR OF NERVES" MISSION BUT THAT THE SMALL FIRES WHICH RESULTED WERE QUICKLY EXTINGUISHED.)

JP1255APW NM

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ (160)

A LEYTE AIRBASE, DEC 7 (DELAYED)-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES MARINE AIRFORCE MARKED ITS DEBUT IN PHILIPPINE AIR WAR TODAY WITH WHAT EVEN ARMY FLIERS ADMITTED WAS ONE OF THE FINEST LOW LEVEL BOMBING MISSIONS EVER FLOWN IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

DEC 9 1944

IN COORDINATED ATTACK, MARINE CORSAIRS POLISHED OFF FIVE JAPANESE TRANSPORTS HIDING IN SAN ISIDRO BAY ON THE WEST COAST OF LEYTE ISLAND.

TAKE THIS SINGLE ATTACK ON A 7,000-TON ENEMY FREIGHTER TRANSPORT, FOR INSTANCE:

FOUR CORSAIRS CARRYING THOUSAND-POUND BOMBS ZOOMED OVER A RIDGE JUST OFF THE BEACH, FLATTENED OUT, AND TORE INTO THE TRANSPORT, WHICH WAS DEAD IN THE WATER.

LT.W.B.MAYA, (HELDANK AVE.) GREENWICH, CONN., HIT THE VESSEL DIRECTLY AMIDSHIPS. A SPLIT SECOND LATER LT.E.C.CERETY, FAIRFIELD, CONN., POUNDED ANOTHER HALE INTO THE COFFIN WITH A DIRECT HIT ON THE STERN.

THEN CAPT.O.BATES, ESSEX FALLS, N.J., AND LT.W.C. CRADDOCK, VICKSBURG, MISS., FINISHED OFF WITH HITS BETWEEN THE WHEELHOUSE AND STERN.

DEC 9 1944

MAYA SAID HE WHISTLED OVER THE TRANSPORT AT 20 FEET, AND WHEN HE LOOKED BACK SAW IT BREAK IN TWO AMIDSHIPS.

"THE AFTER SECTION TURNED ON END AND WENT DOWN IMMEDIATELY," HE SAID. "THE FORWARD SECTION BURNED BRIEFLY, AND THEN WENT UNDER."

GGMAPCW

BY MURLIN SPENCER (210)

FIFTH AIRFORCE, LEYTE, DEC. 8-(AP)-OFFICIAL CREDIT FOR THE SIX HUNDREDTH JAPANESE PLANE SHOT DOWN BY THE FORTY-NINTH FIGHTER GROUP WENT TODAY TO MAJ. GERALD R. JOHNSON, EUGENE, OREGON.

JOHNSON SCORED THREE VICTORIES IN A LONG DAY'S FIGHTING OVER ORMOC BAY, DURING WHICH MAJ. RICHARD BONG SHOT DOWN HIS 38TH PLANE.

DEC 9 1944

AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS ISSUED THIS OFFICIAL LIST OF KILLS:

JOHNSON THREE--TOTAL 22; MAJOR BONG, POPLAR, WIS., TWO--TOTAL 38; MAJOR THOMAS MCGUIRE, RIDGEWOOD,N.J., TWO--TOTAL 30; COL. CHARLES MACDONALD, ARLINGTON, VA., THREE--TOTAL 20; COL. ROBERT MORRISSEY, TECUMSEH, NEB., ONE--TOTAL THREE; LT. COL. GEORGE A. WALKER, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA., COMMANDER OF THE GROUP, ONE--HIS FIRST.

COLONEL MORRISEY SHOT DOWN THE FIRST PLANE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC TWO AND A HALF YEARS AGO. HE IS NOW OPERATIONS OFFICER.

OTHER PILOTS, WITH KILLS CREDITED, INCLUDE: SECOND LT. HILDEN E.MATHRE, CEDAR FALLS, IA., TWO; LT.HAROLD W.HARRIS, MEMPHIS, TENN., ONE; SECOND LT.KENNETH MARKHAM, MCCHORD FIELD, WASHINGTON, ONE.

ONE EACH WAS CREDITED TO LTS.JOEL D.PARIS, ATLANTA, GA.; WALTER J.MEYER, ST.PAUL, MINN.; CHARLES MCELROY, SHREVEPORT, LA.; NOAH G.WILLIAMS, FERNWOOD, MISS.; AND CAPT.WILLIS TREADWAY, JR., TEXARKANA, TEX.

DEC 9 1944

XZ-RA648PCW

(BX) LEYTE,PHILIPPINES-(DELAYEDL-(AP)-LINDA DARNELL" HAS BEEN MAKING THE ROUNDS OF THE NIGHT SPOTS OUT HERE AS WELL AS KEEPING QUITE A FEW AFTERNOON ENGAGEMENTS.

DEC 9 1944

"LINDA" IS THE NAME OF A SELF-PROPELLED 105 MM. HOWITZER, WHICH HAS KNOCKED OUT TWO REINFORCED JAPANESE PILLBOXES IN THE STRONG SECTOR WEST OF DAGAMI, WIPED OUT AN ENEMY RECONNAISSANCE PATROL OF 12 MEN, FURNISHED THE FIRE POWER TO BREAK A JAPANESE COUNTERATTACK AT DAGAMI AND SHOT DOWN AN ENEMY PLANE.

THE LIGHTLY-ARMORED GUN CARRIER HAS TRAVERSED BOGS THAT BARRED TANKS, AND HAS KEPT PACE WITH OUR RAPIDLY-ADVANCING INFANTRY.

AMONG THE GUN CARRIER'S CREWS IS CORPORAL RAL

AMONG THE GUN CARRIER'S CREWS IS CORPORAL RALPH T.FITZGERALD, OF 62 BANCROFT STREET, GARDNER,MASS.

S518AEW

A132KX (SPENCER)
BY MURLIN SPENCER (300)

DEC 9 1944

ABOARD A ROCKET SHIP IN ORMOC BAY,LEYTE,DEC 7 (DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS IS THE LONGEST DAY I EVER SPENT AND WITH ITS CLOSE COMES THE REALIZATION THAT JAPAN IS GOING TO EXACT A HIGHER PRICE IN THE FUTURE FOR TERRITORY WE LIBERATE FROM HER GREATER EAST ASIA CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE.

WE SURPRISED THE JAPANESE AT ORMOC BAY TODAY, LANDED TROOPS RIGHT IN HIS FRONT DOOR BUT THEY MADE US PAY A PRICE IN SHIPS AND MEN FOR OUR DARING.

PROBABLY NO CONVOY IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WARTIME HISTORY HAS BEEN HAMMERED HARDER AND WITH MORE DETERMINATION THAN THIS FLEET OF HALF-

A-HUNDRED DESTROYERS. APDS, LCIS, LSMS AND LSTS WHICH CARRIED THE 77TH DIVISION TO ORMOC ON LEYTE'S WEST COAST. I HAVE RIDDEN FIVE INVASIONS CONVOYS, AND HAVE NEVER SEEN ANYTHING LIKE IT.

JAPAN RECKLESSLY THREW ITS PLANES AND PILOTS INTO THE FIGHT WITH THE ADVANTAGE OF HEAVY CLOUD FORMATIONS FROM WHICH THEY COULD DART UNEXPECTEDLY TO MAKE THEIR LOW LEVEL ATTACKS.

AMONG THE CREW MEMBERS OF THIS SHIP WERE R.H.VANDERMOLEN, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.; A.J. HARRISON, FARMINGTON, KY.; C.E. MATHIS, CHICAGO, ILL.; D.L.TATE, IDAVILLE, PA.; M.E. THACHER, HILLSBORO, ILL.; R.D.SARLES, WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.; N.BROAD, CHESTER PA.; A.KRISTIANSEN, OMAHA, NEB.; T.J.LISEWSKI, SHENANDOAH, PA.; M.S.STOLARSKI, BROOKLYN, N.Y.; T.N.C.WEISE, CHICAGO, ILL.; S.O.MARTIN, CHARLESTON, WEST VA. J.F.FOLGIER, EAST CHICAGO, IND.; L.O.DOTY, BELAIRE, O.; E.M.HOPE, WASHINGTON, D.C.; M.C.HANSEL, CORTLAND, NEBR.; E.A.ROSENBERGER, CITY ISLAND, N.Y.; R.A.WATSON, NEWPORT NEWS, VA.; W.L.SETTLES, CARROLLTON, MO.; S.W.ROBERTS, VARDAMAN, MISS.; R.K.STEITHA FULLER, MONTGOMERY, ALA.; F.LUZAR, CLEVELAND, O.; P.G.GWYNN, HINTON, WEST VA., AND H.A.FRICKIE, LINCOLN, NEB.

DEC 9 1944

Chicago Ill., R.H Fo

GM1026ACW NM

BY HUBLIN SPENCER (210)

FIFTH AIRFORCE, LEYTE, DEC. 8-(AP)-OFFICIAL CREDIT FOR THE SIX HUNDREDTH JAPANESE PLANE SHOT DOWN BY THE FORTY-NINTH FIGHTER GROUP WENT TODAY TO MAJ. GERALD R. JOHNSON, EUGENE, OREGON.

JOHNSON SCORED THREE VICTORIES IN A LONG DAY'S FIGHTING OVER ORMOC BAY, DURING WHICH MAJ. RICHARD BONG SHOT DOWN HIS 35TH PLANE.

DEC 9 1944

AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS ISSUED THIS OFFICIAL LIST OF KILLS:

JOHNSON THREE--TOTAL 22; MAJOR BONG, POPLAR, WIS., TWO--TOTAL 35; MAJOR THOMAS MCGUIRE, RIDGEWOOD,N.J., TWO--TOTAL 30; COL. CHARLES MACDONALD, ARLINGTON, VA., THREE--TOTAL 20; COL. ROBERT MORRISSEY, TECUMSEH, NEB., ONE--TOTAL THREE; LT. COL. GEORGE A. WALKER, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA., COMMANDER OF THE GROUP, ONE--HIS FIRST.

COLONEL MORRISSEY SHOT DOWN THE FIRST PLANE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC TWO AND A HALF YEARS AGO. HE IS NOW OPERATIONS OFFICER.

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DEC 9 1944

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AT A LEYTE AIRBASE,DEC.7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BILL DUNCAN'S HARD HITTING BLACK BATS, A FIGHTER UNIT, RAN INTO 18 JAPANESE FIGHTERS TODAY.

DEC.9 1944

ELEVEN WERE SHOT DOWN AND THE REMAINDER SENT BACK TO THEIR BASES SHOT UP AND DISORGANIZED.

MAJOR DUNCAN, NEZ PERCE, IDAHO, ACE, WAS LEADING HIS THUNDERBOLTS OVER THE WEST COAST OF LEYTE WHEN HE FOUND JAPANESE PLANES TRYING TO UNLOAD PARATROOPS DOWN AMONG THE TANK FIGHTS BELOW.

DUNCAN SHOT DOWN FOUR TO RUN HIS PERSONAL SCORE TO 14.

FIRST LT.FRANK G.RUSSO (3317 58TH STREET) JACKSON HEIGHTS, LONG ISLAND,N.Y., PICKED OFF HIS SECOND AND THIRD PLANES.

FIRST LT.GERALD DOMBROFF, (604 WEST 49TH) GARY, IND., GOT TWO, HIS FIRST IN THE PHILIPPINES.

FLIGHT OFFICER HOWARD K.MANNICK (RFD 1, BOX 407) CLAIRTON, PA., GOT ONE.

OTTAWA--FIRST ADD CANADIAN XXX (TOP AYE) CREDIT PARTY.

(Montgomery)

THE CRISIS CAME TO A HEAD SWIFTLY FOLLOWING DEFENSE MINISTER J.L. RALSTON'S RETURN FROM EUROPEAN BATTLEFIELDS IN OCTOBER WITH THE REPORT THAT INFANTRY REINFORCEMENTS WERE NEEDED URGENTLY IN SUCH

NUMBERS THAT HE BELIEVED CONSCRIPTION WOULD HAVE TO BE ADOPTED.

UNABLE TO WIN THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE CABINET TO HIS VIEW, COL. RALSTON RESIGNED NOV.1. CANADA'S MOST POPULAR SOLDIER, GEN.A.G.L. MCNAUGHTON, WAS NAMED TO SUCCCEED HIM IN A SURPRISE MOVE WHICH CALMED THE SITUATION FOR A WHILE. GEN.MCNAUGHTON SAID HE BELIEVED THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM COULD BE MADE TO WORK.

DEC 9 1944

TWO WEEKS LATER, HOWEVER, THE CRISIS BEGAN BOILING AGAIN, THE OPPOSITION CALLING FOR CONSCRIPTION OF THE HOME ARMY TO FIGHTT ABROAD AND ACCUUING KING OF CRAMPING THE NATION'S WAR EFFORT TO MOLLIFY FRENCH CANADA. KING CALLED PARLIAMENT TO MEET IN SPECIAL SESSION NOV.22.

AFTER DECLARING ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE SESSION HIS FAITH IN THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM, KING ANNOUNCED ON NOV.23 THAT BY EXECUTIVE ORDER HIS GOVERNMENT WAS CONSCRIPTING 16,000 OF THE HOME ARMY TO FILL THE EUROPEAN REINFORCEMENT NEEDS UNTIL SPRING.

Z-JP63AEW

VANCOUVER, B.C., DEC. 8-(CANADIAN PRESS)-MARJORIE LAWRENCE, METROPOLITAN OPERA STAR, RETURNED LAST NIGHT FROM A 30,000-MILE TRIP WHICH TOOK HER THROUGHOUT ARMY CAMPS AND HOSPITALS IN HER NATIVE AUSTRALIA. THE BRILLIANT SINGER, SEATED IN THE WHEEL CHAIR SHE HAS USED SINCE SHE WAS AN INFANTILE PARALYSIS VICTIM THREE YEARS AGO, APPEARED IN THE BEST OF HEALTH.

DEC 9 1944

Y78AGPCW

MEXICO CITY,DEC.8-(AP)-JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DELEGATES FROM NINE COUNTRIES DISCUSSED THEIR PROGRESS AND THEIR PROBLEMS AT THE SECOND DAY'S SESSION OF THEIR FIRST INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

TWO DELEGATES FROM HONDURAS, VIRGILIO CALVEZ AND JULIO C. BONILLA, ARRIVED, INCREASING THE ATTENDANCE TO 29.

DEC 8 1944

A RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE NAMED WAS COMPOSED OF DIAZ GONZALEZ, MEXICO; RAYMOND A.WOLFF, MILWAUKEE,WIS.; JUAN RUSS, GUATEMALA; AND RICARDO H.DOLANDS, EL SALVADOR.

CM127PCW

OTTAWA, DEC 8-(AP)-THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FLT. SGT. LESLIE GEORGE GRIFFITH, WHOSE WIFE LIVES IN DETROIT (STREET ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE) IS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

FLYING OFFICER NORMAN GLYN GROWSKI, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, WAS LISTED AS PRESUMED DEAD. HIS FATHER, M.G.GROWSKI, LIVES IN CLEVELAND, OHIO.

DEC 9 1944

Z611AEW

UNDATED GREEK

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FRATRICIDAL FIGHTING IS RAGING IN ATHENS THIS WEEK AGAINST A BACKDROP OF LONG-SMOLDERING DISSENSIONS AND THE REFUSAL OF THE GREEK LEFTIST LIBERATION FRONT TO LAY DOWN THE ARMS IT CARRIED AGAINST THE NAZIS AND TURN OVER UNQUESTIONED CONTROL OF THE COUNTRY TO THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT OF KING GEORGE II.

IN THE IMMEDIATE BACKGROUND IS THE MANIFESTO OF FORMER LEADERS OF GREEK PARTIES, WHICH IN THE AUTUMN OF 1942 DEMANDED A GENERAL PLEBISCITE BEFORE KING GEORGE AND HIS EXILED GOVERNMENT WOULD BE PERMITTED TO RETURN TO A LIBERATED NATION.

SIX YEARS BEFORE THE KING HAD ABOLISHED THE GREEK PARLIAMENT AND PLACED JOHN METAXAS IN POWER AS DICTATOR-PREMIER. MANY GREEKS, INTENSELY DISLIKING AND DISTRUSTING METAXAS, FELT THE KING THUS HAD BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR MUCH OF THE NATION'S TROUBLES.

KING GEORGE AND HIS GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE WERE AGREEABLE TO THE PLEBISCITE. IN JULY, 1943, THE MONARCH BROADCAST A PROMISE OF A PLEBISCITE SIX MONTHS AFTER THE LIBERATION OF GREECE AND THE RETURN OF THE GOVERNMENT. HIS STIPULATION THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD RETURN IN THE INTERIM APPEARED TO BE A COUNTER-PROPOSAL.

DEC 9 1944

DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION, THE EAM (NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT), A LEFT WING POLITICAL ORGANIZATION, WAS FORMED. THE COMMUNISTS, ALREADY UNDERGROUND FOR YEARS, TOOK THE LEAD IN EAM'S ORGANIZATION, AT FIRST URGING ONLY PASSIVE RESISTANCE TO THE ENEMY.

FROM EAM SPRANG THE ELAS, THE GREEK POPULAR LIBERATION ARMY, WHICH BATTLED GREEK ROYALISTS AND POLICE IN ATHENS LAST WEEK. THIS ARMY WAS ESTIMATED TO HAVE RISEN TO 30,000 MEN DURING THE OCCUPATION, THE LARGEST OF THE UNDERGROUND FIGHTING GROUPS.

A RIVAL GUERILLA GROUP WAS THE EDES (HELLENIC DEMOCRATIC ARMY OF LIBERATION), REPUTED TO HAVE FORCES TOTALLING SOME 20,000. EDES WAS SAID TO REFLECT RIGHTIST TENDENCIES.

EAM DEMANDED REPRESENTATION IN THE GREEK GOVERNMENT AT CAIRO, A COMMON COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FOR THE VARIOUS GREEK FORCES OPPOSING THE NAZIS, AND A REGENCY TO RULE UNTIL THE POST-WAR PLEBISCITE.

LAST SEPTEMBER AN ALLIED COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THAT THE ELAS, UNDER GEN.STEPHANO SARAFIS, AND THE EDES, UNDER GEN.NAPOLEON ZERVAS, HAD AGREED TO ACCEPT ORDERS FROM THE GREEK GOVERNMENT HEADED BY PREMIER GEORGE PAPANDREOU, SOCIALIST-DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADER WHO FORMED THE GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE AT THE KING'S REQUEST LAST APRIL, AND FROM THE ALLIED SUPREME COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

AFTER GREECE WAS LIBERATED, PREMIER PAPANDREOU ORDERED THE GUERRILLA ORGANIZATIONS TO DISBAND AND SURRENDER THEIR ARMS. ELAS REFUSED, AND COUNTERED WITH A DEMAND FOR SIMULTANEOUS DEMOBILIZATION OF THE MOUNTAIN BRIGADE, ORGANIZED IN THE MIDDLE EAST. WHICH FOUGHT AT

EL ALAMEIN AND IN ITALY. THE PAPANDREOU GOVERNMENT DECLINED, ON THE GROUND THAT THIS FORMATIONS WAS PART OF THE UNITED NATIONS ARMIES AT THE DISPOSITION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND, AND IN ANY CASE NEEDED AS THE BACKBONE OF A NEW NON-POLITICAL NATIONAL ARMY.

WHEN THE FIGHTING FLARED OVER THE LAST WEEKEND, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ANNOUNCED BRITAIN WOULD RESIST ANY ATTEMPT "TO IMPOSE BY VIOLENCE A COMMUNIST DICTATORSHIP" AND STOOD READY TO USE ARMED FORCE, IF NECESSARY.

UD1013PEW

DEC 9 1944

UNDATED JAPANESE-YAMASHITA

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SUICIDE PILOTS HAVE ACCOUNTED FOR "GREAT WAR RESULTS" AND THEIR TACTICS COULD POSSIBLY MEAN THE ULTIMATE DEFEAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS, GEN.TOKOYUKI YAMASHITA ASSERTED TODAY (SATURDAY).

HIS BROADCAST FROM THE FRONT TO THE JAPANESE PEOPLE WAS PICKED UP AND TRANSLATED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

PRAISING THE "BODY-CRASH SPIRIT OF OUR HEROES," THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE JAPANESE ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES DECLARED:

"WHEN WE DOWN ONE B29 THROUGH A DELIBERATE CRASH, THE RATE OF LOSSES WILL BE ONE TO 10. HOWEVER, WHEN WE SINK ONE CARRIER WITH ONE PLANE, THE RATIO OF LOSSES WILL BE ONE TO 100, OR 1,000, OR EVEN 10,000.

"IT IS POSSIBLE, THEREFORE, THAT IF WE CARRY ON WITH THIS DELIBERATE CRASH SPIRIT, WE SHALL EVENTUALLY BE ABLE TO SUBDUE AMERICA, HOWEVER MUCH THE ENEMY MAY BE CONFIDENT IN HIS HUGE MATERIAL WEALTH."

YAMASHITA, SPEAKING IN CONNECTION WITH THE OBSERVANCE OF THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR, SAID HE WAS "DETERMINED TO SEE THROUGH THE WAR TO THE DAY WHEN WE COMPLETELY CRUSH THE ENEMY AMERICA WITH THIS BODY-CRASH SPIRIT."

EA839PPW

UNDATED SAAR

DEC 9 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE SAAR DISTRICT, INTO WHICH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY HAS PENETRATED, IS ONE OF THREE FABULOUSLY PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIAL BASINS FROM WHICH GERMANY DRAWS MUCH OF HER WAR-MAKING POWER.

THE OTHERS ARE THE RUHR, TOWARD WHICH THE ALLIED NORTHERN ARMIES ARE DRIVING, AND SILESIA, ALONG THE POLISH BORDER. COAL AND STEEL COME FROM ALL THREE REGIONS.

THE SAAR IS ONE OF THE MOST DENSELY POPULATED REGIONS IN THE WORLD--MORE THAN 1,000 PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE. IN CONTRAST, RHODE ISLAND, THE MOST DENSELY POPULATED OF THE 48 UNITED STATES, HAS ONLY 667.

COAL MINING AND STEEL MAKING PROVIDE A LIVING FOR POSSIBLY 90 PER CENT OF THE AREA'S POPULATION OF WELL OVER 800,000. THE SAAR HAS BEEN FEEDING THE NAZI WAR MACHINE STEEL, COAL GAS, MACHINERY, GLASS, CHEMICALS AND OTHER MATERIALS.

AS DEFINED BY THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES AND SET APART FROM GERMANY AT THE END OF THE LAST WAR, THE SAAR WAS ROUGHLY AN OVAL DIUTRICT ALONG THE NORTHERN EDGE OF THE HISTORIC FRENCH-GERMAN BUFFER REGION OF ALSACE-LORRAINE, THE OVAL EMBRACING THE SAAR RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

DEC 9 1944

OPERATED UNDER THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS FOR 15 YEARS, THE SAAR WAS RETURNED TO GERMANY BY A PLEBISCITE OF ITS PREDOMINANTLY GERMAN-SPEAKING POPULACE IN 1935. THEREAFTER THE NAZIS ADDED IT TO ADJOINING TERRITORY EXTENDING EASTWARD TO THE RHINE AND DESIGNATED THE LARGER POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THE SAARLAND.

THE SAAR'S COAL MINES, MOSTLY LOCATED NORTH OF SAARBRUCKEN, THE REGION'S MAIN CITY, WERE AWARDED TO FRANCE AS REPARATION FOR GERMAN DAMAGE TO FRENCH MINES DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR. GERMANY BOUGHT BACK THE MINES IN 1934.

THE SAAR'S STEEL CENTERS HAVE COMBINED THE REGION'S OWN COAL WITH THE NEARBY DEPOSITS OF IRON ORE IN THE FRENCH PROVINCE OF LORRAINE. THE GERMANS HAVE HAD UNHINDERED ACCESS TO THE LORRAINE DEPOSITS SINCE 1940.

SAARBRUCKEN, APTLY CALLED A "LITTLE PITTSBURGH," IS A BUSY STEEL-MAKING CENTER WITH A NORMAL POPULATION OF ABOUT 130,000. IT LIES ALONG THE SAAR RIVER, ITS NAME MEANING "SAAR BRIDGE."

THE PRESENT CITY WAS FORMED IN 1909 OF THREE TOWNS--OLD

SAARBRUCKEN, A RESIDENTIAL SECTION EXTENDING BACK FROM THE RIVER TO WOODED FOOTHILLS; ST.JOHANN, A TRADING CENTER, AND MYSTATT-BURBACH, WHERE THE CITY'S COKE OVENS, IRON FOUNDRIES AND STEEL MILLS ARE LOCATED.

SAARLAUTERN, KNOWN TO THE FRENCH AS SAARLOUIS, IS THE REGION'S SECOND CITY WITH A POPULATION OF SOME 32,000. ITS FACTORIES NORMALLY TURN OUT SUCH PRODUCTS AS MACHINERY, ARMS, WIRE, LEATHER AND BEER. THE CITY ORIGINALLY WAS FOUNDED BY THE FRENCH AS A BORDER FORT AND SOME ANCIENT FORTIFICATIONS REMAIN.

THE CITY OF SARREGUEMINES, USUALLY CONSIDERED AS LYING IN THE SAAR, ACTUALLY IS A FRENCH CITY. IT HAS A POPULATION OF APPROXIMATELY 13,000."

DEC 9 1944

Z634AEW

UNDATED ACES
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MAJ.RICHARD I.BONG, 23, OF POPLAR, WIS., NOW RANKS FIRST AMONG ALL BRITISH AND AMERICAN AIR ACES OF WORLD WAR 11, BUT THE RUSSIANS CLAIM TITLE T THE ACE OF ACES OF THIS WAR.

BONG, WHO KNOCKED DOWN HIS 37TH AND 38TH JAPANESE PLANES IN A FIERCE AIR BATTLE OVER LEYTE IN THE PHILIPPINES, HAS OUTDISTANCES THE LEADING RAF CONTENDER, WING COMMANDER J.E. (JOHNNY) JOHNSON, AN ENGLISHMAN COMMANDING A CANADIAN SPITFIRE SQUADRON IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, WHO HAS 35 OFFICIAL KILLS IN THE AIR TO HIS CREDIT.

DEC 9 1944

THE RUSSIANS CLAIM 59 ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN IN COMBAT BY MAJ. ALEXANDER POKRYSHKIN, 31, AS OF AUG. 21; AND HAVE CREDITED CAPT. GREGORY RECHKALOV AND LT.NIKOLAI GULAYEV WITH 53 EACH.

IN THE SAME BATTLE IN WHICH BONG SCORED HIS LATEST VICTORIES, MAJ.THOMAS B.MC GUIRE, JR., OF RIDGEWOOD, N.J., SHOT DOWN TWO JAPANESE PLANES, RAISING HIS TOTAL TO 30.

FORTY ENEMY PLANES HAVE BEEN CLAIMED UNOFFICIALLY FOR CAPT.FRANK R.CAREY, A CANADIAN FLYING WITH THE RAF IN THE BURMA THEATER, BUT LONDON CREDITS HIM OFFICIALLY WITH 28. THE OTHER PROBABLES HAD NOT BEEN CONFIRMED. BONG ALSO HAS A NUMBER OF PROBABLES ON HIS RECORD, INCLUDING NINE OF HIS ADVERSARIES SEEN TO FALL IN FLAMES, BUT THERE WAS NO PROOF THAT THESE PLANES HAD CRASHED.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT BONG HAD BEEN AWARDED THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR AS AMERICA'S LEADING COMBAT PILOT.

GROUP CAPT.A.G.MALAN OF THE RAF, NOW ON GROUND DUTY, AND WING COMMANDER BRENDON (PADDY) FINUCANE OF THE RAF, WHO WAS KILLED, EACH HAD BEEN CREDITED WITH 32 EACH. LT.COL.FRANCIS S.GABRESKI OF OIL CITY, PA., REPORTED MISSING IN A JULY 20 MISSION, HAD RUN HIS SCORE OF AERIAL KILLS TO 28 IN THE AIR AND THREE ON THE GROUND.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DEC 8, 1940--THE GERMAN FREIGHTER IDARWALD, ATTEMPTING TO RUN BRITISH BLOCKADE, ATTACKED BY A BRITISH CRUISER SOUTH OF CUBA; GERMAN CREW SCUTTLES VESSEL. GREEK TROOPS CAPTURE ARGYROKASTRON IN ALBANIA.

BZ655AEW

KUNDATED JAPANESE B29S
(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

DEC 9 1944

AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESSES WERE OVER TOKYO LATE LAST NIGHT AND EARLY TODAY (JAPANESE TIME), BUT DROPPED NO BOMBS, THE JAPANESE RADIO REPORTED.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, CLAIMED "THE AIR TIGHT DEFENSE OF METROPOLITAN TOKYO HAS CAUSED ENEMY PLANES TO TAKE FLIGHT WITHOUT DROPPING ANY BOMBS WHEN A SMALL NUMBER OF ENEMY PLANES APPEARED."

IN A LATER BROADCAST THE JAPANESE INDICATED STILL ANOTHER B29 FLEW OVER THE CAPITAL.

"ONE MARIANA-BASED B-29 BOMBER," THE ANNOUNCER SAID, "FLEW OVER THE TOKYO AREA ON A "RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHT" FOR AN HOUR AND A HALF STARTING AT ABOUT 9:30 A.M. (JAPANESE TIME.)"

IT WAS THE THIRD REPORTED VISIT BY B29S TO THE JAPANESE CAPITAL IN 14 HOURS.

WW649APW NM

UNDATED JAPANESE-KOISO
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAPAN IS FACING THE "HARDEST AND BITTEREST PHASE OF THE WAR," NIPPON'S PREMIER, GEN.KUNIAKI KOISO, SAID TODAY (SAT.), BUT HE EXPRESSED NEW CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY BECAUSE OF "A TENDENCY TOWARD DISUNITY" IN THE ALLIED CAMP AND THE "OBSCURITY" OF ALLIED WAR AIMS.

HIS BANQUET SPEECH IN TOKYO, PICKED UP BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, MUST "GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY BY DINT OF AN UNFLAGGING SPIRIT AND INDEFATIGABLE NERVE."

"LET US PLEDGE ONE ANOTHER NOT TO FALTER NO MATTER HOW GREAT THE DIFFICULTIES MAY BESET OUR PATH," HE SAID.

FAR41PPW NM

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED WESTERN FRONT (170)

DEC 9 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT TONIGHT:

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: FRONT QUIET IN HOLLAND AND INSIDE GERMANY.

BRITISH SECOND ARMY: POSITION NEAR VENLO IN HOLLAND UNCHANGED.

U. S. NINTH ARMY: MASSED AGAINST ROER RIVER.

U.S. FIRST ARMY: PATROLS STABBED TO FLOODED ROER; GERMANS SEEN PREPARING TO WITHDRAW TOWARD RHINE.

U.S. THIRD ARMY: STABBED 1 1/2 MILES INTO SIEGFRIED LINE NEAR MENACED SAARBRUCKEN; JOINED BRIDGEHEADS NEAR SAARLAUTERN.

U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: DROVE NORTH TOWARD SAAR ON 35-MILE FRONT; SOUTH TO WITHIN 4 MILES OF COLMAR.

FRENCH FIRST ARMY: PUSHED NORTH TOWARD COLMAR, WITHIN 32 MILES OF U.S. SEVENTH.

-DASH-

U.S. DIVISIONS

FIFTH INFANTRY: DROVE TOWARD SAARBRUCKEN.

26TH INFANTRY: PUSHED NORTH FROM ETTING ON SARREGUEMINES.

35TH INFANTRY: MOPPED UP CAPTURED PORTION OF SARREGUEMINES; CROSSED SAAR.

90TH INFANTRY: MADE DEEPEST 3RD ARMY PENETRATION OF REICH.

95TH INFANTRY: BEAT AGAINST SIEGFRIED LINE PILLBOXES.

SB908PEW

--THE ROAD TO BERLIN--
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1--WESTERN FRONT: 301 MILES (FROM NEAR DUREN).
2--EASTERN FRONT: 304 MILES (FROM NORTH OF WARSAW).
3--HUNGARIAN FRONT: 420 MILES (FROM BUDAPEST).
4--ITALIAN FRONT: 557 MILES (FROM RAVENNA).

DEC 9 1944

PMS BUDGET
COOPER (450)
(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, DEC 8-(AP)-KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID TODAY REDUCED PRESS COMMUNICATIONS RATES, BY STIMULATING A FREE FLOW OF NEWS, COULD "PAVE THE WAY TO A MORE PERMANENT PEACE."

COOPER, AN ADVOCATE OF THE FREE EXCHANGE OF NEWS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, SAID IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR THE 49TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS:

"THE FACT IS THAT SUCH COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS AS THERE ARE BETWEEN SOME COUNTRIES HAVE INVOKED EITHER CENSORSHIP OR SUCH HEAVY CHARGES AS TO STIFLE NEWS EXCHANGE EFFORTS BY AGENCIES OF THE PRESS.

"CENSORSHIP CAN SUPPRESS NEWS EXCHANGE. EXORBITANT COMMUNICATION RATES CAN EFFECT THE SAME RESULT SINCE THERE ARE LIMITATIONS TO THE FINANCES OF NEWSPAPERS.

"I SHOULD LIKE TO SEE A RATE OF ONE OR TWO CENTS A WORD BETWEEN ANY TWO CAPITALS IN THE WORLD."

SUCH A REDUCED CHARGE, WELL UNDER PRESENT LEVELS, COOPER SAID, "IS NOT A GRANT TO OUR PRESS BY WHICH IT MAY GAIN ADDITIONAL PROSPERITY."

"IT IS NOT OUR PRESS THAT NEEDS IT," HE SAID. "BUT IT CAN BRING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SELF-SUPPORTING PRESS IN MANY COUNTRIES. PRINCIPALLY IT IS A NECESSARY BULWARK OF PEACE FOR ALL PEOPLES.

"RIGHT HERE IN OUR OWN COUNTRY," COOPER POINTED OUT, "WE HAVE AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT NEWS COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN COMMUNITIES OR STATES CAN DO IF BUTTRESSED BY THE GRANT OF A FREE PRESS.

"HERE THE WELDING INFLUENCE OF QUICK COMMUNICATION OF NEWS BY TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, NEWSPAPER AND RADIO IS GRATIFYINGLY OBVIOUS. X X X

"ANOTHER EXAMPLE IS THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS, WHICH, DESPITE THE DISPERSION OF ITS COMPONENT PARTS OVER THE WORLD, HAS BEEN WELDED THROUGH A FREE PRESS INTO ONE NATIONAL COMMUNITY SERVED BY THE GREATEST WORLD WIDE SYSTEM OF CABLE AND WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS ADAPTED FOR NEWS EXCHANGE THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN.

"OVER THESE CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION NEWS FLOWS FREELY AND AT RATES THAT ENCOURAGE UNLIMITED WORDAGE.

"ACQUAINTANCE AND UNDERSTANDING ARE THE RESULT."

DEC 9 1944

A29

THIS RESULTS, HE EXPLAINED, FROM A BRITISH EMPIRE RATE OF ONE AND SEVEN-TENTHS CENTS PER WORD FOR NEWS MATTER; "IN OTHER WORDS, FROM LONDON TO AUSTRALIA--MORE THAN HALF WAY AROUND THE WORLD--THE RATE IS ONE-THIRD AS MUCH AS THE REGULAR PRESS RATES BETWEEN LONDON AND NEW YORK."

"IF THERE IS GOING TO BE A WELDING OF THE WORLD INTO A COMMUNITY OF INTEREST," COOPER SAID, "THERE HAS GOT TO BE AT LEAST AS LOW A WORLD-WIDE RATE AS THAT WHICH WELDS THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH TOGETHER.

"MOREOVER, THE RATE SHOULD BE LIKE OUR OWN LETTER POSTAGE RATES IN THIS COUNTRY--NO MORE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO THAN WITHIN ANY CITY."

HE SUGGESTED, FURTHER, THAT IN PEACE TERMS "IT WOULD BE EASIER TO IMPOSE UPON OUR ENEMIES THE BOON OF A FREE PRESS AND AN ADEQUATE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM WHICH WOULD ADVANCE THE CAUSE OF PEACE THAN IT WOULD BE TO IMPOSE HARSH PENALTIES THAT WOULD BREED ANOTHER WAR."

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TODAY, FRIDAY, DEC 8)

BZ458AEW

NIGHT LEAD (160)

LOS ANGELES, DEC. 8-(AP)-INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS TODAY DELAYED THE RETURN TO PANAMA CITY OF ANTONIO ICAZA, THE "I DON'T REMEMBER" WITNESS IN THE TOMMY DORSEY ASSAULT CASE.

THE MEXICAN CONSUL, MANUEL AGUILAR, ANNOUNCED HIS OFFICE COULD NOT ISSUE A CLEARANCE FOR ICAZA TO TRAVEL THROUGH MEXICO BY PLANE BECAUSE HE WAS BOOKED ON SUSPICION OF PERJURY.

ICAZA WAS A PROSECUTION WITNESS IN THE TRIAL OF THE BAND LEADER, HIS ACTRESS WIFE, PAT DANE, AND THEIR FRIEND, ALLEN SMILEY, ON A CHARGE OF ASSAULTING MOVIE ACTOR JON HALL. THE CASE WAS DISMISSED YESTERDAY. SUPERIOR JUDGE ARTHUR CRUM RULED THAT STATE'S EVIDENCE DID NOT SUBSTANTIATE THE COMPLAINT.

DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY EDWIN MYERS ANNOUNCED IN COURT THAT HIS OFFICE PLANNED TO SEND ICAZA BACK TO PANAMA BY PLANE FRIDAY. BUT THE MEXICAN CONSUL EXPLAINED THAT CLEARANCE RULES WOULD REQUIRE THE ACTOR-SAILOR TO BE GUARDED THROUGHOUT HIS JOURNEY THROUGH MEXICO BECAUSE HE WOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO LEAVE THE PLANE.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, PENDING DEVELOPMENTS, RESCHEDULED ICAZA'S DEPARTURE FOR MONDAY IN A HOPE THAT CLEARANCE COULD BE ARRANGED BY THEN.

XZ1243ACW

DEC 9 44

NEW YORK DEC 8-(AP)-COL.BYRON E.BRUGGE OF OZONE PARK, N.Y., WING COMMANDER ON THE DEC.3 B-29 RAID ON TOKYO, AND CHIEF OF STAFF TO BRIG. GEN.EMMETT O'DONNELL, LEADER OF THE ACTION, HAS BEEN REPORTED MISSING SINCE THE BOMBING MISSION, HIS FATHER, PHILLIP BRUGGE, SAID TONIGHT.

THE FATHER SAID HE HAD BEEN INFORMED BY THE FLIER'S WIFE, MRS. MADELINE TINKER BRUGGE. MRS.BRUGGE IS LIVING IN TAMPA, FLA., WITH THE COUPLE'S SONS, DAVID, 6, AND STEPHEN, 4.

COL.BRUGGE, 36, WAS GRADUATED FROM WEST POINT IN 1934.

XB1123PEW

Add Washington Harmon xxxxdiv lge

THE RAIDERS SHOT DOWN FIVE ZEROS AND DAMAGED ANOTHER.

THE STRATEGIC AIR FORCE HEADED BY HARMON WILL INCLUDE SHORE-BASED AIRCRAFT OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS NORMALLY EMPLOYED IN OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS. HARMON ALSO IS DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE 20TH AIR FORCE.

DEC 9 1944

TONIGHT'S COMMUNIQUE ALSO REVEALED THAT THE SURFACE VESSEL BOMBARDMENT OF IWO JIMA, CONDUCTED SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE AIR RAID, WAS UNDER COMMAND OF REAR ADMIRAL ALLAN E.SMITH.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID 11TH ARMY AIR FORCE BOMBERS SCORED HITS ON INSTALLATIONS IN THE KURILES WEDNESDAY AND FIGHTERS OF THE SECOND MARINE AIRCRAFT WING STRAFED INSTALLATIONS IN THE PALAUS TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

EG751PEW NM